The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 27.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for publication.

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Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 27.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 1st July 1881.

No. 101.—Privilege leave for three months is granted to the Ven'ble J. Baly, M.A., Archdeacon of Calcutta, with effect from the 6th May 1881.

PATENTS.

The 27th June 1881.

No. 445.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 99 of 1880.—Walter Thomson, of Bheea, in Shahabad, Bengal (at present residing in England), and James Mylne, of Bheea, Shahabad, in Bengal, Zemindars and Indigo Planters, for expressing oil from such seeds as linseed, mustard seed, *teal* seed, opium seed, castor seed, &c., &c.

No. 2 of 1881.—James Watson, of London, England, Engineer, for improvements in hydraulic presses.

No. 14 of 1881.—Edouard Berthoud, of Cortaillod, in the Canton of Neuchâtel, in Switzerland, Manufacturer, and Fsancois Borel, of Boudry, in the said Canton Neuchâtel, in Switzerland, Engineer, for improvements in the manufacture of cables for telegraphic and telephonic purposes, and in apparatus employed therein.

No. 18 of 1881.—Charles Rennie Cowie and Daniel Layborn, both of Rangoon, British Burma, for improvements in furnaces, more particularly those furnaces applicable to steam boilers specified in the Patents of Charles Rennie Cowie, Register No. 50 of 1876, and of Daniel Layborn, Register No. 51 of 1878, and in the various apparatus in connection therewith.

No. 20 of 1881.—William Jackson, Engineer, 23, Beech Grove Terrace, Aberdeen, Scotland, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for rolling tea leaf.

No. 30 of 1881.—J. H. Dabreu, B.A., Secretary, Patna Municipality, for the immediate and permanent deodorisation and disposal of the greater portion of the nightsoil of large and

thickly-populated towns and cities by means of a portable privy.

No. 32 *of* 1881.—John Campbell Martin, of Kurhurballee Collieries, East Indian Railway, Mechanical Engineer, at present residing in Calcutta, for improvements in wagons and trucks.

No. 38 *of* 1881.—Thomas Holliday and Robert Holliday, both of Huddersfield, in the County of York, England, for improvements in obtaining various colours on cotton and other textile fibre.

No. 57 *of* 1881.—Arthur Hope, of Yarra Bank South, near Melbourne, in the British Colony of Victoria, Engineer, for an improvement in stone-breaking machines.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 1st July 1881.

No. 186*G.-P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Frederick Müller as Acting Consul for Germany at Bombay during the absence of Mr. C. Kapp.

GENERAL.

The 1st July 1881.

No. 1248*G.-G.*—With reference to Notification No. 757G.-G., dated the 14th April 1881, the appointment of Vishnu Punt to be an Extra Assistant, 3rd Class, Berar Commission, will have effect from the 1st April 1881, instead of from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1251*G.-G.*—Mr. F. B. Clerk, Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st Grade of Assistant Superintendents, with effect from the 26th November 1880.

Mr. E. W. Laseron, Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, is promoted from the 4th to the 3rd Grade of Assistant Superintendents, with effect from the 24th April 1881.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th June 1881.

No. 1445.—Lieutenant F. Warden, late I. N., Assistant Port Officer, is appointed to officiate as Port Officer of Calcutta, during the absence of Lieutenant A. W. Stiffe, late I. N., on privilege leave for three months, from the 3rd proximo.

No. 1481.—Captain Gerald Ward Martin, having been appointed to officiate as Deputy Assay Master, Bombay Mint, received charge of that office after noon on the 20th June 1881.

No. 1503.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that paragraph 16 of the Notification No. 1425, dated 27th June 1881, be cancelled.

The 29th June 1881.

No. 1504.—The following Notification No. 1425, dated 27th instant, as amended by Notification No. 1503, dated 28th instant, is republished for general information:—

No. 1425.

Simla, the 27th June 1881.

The Governor General in Council has determined to borrow Three Hundred Lakhs of Rupees, being the amount required for the Public Service.

The following Notification is therefore published:—

FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has resolved to borrow Three Hundred Lakhs of Rupees for the Public Service in the following manner.

2. Promissory Notes, with coupons attached if so desired, will be issued for the said amount in Form A annexed to this Notification, being the form of the notes of *The Loan of 1st May 1865*, of which Loan the notes to be now issued will form a part; or, at the option of the allottees, Stock Certificates with coupons attached will be issued to them in Form B attached to this Notification. All the conditions which apply to notes of the *Loan of 1st May 1865* will apply to the notes and certificates to be now issued.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Three Hundred Lakhs of Rupees will be received by the Comptroller General from this date to noon of Monday, the 25th of July 1881.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the Form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller General, Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, and enclosed in a sealed cover,

superscribed "*Tender for the Four Per Cent. Loan, 1881.*" If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India to whom a letter of allotment may be issued if any part of the Loan is allotted to such tenderer.

5. Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from one of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an Officer in charge of some Public Treasury, or by a cheque drawn in favour of the Comptroller General on a Banker in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or by* Government Promissory Notes, standing in the name of or endorsed to the tenderer or the person making the deposit, for not less than one-hundredth, or, if the tender be for less than Five Lakhs of Rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender. If the allotment is not fully taken up, this deposit of one or two per centum will be forfeited, and if one or more Government Promissory Notes have been deposited, such note or notes will be appropriated by the Government and cancelled; otherwise, if the deposit is in cash, it will be treated as in part payment of the last instalment. A cash deposit may, after acceptance of the tender in support of which it is made, be replaced by a Government Promissory Note, as aforesaid.

6. The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna: if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

7. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas: a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered in some other terms—as, for example, at the recorded minimum, or at some specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, or at the average of the accepted tenders—will be rejected as null and void.

8. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller General, and, when the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

9. Tenders will be opened, publicly, at the Office of the Comptroller General in Calcutta, at noon on Monday the 25th July 1881: but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in clause 11.

10. Tenders at the recorded minimum rate, and at rates above the recorded minimum rate, will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate; the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders.

11. As soon as possible after the 25th of July 1881, letters of allotment will be issued to those persons whose tenders are accepted in whole or in part, or to their agents; and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such letters of allotment are issued will be posted, for general information, at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

12. Payment of any accepted tender may be made to the account of the Government in the Head Office of one of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or in any Branch of these Banks, or into any Public Treasury or Treasuries in India, which may be named in the tender.

13. Accepted tenders must be paid, in equal instalments, as follows:—

One-third on or before Monday, 8th August 1881,
" " Monday, 5th September 1881,
" " Monday, 26th September 1881;

but the whole or any part of any accepted tender may be paid at any time after receipt of the letter of allotment.

14. Interest upon each payment will be promptly paid in advance, at the rate of four per centum per annum, from the date of such payment to the last day of October 1881. In the case of Promissory Notes, at the option of the allottee and on his paying interest from the first day of May 1881, to date of payment, interest will run from the said first day of May.

15. Scrip receipts for instalments paid will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the Officers in charge of the Government Treasuries at which payment is made. These receipts will, as soon as possible, be exchanged for Promissory Notes or Couponed Certificates issued under this Notification.

* *It is particularly requested that such Promissory Notes may NOT be endorsed to the Comptroller General.*

FORM *A* OF PROMISSORY NOTE.—(*See Clause 2.*)

FORT WILLIAM, THE 1ST OF MAY 1865.

Promissory Note *Government Rupees* *at four per cent.*
No. *of 1865.*

The Governor General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from the sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred, as a Loan to the Secretary of State in Council for India; and does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council, to repay the said Loan, by paying the said sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred to the said his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, on demand, at the General Treasury at Fort William, after the expiration of Three Months' Notice of Payment, to be given by the Governor General of India in Council, in the *Government Gazette*, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred from the 1st ,1881 (eighty-one), at the rate of four per cent. per annum by half-yearly payments, at the General Treasury of Fort William, to the said his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, until the expiration of three months after such Notice of Payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such Notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of this note) all further interest shall cease.

FORM *B* OF COUPONED CERTIFICATE.

INDIA FOUR PER CENT. RUPEE LOAN, 1865.

Certificate.

Rs. 000 No.

This is to certify that the bearer of this Certificate is entitled, under the Notification of the Government of India of the 27th June 1881, to Government Rupees India Four Per Cent. Rupee Loan, 1865, payable three months after notice, which may be published in the *Gazette of India.*

No. , Rs.

The coupons attached to this Certificate, as well as the principal sum herein named, are payable to bearer at the Government Treasury at Calcutta only.

FORM OF TENDER.—(*See Clause 4.*)

I, *A. B.*, hereby tender for Rupees (*X*) of *The Four Per Cent. Loan, 1881*, advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* dated the 27th of June 1881, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees (*Y*) Annas (*Z*) for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a *deposit receipt** for Rupees (*XX*), and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the Bank of† (or at the† Branch of the Bank of† ; or into the Public Treasury at† , as the case may be) the first instalment of one-third on or before Monday, the 8th August, 1881, and the several later instalments on or before the dates fixed by the said Notification, as follows:—

One-third on or before Monday, 5th September 1881.

" " Monday, 26th September 1881.

Any allotment made to me may be communicated to *C. D.* at‡ .

* Or Cheque or Government Promissory Note.

† Here enter the name of Bank, Branch Bank, or Treasury.

‡ Here insert *C. D.'s* address, which must be in India. This paragraph should only be inserted if *A. B.* does not reside in India.

NOTE.—(*1*) *A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and each tender must be supported by a separate deposit, and must be in even hundreds of Rupees not less than Five Hundred Rupees. As a precaution against mistakes, the tender, or, at least, the name of the tenderer, and the amount and rate tendered, should be written in English. The rate tendered should be the whole amount per centum, not the premium or discount: thus:—"One hundred and two," or "One hundred," or "Ninety-nine"; not "Two per cent. premium," or "Par," or "One per cent. discount."*

By order of the Governor General of India in Council,

T. C. HOPE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATION BY COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

TENDERS FOR LOAN.

In order to secure the early return of deposits made with unaccepted tenders for the new Loan, the Comptroller General notifies the following arrangements:—

1. For all tenders presented to him in his office upon the last fixed day, or the two days preceding it, he will give the bearer a receipt bearing a number, and initialled by himself or an assistant specially deputed for the purpose.
2. The reverse of this receipt is a form in which the tenderer may give to the Comptroller General a receipt for the deposit accompanying it. This form should, on the third day after the opening of the tenders, be filled up, signed with the same signature as the tender, and be presented at the Office of the Comptroller General. The deposit will then be returned to the bearer, in exchange for the receipt.
3. Deposit upon tenders presented personally, as described in No. 1, above, will be returned only in this way, and will not be sent by post, or otherwise. Deposits upon other unsuccessful tenders will be returned by post, or by the hands of a clerk.
4. The Comptroller General requests that, in order to facilitate the business of his office, Tenderers will—
   (1) use the printed forms which will be available at his office and at the Currency Office, on application to the durwan on duty; and at the Bank of Bengal:
   (2) if they make more than one tender, put *each* in a separate closed cover:
   (3) if the deposit is in the form of promissory notes or of currency notes, quote their number in detail in the tender.

The 27th June 1881.

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

The 30th June 1881.

No. 1511.—The following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department are published for general information:—

P. & A. A. C.

PAGE 291.

Appendix.

For "[Resolution in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Forests), No. 5F., dated 23rd February 1880]," *substitute* "[Resolution in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Forests), No. 6F., dated 1st April 1881]."

Strike out Rule II.

Substitute "Rule VIII," "Rule XIII," *and* "Rule XIV" *for* "Rule VI," "Rule XI," *and* "Rule XII" *respectively.*

For the words "An officer officiating in any case not provided for by Rules II and XI" *in the present Rule XII* (future Rule XIV), *substitute* "An officiating officer in any case not provided for by Rule XIII."

T. C. HOPE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 1st July, 1881.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 353.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant William Tomes Fairbrother, 2nd Battalion, 11th Foot, Wing Officer, 13th (The Shekhawattee) Regiment of Native Infantry,—25th July, 1878.

Lieutenant William David Gordon, 2nd Battalion, 17th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—16th May, 1879.

No. 354.—Lieutenant H. R. L. Holmes should have been described in G. G. O. No. 316 of 1881 as of the 2nd Battalion, 22nd Foot, and not as of the 2nd Battalion, 2nd Foot.

No. 355.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant C. G. F. Fagan, s.c., Squadron Officer, 10th Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, to be a Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, on probation, with effect from the 15th June, 1881, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 356.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Captain J. F. D. Fordyce, a probationer for the Military Accounts Department, is confirmed in his appointment as Assistant Military Accountant, with effect from the 24th May, 1880.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 357.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Waterfield, C.S.I., s.c., Commissioner, Peshawar Division, Officiating Agent to the Governor General, Baroda, (p. a.) for 273 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain (Brevet Major) J. M. Trotter, s.c., Wing Commander, 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, (u. p. a.) for 182 days, under rule VIII of the regulations of 1875.

Surgeon J. Blood, (m. c.) for 243 days, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

No. 358.—The late Sub-Conductor J. Rogers was allowed leave in India, (m. c.) from the 1st March to the 24th May, 1881, under rule XXV of the regulations of 1868.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 359.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 17th May, 1881, page 2556.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels :—

Henry Philip Hawkes, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 3rd March, 1881.

William Winson, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 3rd March, 1881.

Guy Annesley Prendergast, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 20th March, 1881.

Thomas Gally Ross, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 20th March, 1881.

"London Gazette," dated the 20th May, 1881, page 2626.

HER Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Francis Hoel Probyn, from the 40th Foot. Dated 6th May, 1879, but to rank from 21st September, 1874.

Lieutenant George Ulick Browne, from the 40th Foot. Dated 4th October, 1879, but to rank from 21st September, 1874.

Lieutenant Andrew Pennell Williamson, from the 18th Foot. Dated 8th January, 1879, but to rank from 11th February, 1875.

Lieutenant William Charles Pollard, from the Royal Artillery. Dated 7th June, 1879, but to rank from the 14th August, 1876.

Lieutenant William Knox Downes, from the 18th Foot. Dated 7th May, 1877, but to rank from 10th September, 1876.

* * * *

PROMOTIONS.

No. 360.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Charles Denroche Swete,—25th June, 1881.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Horace Albert Browne, Bengal Infantry,—29th June, 1881.

No. 361.—NATIVE ARMY—

20th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Havildar Burriam Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Khooshal Singh, invalided; Havildar Sház Ali, to be Jemadar, *vice* Baba Khan, invalided, —1st May, 1881.

39th (The Allygurh) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Oodeh Ram, to be Subadar, *vice* Bhoop Sing, invalided; Havildar Lena Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Oodeh Ram, promoted,—1st May, 1881.

No. 362.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

4th Sikh Infantry.

Subadar Gurdat Singh, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Sobhá Singh, invalided,—1st May, 1881.

3rd Punjab Infantry.

Subadar Lall Singh, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Abdoola Khan, deceased,—14th May, 1881.

No. 363.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

3rd or Sind, Punjab and Indus Valley Railways Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Major B. T. Hill, to be Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel R. Bocquet, resigned.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th June, 1881.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from the 21st to the 27th June, 1881 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Bengal Staff Corps ...	Captain G. Brehon ...	18th June, 1881	Calcutta ...	No will found.	
Ditto ...	Lieutenant D'A. W. Thuillier ...	13th " "	Dehra Dún.		

W. M. LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 1st July, 1881.

No. 17.—The services of Mr. T. H. Colley, Engineer, Indian Marine, are dispensed with.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st July 1881.

No. 230.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. W. H. Parker, Superintending Engineer, Class II, the following reversions will take place from the 5th June 1881 :—

From Temporary to Officiating Superintending Engineer, Class II.

Major C. W. I. Harrison, R.E.

From Officiating Superintending Engineer, Class II, to Temporary Superintending Engineer, Class III.

Major R. H. Palmer.

From Temporary to Officiating Superintending Engineer, Class III.

Mr. F. B. Walker.

From Officiating Superintending Engineer, Class III, to Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. F. L. Dibblee.

No. 232.—Mr. R. W. Egerton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred temporarily from the Railway Branch to the Punjab, with effect from the 4th June 1881.

TELEGRAPH.

The 1st July 1881.

No. 231.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, as an experimental measure, the introduction of branch telegraph offices at convenient points in towns and business centres wherever, in the opinion of the Local Government or Administration concerned, such a measure is required.

Such branch offices to form a town circuit in connection with the general telegraph system.

The extent of the town circuits to be limited to a radius of six miles from the central telegraph office.

The charge for local messages within these limits will be four annas for each group of six words with address free, and free delivery within one mile.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1881.

From the 2nd April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 26th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
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Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 28th March 1881.

The Honorable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed W. F. Brennan of No. 84, King Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, a Solicitor of the Supreme Court, Sydney, a Commissioner within all parts of the Colony of New South Wales, for the purpose of taking, under the law in force in British India, the acknowledgments of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property in British India.

By Order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mussoorie, the 24th June 1881.

No. 224.—Major M. W. Rogers, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Survey of India, having returned from furlough, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th June.

The following reversions are made, with effect from the same date :—

Major H. Lees Smith, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Leach, R.E., V.C., Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

No. 225.—Mr. Hugh Todd, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-nine days, under Chapter X, Section 136, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st June.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL. FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 25th June 1881.

No. 1253.—Colonel J. D. Hall, Commandant, Bhopal Battalion, is granted ninety days' privilege leave from the date in August on which he may avail himself thereof.

The privilege leave for two months granted to Colonel Hall in Notification No. 1029, dated 18th August 1877, not having been taken, is hereby cancelled.

By Order,

J. BURNE, *Captain,*
2nd Asst. to Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D., Buildings and Roads Branch.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore, the 25th June 1881.

No. 4.—With a view to a better distribution of the existing Public Works Department work in Central India, the five divisions are hereby reconstituted and renamed as follows:—

INDORE DIVISION.

Staff.

T. Knight, Esq.,—Executive Engineer.
Pundit Sham Nath,—Assistant Engineer.
Eknath Ramchunder,—Sub-Engineer.
Narain Ramchunder,—Overseer.
B. Ramangiah Naidoo,—Accountant.

1.—Station of Indore, with its roads and buildings, civil and military.
2.—Agra and Bombay Road, Mhow to Parbuttee.
3.—Indore and Simrole Road.
4.—Dewas and Ujjain Road.
5.—Dewas and Ashta Road towards Bhopal.
6.—Beora and Bhopal Road *viâ* Narsinghgurh.
7.—Civil and Military Buildings at Sehore.

MHOW DIVISION.

Staff.

H. F. White, Esq.,—Executive Engineer.
R. E. Nelson, Esq.,—Executive Engineer.
R. Ewing, Esq.,—Assistant Engineer.
Mr. P. Magrath,—Sub-Engineer.
Keshow Mahadeo,—Supervisor.
Kidar Nath Mitter,—Overseer.
Heera Lal,—Overseer.
Mowla Bux,—Accountant.

1.—Cantonment of Mhow.
2.—Agra and Bombay Road, Mhow to Bhoregurh.
3.—Mhow and Nerbudda Road, up to Kherighât.
4.—Mhow and Neemuch Road, up to 22nd mile.
5.—Dhar Branch Road.
6.—Dhar and Sirdarpoor Road.
7.—Sirdarpoor Local Works.

NEEMUCH DIVISION.

Staff.

C. E. Gael, Esq.,—Executive Engineer.
F. W. M. Scott, Esq.,—Assistant Engineer.
Mr. W. R. Chill,—Supervisor.
Shapoorjee Sorabjee,—Overseer.
Ganesh Bulall Fanshe,—Overseer.
Kathaloo Naidoo,—Accountant.

1.—Station of Neemuch, including Barrack Department.
2.—Station of Mehidpore.
3.—Station of Agar.
4.—Ujjain and Agar Road.
5.—Mhow and Neemuch Road, from 22nd mile to Neemuch.
6.—Neemuch and Nusseerabad Road, up to Jogi Peeplia Chowkee.
7.—Burnagar and Budnawur Branch Road.
8.—Short Feeder Roads to Sindia-Neemuch State Railway.

GWALIOR DIVISION.

Staff.

Major G. R. Gibbs,—Executive Engineer.
H. E. Grant, Esq.,—Assistant Engineer.
Mr. J. Williams,—Supervisor.
Mr. P. McDermott,—Overseer.
Subrao Naidoo,—Overseer.
Vishnoo Ramchunder,—Overseer.
Mr. G. A. McCutchan,—Accountant.

1.—Agra and Bombay Road, from Parbuttee River to Otungan River near Agra, with the ferry over the Chumbal River.
2.—Gwalior and Jhansi Road, with ferry over Sindh River.
3.—Gwalior and Etawa Road.
4.—Jhansi and Sipri Road.
5.—Phoolbagh Road.
6.—Agra Loop Line.
7.—Sipri Loop Line.
8.—Fort Road.
9.—Red Road.
10.—Station of Sipri.
11.—Station of Goona.
12.—Civil Buildings at Morar and at Jhansi as heretofore.

NAGODE DIVISION.

Staff.

Ashotosh Mitter, Esq.,—Executive Engineer.
Baboo Gyan Chunder Roy,—Assistant Engineer.
Lutchman Persad,—Supervisor.
Hari Ramchunder Agashe,—Overseer.
Luxemon Vishnoo Mohendalay,—Overseer.
Gobind Chunder Ghosal,—Accountant.

1.—Station of Sutna.
2.—Nowgong and Sutna Road.
3.—Sutna and Bela Road.
4.—Great Deccan Road.
5.—Banda and Sagor Road.
6.—Nowgong and Srinagar Road.
7.—Nagode and Kalinger Road.

By Order,

C. S. THOMASON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 22nd June 1881.

No. 1149 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Office telegram dated 19th May 1881, Captain J. H. Newill, made over charge of the Office of the Assistant Agent, Governor General, at Shoojangurh, to Lieutenant H. L. Ramsay, on the afternoon of the 27th May 1881.

By Order,
E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 21st June 1881.

No. 408.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. Conolly and Major J. H. L. Greenfield, respectively, made over and received charge of the Office of Cantonment Magistrate, Deoli, and Office of Sub-Registrar, on the afternoon of the 4th June 1881.

No. 410.—Major J. H. L. Greenfield, 2nd-in-Command, Deoli Irregular Force, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Deoli, with effect from the date of taking charge, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel A. Conolly, on privilege leave.

Major J. H. L. Greenfield is invested with the powers of a Magistrate, 2nd Class, as described in Section 20 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and with the powers of a Sub-Judge of the 2nd Class, to hear suits of a civil nature up to Rs. 500 in value.

The 24th June 1881.

No. 422.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Alleemooddeen, lately attached to the Customs Hospital at Pachbadra, is appointed to the medical charge of the Masuda Dispensary, with effect from the 8th June 1881, *vice* Native Doctor Shahamat Khan, locally entertained, whose services have been dispensed with.

By Order,
E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Mysore, the 23rd June 1881.

With reference to Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1121 G.-G., dated 10th June 1881, and Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 2 of 1st April 1881, it is hereby notified that Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Thomson, was on duty as Superintendent of Coorg from the 22nd March 1881 to the 28th March 1881.

Major Magrath, 1st Assistant Superintendent of Coorg, held charge of the Office of Superintendent from the 22nd to the 28th March, and acted as Superintendent of Coorg from the 29th March to the 8th April 1881.

By Order,
W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st June 1881.

No. 44.—Captain S. W. Jenner, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, on return from Field Service, is posted to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works.

The 22nd June 1881.

No. 45.—Sub-Conductor J. McClure, Assistant Barrack Master, is granted six months' leave in India on medical certificate.

The 24th June 1881.

No. 46.—Lieutenant A. L. Mein, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted three months' leave to study the Native languages, with effect from 1st July 1881, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Presidency & Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 22nd June 1881.

No. 11.—With reference to Inspector General, Military Works' Notification No. 36 of 26th ultimo, Lieutenant E. Glennie, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), reported his arrival at Allahabad on the forenoon of 17th instant, and took over charge of the Allahabad Division, Military Works, from Captain R. F. Moore, R.E., Executive Engineer, on the afternoon of the following day.

W. R. TUCKER, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Presidency & Oudh Command, Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 24th June 1881.

No. 22.—Mr. T. Wood, Store-keeper, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Indus Valley State Railway to the Punjab Northern State Railway, on special duty.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 21st June 1881.

No. 49.—Mr. J. Hogan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, Construction Section, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 13th June 1881.

W. S. TREVOR, *Col., R.E.,*
Director General of Rys.

INDUS VALLEY AND KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAYS,
Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mooltan, the 20th June 1881.

No. 51.—Mr. M. S. Dooley, Executive Engineer, 3rd Division, is granted privilege leave for three months, from 1st July 1881.

The 21st June 1881.

No. 52.—With reference to Manager's Notification No. 47, dated 24th May 1881, Mr. Mathew, Traffic Superintendent, availed himself of leave from the forenoon of 30th May 1881.

No. 53.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 196, dated 20th May 1881, Baboo Russick Lall Roy, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties on the Kandahar State Railway on the afternoon of 31st May 1881, and reported his departure from Jacobabad on forenoon of 2nd June 1881.

The 25th June 1881.

No. 54.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 194, dated 19th May 1881, Mr. E. H. Johns reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 16th instant.

L. CONWAY-GORDON,
Manager.

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY,
Upper Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Jacobabad, the 20th June 1881.

No. 2.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 1, dated 30th May 1881, Baboo Bamapad Roy, Sub-Store-keeper, 1st Grade, received charge from Mr. L. Desmazures, Store-keeper, of the Sibi stores, on the afternoon of 7th May 1881.

No. 3.—Mr. H. L. Monk, Executive Engineer, Nari Division, is granted special leave for three months, under Public Works Department Resolution No. 079-80 R.-E., dated 6th February 1881.

Mr. Monk availed himself of the leave from the forenoon of 13th June 1881, on which date he handed over charge of records, &c., of the Nari Division to the Examiner of Accounts, Kandahar State Railway.

No. 4.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 185, dated 7th May 1881, Captain F. W. Joseph, B.S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties on the Kandahar State Railway on forenoon of 13th June 1881.

H. F. STOREY,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PATNA AND BARAICH SURVEY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 27th June 1881.

Dates of arrival at Lucknow of the following Officers posted to Patna and Baraich Railway Survey :—

Mr. James R. Bell, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, arrived on the 27th March and posted to Gorackpore Survey Division.

Mr. H. B. Parry, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, arrived on the 29th March and posted to Gorackpore Survey Division.

Mr. A. S. Knolles, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Lucknow on the 2nd April and posted to Baraich Survey Division.

Mr. R. A. Hodges, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, reported his arrival at Lucknow on the forenoon of the 7th April and posted to Baraich Railway Survey Division.

Mr. James R. Bell, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, made over charge of Gorackpore Survey Division to Mr. H. B. Parry, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, on the 11th May 1881.

Babu Siva Datta Pande, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Dhanowli on the forenoon of the 21st May 1881 and posted to Gorackpore Survey Division.

Mr. C. H. Crouuace, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Lucknow on the 18th June 1881, posted to Gorackpore Railway Survey Division, and took charge on the 21st instant from Mr. H. B. Parry, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

F. B. WALKER,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th June 1881.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		25,12,051	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office	Rs. 66,94,329 12 7	2,04,30,798	2	6
Public Deposits at Branches	1,37,36,468 5 11			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		3,18,93,326	11	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.		3,31,673	12	2
Sundries		12,28,878	13	8
RUPEES		7,63,96,728	12	1

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		1,44,74,961	2	0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		49,88,742	9	2
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches.		29,43,117	2	6
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches		1,67,27,536	5	0
Balances with other Banks		6,27,320	5	11
Bullion		3,46,295	11	0
Dead Stock		11,61,068	7	11
Stamps		9,237	10	0
Sundries		2,95,975	6	2
		4,15,74,254	11	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	Rs. 1,30,97,087 3 0	3,48,22,454	0	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,17,25,386 13 5			
RUPEES		7,63,96,728	12	1

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 30th June 1881.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1881.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
June 20	...	...	...	1,31,384	42,29,038	2,87,764
" 21	...	...	...	1,81,384	41,20,005	2,87,764
" 22	1,837	...	...	1,33,221	40,28,952	2,87,764
" 23	...	...	...	1,33,221	39,98,997	2,87,764
" 24	22,091	...	...	1,57,312	38,99,022	2,97,764
" 25	...	...	1,20,760	26,272	40,00,051	4,18,804

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 27th June 1881.* } J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E., Mint Master.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
110	D 14—46021	20	Hidayet Yarkhan, Moradabad.
29	D 14—48514 *	20	Hajee Ahmud and Mohamed Yakoob, Delhi.
	" —48515 *		

* Mismatched.

ALLAHABAD, *The 29th June 1881.*

GODREZJEE D. PUDUMJEE, *A. A. G., In charge of Paper Currency Office.*

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1881.		Rs.	
W33	M 43—85866	100	K. G. Desai, Karwar.
W34	M 38—34093	500	Wassantrao Bulwant, Bombay.
	M 46—24424	50	
	" —24425	50	
	" —24426	50	
	" —24427	50	
W35	M 46—95013	50	Ludha Vigi, Bombay.
	" —95344	50	
	" —95375	50	
	" —95442	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1881.		Rs.	
H78	M 38—22281	500	M. Hishcher, Bombay.
H79	M 37—05014	100	Maria Luisa N. F. de Carvalho, Damon.
	M 34—61255	20	
	" —68009	20	
	M 51—00217	10	
	" —05501	10	
	" —16175	10	
H80	M 56—17249	20	Cowasji Jamsetji, Poona.
	" —36099	20	
H81	M 44—31277	100	Capt. G. Budgen, Hyderabad.
	M 46—90701	50	
M32	M 8—32858	5	Edulji Bijonji, Bombay.
	" —32856	5	
M33	M 49—44865	10	Messrs. Bapby Brothers, Bombay.
	" —44869	10	
M34	M 46—78052	50	A. Hari Dewarkar, Dahiwarri.
	" —78054	50	

BOMBAY, *The 28th June 1881.*

C. E. CRAWLEY, *Asst. Acctt. Genl., Paper Currency Dept.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
103	O 68—85843	100	Babu Issur Chunder Ghose.
	O 32—38860	50	
104	O 32—67790	50	Khadem Ali.
105	A 92—63966	50	Babu Koylas Chundra Moitra.
107	O 64—55803	20	The Sub Treasury Officer, Goalpara.
	" —55804	20	
	" —55805	20	
	" —91900	20	
	" —54114	20	
	" —44836	20	
	" —50357	20	
	" —49510	20	
	" —49508	20	
	O 62—70756	20	
109	O 74—95121	1,000	Sobharam Ram Pertab Marwaree.
111	O 71—43765	500	Wazeer Mull and Chooni Lal.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
78	O 89—05124	1,000	Buldeb Ram, Narayon Ram.
	" —01800	1,000	
79	L 44—71782	10	Babu Nobodip Chunder Seal.
	O 51—76927	10	
	O 52—22592	10	
80	O 66—95119	100	Colonel R. C. Money.
	O 31—10897	50	
	O 32—02626	50	
	" —02627	50	
	O 62—71267 to " —71273	20 each	
	O 90—82980	10	
81	O 68—36847	100	Babu Jagut Chunder Bhaumik.
82	O 31—24985	50	Babu Ananto Chunder Sen.
	O 93—29561	10	
66	O 88—65381	100	Rámáji Seth.
	" —69468		

CALCUTTA, *The 1st July 1881.*

R. A. STERNDALE, *Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency.*

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 10—39996	100	Ramji Bhanoo, of Bombay.
" —51042	100	

KURRACHEE, *The 23rd June 1881.*

W. PATTON, *Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., S. C.*

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
14	N 5—05813	100	G. Moyle, Esq., Srinagur.
	" —05814	100	
	O 71—34056	500	
15	E 17—52523	20	Post Master, Murree.
16	E 16—83222	10	The Goods Clerk, Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway, Meean Meer.
	" —85075	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
25	E 15—76485	50	Babu Prem Sing, Lahore.
	" —66638	50	

LAHORE, *The 24th June 1881.*

C. G. VANSITTART, for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
22	... B 61—66290 ...	50	M. Chidambrum Pillai, Erusappah Maistry Street, Madras.
23	... B 47—50201 ...	5	Mathapa Nayadu, Tiruporur, Chingleput.
	„ —50202 ...	5	
	„ —50203 ...	5	
	„ —50204 ...	5	
	„ —50205 ...	5	
	„ —50206 ...	5	
24	... B 47—14504 ...	5	C. J. Mallikarjana Sastri, Narayana Mudali Street, Madras.
	B 57—64122 ...	20	
	„ —64124 ...	20	
	B 64—24160 ...	20	
	„ —26124 ...	20	
	B 61—44716 ...	50	
	„ —51851 ...	50	
	B 62—82811 ...	100	
	B 66—01574 ...	100	
	„ —05915 ..	100	
	„ —05925 ...	100	
	„ —24812 ...	100	
	„ —45895 ...	100	
	„ —73705 ...	100	
25	... B 64—36284 ...	20	V. Varadarajulu Chetti, China Bazar Street, Madras.
	„ —36563 ...	20	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
37	... B 61—10519 ...	50	Hadji Harroon Hadji Adom, Bombay.
38	... B 63—72470 ...	10	Mr. G. P. Antony, Madras.
39	... B 66—70195 ...	100	Amirdin Sahib, Sydenham's Road, Madras.
	„ —78977 ...	100	
	„ —82607 ...	100	
	„ —82608 ...	100	
	„ —82609 ...	100	
7	... B 62—58606 *	100	T. Vishwanath Aiyar, Yagambrapuram, Madras.
	B 66—34248 *		
	B 39—02296 *	5	
	„ —02298 *		

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 20th June 1881.

C. HALL,
Offg. Chief Clerk to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th June 1881.

Consequent upon the admission of Paraguay into the Universal Postal Union, the rates and conditions of postage (as given below) appertaining to Union Countries served through the United Kingdom will be applicable, from the 1st July 1881, to correspondence addressed to Paraguay.

2. In like manner the same rates and conditions of postage (as given below) will be applicable to correspondence addressed to Guatemala after the 1st August 1881, as that State will then be admitted into the Universal Postal Union :—

(c) denotes compulsory prepayment.	Each letter per ½ oz.	Each post-card.	Printed papers, including books, &c. Each newspaper per 4 oz.	Printed papers, including books, &c. Each packet per 2 oz.	Legal and commercial documents. Each packet. Not exceeding ½ oz.	Legal and commercial documents. Each packet. Per 2 oz. additional.	Samples. Each packet. Per 2 oz.
	A.	A.	A. c	A.	A.	A.	A.
With effect from the 1st July 1881.							
Paraguay (South America)—							
Vid Brindisi, through *United Kingdom*	c4½	1½	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
Vid Brindisi, through *French Office, Modane*—							
Additional route from Aden only— *By French Packet*, through *Agent on board*	3	1½	1	1	2	1	1
With effect from the 1st August 1881.							
Guatemala (Central America)—							
Vid Brindisi, through *United Kingdom*	c4½	1½	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
Vid Brindisi, through *French Office, Modane*—							
Additional route from Aden only— *By French Packet*, through *Agent on board*	3	1½	1	1	2	1	1

L. G. WAIT,
Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India, Foreign Post Branch.

The 21st June 1881.

The registration fee for inland letters and postcards, and for foreign correspondence generally (letters, postcards, printed papers or books, legal and commercial documents and samples), will be reduced from four annas to two annas, with effect from 1st August 1881.

2. The present and revised rates are quoted below :—

Present Registration Fees.	Fee. Annas.	*Revised Registration Fees. (With effect from 1st August 1881).*	Fee. Annas.
Inland letters and postcards ...	4	Inland letters and postcards ...	2
Inland book and pattern packets, including newspapers ...	2	Inland book and pattern packets, including newspapers ...	2
Foreign letters, postcards, printed papers or books, legal and commercial documents and samples ...	4	Foreign letters, postcards, printed papers or books, legal and commercial documents and samples ...	2

F. R. HOGG,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 27th June 1881.

No. 3390.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India :—

POSTAL CIRCLE, INDIA.

Mr. E. O'Brien has been appointed to act as a 1st Grade Superintendent of Post Offices.

POSTAL CIRCLE, RAJPUTANA.

Mr. J. W. Barwise has been appointed to be Deputy Postmaster General, Rajputana. Mr. A. C. Firth will act until Mr. Barwise joins.

POSTAL CIRCLE, OUDH.

Mr. R. Rose has been appointed to be Deputy Postmaster General, Oudh.

POSTAL CIRCLE, EASTERN BENGAL.

Mr. W. J. B. Mackenzie has been appointed to be *sub. pro tem.* Deputy Postmaster General, Eastern Bengal Circle, but will continue to officiate as Deputy Postmaster General in Central India, and Mr. Barton Groves will act as Deputy Postmaster General, Eastern Bengal.

POSTAL CIRCLE, SIND AND SOUTH AFGHANISTAN.

Mr. J. L. Fendall has been appointed to act as Deputy Postmaster General, Sind and South Afghanistan, in addition to his own duties, until he is relieved by Mr. J. B. Short, who has been appointed *sub. pro tem.* Deputy Postmaster General, Sind and South Afghanistan.

POSTAL CIRCLE, MADRAS.

Mr. H. Smith, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th Grade, has been promoted to the 3rd Grade.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 1st July 1881.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1881.	
Persian Gulf	7 P. M.	8th July	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports.	7 "	7th "	Str. *Africa.*
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	7 "	9th "	From Bombay.
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	7 "	8th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	7 "	6th "	Str. *Kilwa.*
Chittagong, Akyab, and Rangoon	7 "	7th "	Str. *Madras.*
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	7 "	2nd "	From Bombay.
Port Blair and Camorta	7 "	6th "	Str. *Satara.*

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master.

NOTICE.

The following extracts of the report by the Committee appointed to adjudicate the prize of £100 offered by the Government of India for the best "Manual of Hygiene," for the use of the British soldier in India, are published for the information of the competitors:—

"1. We have examined the 37 manuals submitted for competition, and are agreed that no one of them is in all respects suitable for the purposes for which a manual is required, as prescribed in the Notification offering the prize.

"2. They all, more or less, contain theories regarding the causation of disease which are doubtful, and some of which are directly at variance with Indian experience. Their general tendency moreover is to exaggerate the dangers to health from local and climatic causes, and so to instil an unreasonable dread of Indian service."

It is therefore hereby notified that the prize of £100 has not been awarded. Competitors desiring the return of their manuscripts are requested to apply to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
The 27th June 1881.

NOTICE.

The following stock in the Nilambur Division is open to inspection and offers:—

Nos.	Varieties.	Contents.		
		C. feet	In.	P.
371	Teak	9,230	8	6
33	Blackwood	1,196	4	8
279	Benteak	7,848	7	5
208	Karimardu	7,028	4	1

45,500 Teak saplings of classes according to size varying from 15 to 40 feet in length and from 3 to 10 inches diameter butt-end.

The above stock is stored in the Forest and Plantation Depôts, respectively, on the river bank, convenient for tying into rafts for transport to the sea coast at Calicut and Beypore. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

J. FERGUSON,
Depy. Conservator.

DEPY. CONSVR.'S OFFICE,
NILAMBUR;
The 17th June 1881.

Department Public Works—Half-yearly Examination.

The half-yearly examination of candidates for promotion and employment in the Public Works Department will be held at the Government Engineering College, Howrah, at 10 o'clock, on Monday, the 1st August 1881, and the following days. Applications, with fees for admission to the examination, are required to be filed before the 15th of July 1881. Candidates for the grade of Accountant who are not in Government service should be under 25 years of age, and must prove to the satisfaction of the Principal that they are under that age.

The following are the centres of examination sanctioned by the Government of India as stations

where candidates for 4th grade Accountantships are to appear for examination :—

Agra, Ajmere, Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Akyab, Bolaram, Durbhunga, Howrah, Indore, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Lahore, Mhow, Mooltan, Mount Aboo, Meerut, Nagpore, Neemuch, Rawalpindi, Rangoon, Saidpore, Shillong, and Simla.

Candidates for the Accountant's examination are therefore requested to select one of the places mentioned above.

J. S. SLATER,
Offg. Principal, Govt. Engrg. College, Howrah.
The 10th June 1881.

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گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كوئينائين كا خوب قائم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سيواے اونكے جو كوئي ايك هشت بيس پونڈ خريد ليے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سولهه روپيه آٹهه آنه

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانونمين بكتي هى ماسيواے قيمت مذكورۂ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بارہ آنه

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„ 4. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 23. *Annas 4.*
„ 5. Kyouk Phyou Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 6. Salween (Maulmain) River. *Annas 4.*
„ 7. Approaches to Point de Gallo Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 8. Mergui Archipelago. Pages 7 to 10 of this Notice superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
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„ 10. Pamban (Paumben) Pass. *Annas 4.*
„ 11. Andaman Islands. *Annas 4.*
„ 12. Jiddah Harbour Red Sea. *Annas 4.*
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„ 14. Red Sea, 1878. *Annas 4.*
„ 15. South Indian Ocean, Seychelle, Farquhar Islands, and Madagascar. *Annas 4.*
16. Torres Strait and New Guinea, South-east Coast. *Annas 4.*
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18. Coast of Siam, including Junkseylon and adjacent
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„ 21. Arabian Coast, Ras Matbakh, 1880. *Annas 4.*
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„ 23. Coast of Orissa. False Point Harbour and Approaches.
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Notices issued during the year 1880—

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„ 3. Exhibition of the new fixed Light at False Point.
„ 4. Extension of the period of exhibition of the "intermediate" Light at the Entrance to the Hooghly River.
„ 5. Alterations in the position and visibility of the Light exhibited from Fort Canning, Singapore.
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„ 8. Fixed Light at Tolkeshwar, Dabhol or Anjanvel.
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„ 10. Changes in the buoyage of the port, Madras.
„ 11. Kenery (Kundari) Island Light. Intended alteration, Bombay.
„ 12. Flashing Light on Flat Cape, Sunda Strait, Sumatra.
„ 13. Destruction of First Point Lighthouse, Java, Sunda Strait.
„ 14. Harbour Light at Beliling, Baly Island.
„ 15. Position of Gwalia Reef, Carimata Strait.
„ 16. Position of Parkin Rock, Hanish Islands.
„ 17. Shoal south-west of Barren Islands, Madagascar, West Coast.
„ 18. Intended alteration in Light Apparatus, Calicut.
„ 19. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
„ 20. Intermittent flashing light on Pulo Undan.

Notices to Mariners, 1881.

No. 1, River Hooghly Sandheads. Light Regulations for Pilot Brigs.
" 2. Coromandel Coast. Rules for regulating the entry and departure of vessels using the Harbour.
" 3. Java. Approach to Sunda Strait, Re-exhibition of Flashing light on First Point.
" 4. Java, North Coast, Harbour Light at Tegal.
" 5. British Burma, Akyab. Beacon on Table-land of Borongo Island.
" 6. (1) Exhibition of a 4th order dioptric white revolving Light at Armeghon.
(2) Change of Pulicat red fixed Light to a white fixed Light.
" 7. Erection of Bar Tidal Semaphore on Jooldea Flagstaff Hill, entrance to Chittagong or Kornafuli river.
" 8. Alteration in colour of Light exhibited from the south bastion of Ratnagiri Fort.
" 9. Exhibition of red Light on Breakwater, Colombo.
" 10. Red Buoy off point Gordeware (Godavery.)
" 11. Slight alteration in Lights, Paumben Pass, Gulf of Manar.
" 12. Particulars of first point Light, Java, approach to Sunda Strait.
" 13. Alteration in character of Flat Cape Light, Sumatra.
" 14. Removal of North Buoy, entrance to Madras Harbour.
" 15. Range of visibility of Paumben Light.
" 16. Leading beacons for clearing the S. W. Prong, Kolaba.
" 17. Zanzibar Island—
(1) Ras Kizimkazi Light-house.
(2) Light-house near Mungopani.
(3) Light-house on Mwana Mwana Island.
(4) Ras Nungwe Light-house.
18. Port Said entrance—Experimental Buoy lighted by gas.
" 19. Exhibition of revolving Light, Armeghon.
" 20. Beacon on Tucker's Patch Bombay Harbour.
21. Exhibition of fixed white Light—Pulicat.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1881.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Destroyed

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 103275 and 112331 of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 500 each, originally standing in the names of the National Bank of India, Limited, and Ram Jeebun Ghose, respectively, and both last endorsed to Upendra Nath Ghose, Munsiff of Kasba, in District Tipperah in Bengal, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

UPENDRA NATH GHOSE,

Munsiff of Kasba, in District Tipperah in Bengal, on leave,

Care of Baboo Prova Chunder Ghose, Pleader, Judge's Court, Bulloram Bose's Street, Bhowanipore, Churruck Bagah, Calcutta.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 27. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1881.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXII OF 1881.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Receipts for week ending 5th June 1880.		Receipts for week ending 4th June 1881.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1880 to 5th June 1880.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 4th June 1881.		Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-82.
		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11th June 1881	East Indian ...	6,53,724	434	8,62,997	573	75,16,596	529	79,95,892	571	4,79,296	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	51,001	297	66,517	378	5,62,068	347	5,64,516	345	2,448	..
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	93,077	170	92,567	169	9,90,633	192	9,82,263	193	...	8,370
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,84,982	274	1,55,711	230	23,00,780	361	18,48,418	295	...	4,52,362
4th June 1881	Madras ...	1,09,820	127	96,890	113	11,11,704	137	10,57,8[illegible]	133	...	53,844
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	72,985	115	68,262	104	7,08,308	118	6,90,798	114	..	17,510
Ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	5,83,838	407	6,72,423	464	57,60,578	426	71,46,849	535	13,86,271	...
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	2,22,285	501	2,52,187	568	21,91,282	499	26,05,830	632	4,14,548	...
	TOTAL ...	19,71,212	314	22,67,554	359	2,11,41,949	357	2,28,92,426	391	17,50,477	...
	State.										
11th June 1881	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,785	64	2,606	93	24,578	92	22,962	88	...	1,616
4th June 1881	Nalhati ...	1,315	45	977	36	12,660	50	10,740	43	...	1,920
11th June 1881	Northern Bengal ...	23,311	101	29,080	126	2,56,182	118	2,66,934	125	10,752	...
4th June 1881	Tirhoot ...	10,569	129	15,378	187	1,04,051	135	1,17,389	154	13,338	...
Ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	5,829	102	7,557	133	87,425	162	85,821	162	...	1,604
11th June 1881	Muttra-Hathras ...	2,450	84	2,701	93	22,657	83	23,557	87	900	...
...	Dhond and Manmad...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11th June 1881	Wardha Coal ...	3,059	68	9,127	203	50,311	118	78,976	189	28,665	...
Ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	5,783	109	6,404	97	(c)32,789	71	67,567	110	34,778	...
4th June 1881	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	22,152	138	26,296	163	3,06,216	202	3,38,749	227	32,533	...
11th June 1881	Sindia ...	3,887	56	4,924	63	37,719	57	45,208	68	7,489	...
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	74,842	137	1,76,614	243	7,60,668	148	12,70,614	188	5,09,946	...
...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section)(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th June 1881	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch ...	29,082	131	44,788	155	2,55,332	121	3,81,515	143	1,26,183	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	43,876	255	55,417	153	5,81,073	358	6,28,463	188	47,390	...
11th June 1881	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	1,87,647	292	72,950	114	(d)12,76,451	234	10,12,480	170	...	2,63,971
...	Khangaon(a) ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Amraoti(a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th June 1881	Nizam's ...	13,976	115	14,999	124	1,42,630	125	1,54,604	136	11,974	...
11th June 1881	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	...	...	5,601	65	...	...	49,521	62	49,521	...
28th May 1881	Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	...	...	(e)...	...	...	...	(f)1,85,744	117	1,85,744	...
11th June 1881	Mysore ...	...	...	2,184	38	...	...	20,444	38	20,444	...
Ditto ...	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur.	...	...	1,005	84	...	...	9,852	88	9,852	...
	TOTAL ...	4,29,463	178	4,78,608	155	39,50,742	174	47,71,140	156	8,20,398	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	24,00,675	276	27,46,162	292	2,50,92,691	306	2,76,63,566	310	25,70,875	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	...	...	1,20,06,853	146	1,35,55,147	152	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	...	...	1,30,85,838	160	1,41,08,419	158	10,22,581	...

(a) Included with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
(b) Included with the Rajputana Railway.
(c) Total receipts from 6th April to 5th June 1880.
(d) Includes receipts of the Kandahar Line from 2nd May 1880.
(e) Return not received.
(f) Total receipts from 1st April to 28th May 1881.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY ESTABLISHMENT.

RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE TRANSPORT OF THE TROOPS RETURNING FROM SOUTHERN AFGHANISTAN.

Nos. 451-52R.E., dated Simla, June 9, 1881.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, P. W. Dept.

Read—

Report by the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Lahore, on the railway arrangements made for transporting the troops returning from Southern Afghanistan.

OBSERVATIONS.—The troops which had to be carried by rail belonged to all arms of the service, and with followers numbered over 10,000 men.

2. The movement began on the 3rd May, and the last special train left Pirchowki (at the mouth of the Bolan Pass) on the 21st of the same month. Besides the ordinary train service, 26 special trains were run during that time for the transport of the troops, horses, guns and stores.

3. The special arrangements required on this occasion for the comfort of the troops had to be made very rapidly, as definite orders regarding the movement were not issued to the Railway authorities till the 8th April. The nature of these arrangements is fully described in the report and its annexures, which show that nothing was left undone that could in any way alleviate the inconveniences and discomforts of travelling during the most trying season of the year.

RESOLUTION.—The excellent manner in which the railway arrangements for the return of the troops from Southern Afghanistan have been carried out reflects great credit on all the officers and men concerned in conducting them. The success which has marked these transport operations is more especially due to Colonel J. G. Medley, R.E., the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways to the Government of India, on whom the chief responsibility rested. While the immediate traffic arrangements were admirably conducted by Mr. G. F. Mathew.

2. Captain Brackenbury, R.E., who was deputed by Colonel Medley to be in direct communication with the Railway authorities, carried out the duties imposed upon him to the complete satisfaction of the Governor General in Council; while His Excellency considers that the Manager of the Indus Valley Railway, Major Conway Gordon, contributed largely to the success of a movement which has been carried out at the most trying season of the year without any loss or accident.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Director General of Railways for information and communication to the officers specially mentioned; and that a report of the operations be submitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

Ordered also, that this Resolution, with the Consulting Engineer's report and annexures, be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR TROOPS RETURNING FROM KANDAHAR.

Memorandum by Consulting Engineer, Lahore.

On receipt of the orders contained in Public Works Department No. 366, dated 11th April, regarding the transport by rail of the troops returning to India from Kandahar, a memo. of instructions for the guidance of the Railway authorities (of which a copy has already been sent to Government) was issued from this office, and copies distributed to every one concerned.

2. Captain Brackenbury, R.E., attached to this office, proceeded down the line at the end of April with the Manager, Indus Valley State Railway, and reported to me daily by wire or by letter the arrangements that had been made, and all further details were left to be settled by that officer in communication with the Manager and Traffic Superintendent of the Indus Valley Railway and the Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Sibi.

3. Captain Brackenbury also arranged for the co-operation of the Railway authorities on the Sindh Section of the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway and the Military authorities at Karáchi, and after satisfying himself that all arrangements had been duly made by accompanying several of the troop trains, returned to Lahore on the 15th instant.

4. The operation of moving some 10,000 troops and followers with horses, guns and stores, was not one of any great magnitude or difficulty, especially after the work done during the last two years by the Railways when the war was going on. Still, as the movement was effected during the hot season, it presented certain features of interest which may be worth recording, if only as a guide in future.

5. It was necessary—

1st, to ensure co-operation between the Railway authorities of two separate lines on the one hand and of the Military and Commissariat authorities on the other;

2nd, to run the trains in the night, selecting proper halting places during the heat of the day;

3rd, to make temporary provision for adequate shelter from the sun (including good watering arrangements) on a line which was very imperfectly provided with such things;

4th, to minimize the difficulties of the Sukkur ferry arrangements as much as possible.

For the manner in which this was effected, I beg reference to Captain Brackenbury's Report.

6. Of the additional stock required by the Indus Valley Railway, 10 brake-vans, 10 first class, 12 second class and 50 third class carriages were lent by the East Indian Railway, and 25 third class by the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway. About 140 of the new pattern covered goods wagons, specially adapted to carry horses and passengers when required, were also employed, and proved very useful.

7. I arranged for what was required at Lahore, Wazirabad and Jullundur in communication with the Assistant Quarter-Master-General of the Lahore Division. The goods-sheds at those stations were vacated in order to provide shelter for the European soldiers during the heat of the day. Punkhas were temporarily hung; temporary latrines were erected; and iced water was freely supplied.

8. I may perhaps take this opportunity of drawing the attention of the Military Department to the want of rest barracks at Mecan Meer, Mooltan, Larkána, Kotri and Wazirabad, which is seriously felt when troop movements have to be made in the hot season. Until these are constructed, I recommend that large temporary sheds be erected at those places similar to those put up by the Railway on this occasion.

9. The weather, which had been unusually cool up to the time when the troops began to arrive at Sibi, was exceedingly hot during nearly the whole of the movement, which lasted from about the 25th April to the 20th May; but I have not heard any reports of sickness among the troops or followers, and of only one death (that of a sepoy of the 4th Native Infantry), though there may have been others.

10. Two trains were detained (on the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway) by failure of the engines, and one by the burning of a temporary bridge on the Kandahar line. A wagon used for conveying horses on the Indus Valley Line caught fire, and one horse was killed and two injured, owing to the neglect of the syces who had left the wagon and were riding in another carriage. I have not heard of any other casualties.

11. The brunt of the work as regards the Railway arrangements fell of course upon the Manager of the Indus Valley Line, Major Conway-Gordon, R.E., and his able Traffic Superintendent, Mr. G. F. Mathew, whose merits are already well known to Government, and both these officers exerted themselves strenuously to perfect all arrangements for the comfort and health of the troops on their trying journey, in which they received the cordial co operation of the Military authorities (of whom I may perhaps be allowed to name Captain Watling and Major Heyland of the Quarter-Master-General's Department), and of the officials of the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway.

12. Captain Brackenbury's Report speaks for itself, and I am greatly indebted to that officer for the complete and efficient manner in which he carried out the duty entrusted to him.

13. As the arrangements made on this occasion have, I believe, generally given satisfaction, I may perhaps be allowed to suggest that a similar procedure should be adopted in future when any extensive movement of troops by rail is contemplated; that is, that a programme of the movement should be drawn out beforehand by the Military authorities, and then made over to a responsible officer of the Railway Department to be carried out in communication with the local Military Officers, instead of the arrangements being separately made with the Traffic Department of the Railway by two or three different authorities. On the present occasion, the programme made out by General Hume, C.B., was rigidly adhered to, and this helped the Railway authorities enormously.

LAHORE, *21st May 1881.*

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engineer.

Memorandum from CAPTAIN BRACKENBURY, R.E., *attached to Office of Consulting Engineer for Railways, to* COLONEL MEDLEY, R.E., *Consulting Engineer, Lahore—dated 18th May 1881.*

In accordance with your orders I left Lahore on the 28th ultimo, in order to visit the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi and the Indus Valley Railways, and to report for your information how far the instructions contained in your memo. of the 13th April last had been carried out by the Railway authorities, with a view to afford every facility and comfort to the troops returning to India from Southern Afghánistán. I was also instructed to make any further arrangements that appeared to be necessary.

2. *Mooltan.*—Reaching Mooltan on the 29th I found that Mr. R. Bocquet, Agent, Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway, had complied with all the requests preferred by you. By his orders the good-shed in the cantonment station-yard, measuring about 270′ × 27′, had been cleared of the goods stored in it, and punkhas had been put up in the shed; a shelter-shed with open sides 300′ × 25′ had been erected with old rails and a mud roof on the troop platform. Watering arrangements had been made for men and horses.

3. At Mooltan I found the Manager of the Indus Valley Railway on the eve of proceeding down the line with Mr. Mathew, Traffic Superintendent. I travelled with them to Sibi, and afterwards to Kotri, and was thus able to be in personal communication with Major Conway-Gordon during the whole of my journey over the Indus Valley Railway and the Kandahar Line.

4. *Khánpur.*—The first place visited after Mooltan was Khánpur. Here the arrangements indicated in your memo. had been carried into effect. A shelter shed 300′ × 18′ had been erected on the station platform; watering arrangements had been made, and the Railway employés had moved out of their quarters to make room for the troops. The buildings vacated at Khánpur were—1, the Traffic and Locomotive running-room; 2, block of unmarried

drivers' quarters; 3, recreation-room; 4, hospital. About 300 men, it was found, could be accommodated in these four blocks; and as the 211th Regiment was very weak, and the 78th Highlanders moved by wings, this was sufficient.

5. I would bring to your notice the disturbing influence exercised by moving the Railway staff out of these quarters at Khánpur whenever troops move along the line in hot weather. What is a great convenience for the troops is an equally great inconvenience for the Railway staff, who are obliged to move, not only themselves and their baggage, but also in some cases their wives and children out of their settled homes in the very hottest of weather. I think it is an experiment that should not be too frequently repeated, because it tends to unsettle men at a time when extra work and exposure are thrown upon them.

It may be assumed from late experience that in hot weather Khánpur must be a resting place for all troops. At one time it was proposed to leave it optional with Commanding Officers of Regiments or with the Despatching Officer at Sukkur to run through Khánpur straight to Mooltan; but it was felt afterwards that this would have been a difficult matter to adjust. The Traffic and Locomotive arrangements would have been dislocated, and an additional element of uncertainty introduced into the whole scheme. Taking this into account, and also the fact that troops, even if they ran through Khánpur, would not reach Mooltan till say noon, and that they could hardly be called upon to move off again the same evening, it was decided, and probably would always be decided, that Khánpur should be a halting place. Tents at this time of year are insupportably hot, and I would suggest that in case of any future movements of troops in hot weather, an open shed 500′ × 30′, like the one at Rindli (see para. 10), should be roughly constructed on the side of the line opposite the station building. A swimming bath could be made in the inundation canal close by. The officers could live in the refreshment and waiting-rooms of the Railway Station.

6. *Sukkur.*—At Sukkur the arrangements for crossing the Indus had been, as they must always be, a source of anxiety. The probability of the river rising during the month of May, and its uncertain regimen during the few preceding weeks, had contributed to augment this feeling.

As far as the Rohri side was concerned, it had been determined to continue to use as long as possible the existing slips just below Satian. In the event of the river rising to such an extent as to make the stream at Satian too strong to allow a steamer to make head against it, an alternative slip had been constructed about half a mile down-stream.. There was, however, just a possibility that the river might rise high enough to make the up-stream slips at Satian impracticable, and yet at the same time not give enough depth of water for the down-stream slips to be approachable. In the event of being thus hit between wind and water, arrangements had been made to construct a slip at some intermediate point to be determined upon when the river had fully shown what it intended to do. Mr. Robertson was confident that an impromptu slip of this description could be constructed in 48 hours. Meanwhile, to prevent a block at Sukkur, horses and guns were to have been disembarked from their Railway carriages and ferried across in detachments. A spare train was maintained on the Rohri side in case additional wagons were thus called into requisition. Fortunately this contingency did not arise, and, judging from the reports of the rising of the Indus at Attock, is not likely to arise until the last of the troops are safely over; and hitherto the horses, guns, &c., have all been taken across in their wagons.

The horses and guns being thus disposed of, the troops themselves were to rest in the Sukkur barracks during the day, and to be ferried across in the ferry barge in the cool of the evening, landing at a jetty just under the Rohri station. A covered way of thatch on rough bullies led from this jetty to the station itself.

7. On the Sukkur side of the Indus the usual slips were to continue working, no danger being apprehended here. A covered shed had been erected on the platform of the troop siding to enable sowárs to water their horses here under cover before crossing them over the river.

Another shelter-shed had been erected on the Sukkur Main Station to enable trains to be unloaded under cover.

For the officers there was a refreshment-room on the ferry barge, and capital bathing accommodation (6 baths) had been improvised.

8. General Tanner, the Despatching Officer at Sukkur, expressed his extreme satisfaction with all the arrangements made by the Railway.

9. *Sibi.*—At Sibi, which was treated as a run through station, nothing was required to be done.

10. *Rindli.*—But at the new terminus Rindli, excellent arrangements had been made, most of the work having been, I understand, carried out by Mr. McInerny, acting under the orders of the Engineer-in-Chief.

Two troop platforms, each 3′ 9″ high (so as to make the loading of horses and heavy baggage easy), had been constructed.

A shelter shed with open sides, 200′ × 18′, had been built on one of these two platforms.

A resting-shed, 500′ × 30′, had been constructed with rails and sleepers. Three sides were enclosed with kacha brick walls, one brick thick, the top courses being of open work to allow free ventilation; the fourth side, shaded from the sun and exposed to the prevailing breeze, was left open. The roof consisted of matting and daub. Matting was given on the floor, and punkhas hung. Notwithstanding the temporary nature of these structures, it was wonderful how cool and airy they were in comparison with the stifling tents pitched alongside them. The mud turned off a great deal of the power of the sun, and free ventilation being afforded, any breeze that was moving was felt. The soldiers, both European and Native,

were perfectly comfortable in these sheds on a day when the thermometer stood at 117° in a large Railway carriage whilst in motion.

The further arrangements at Rindli were—

A watering trough 50 feet long for horses, the trough of pucca bricks cemented inside and fed by a hose from the engine tank-house.

Two bungalows for officers' quarters, each bungalow having four rooms, had been run up of rails and wattle and daub.

An old hut, previously built by an officer quartered here, had been patched up and converted into a mess-house, at which breakfast and dinner were obtainable.

A covered swimming bath had been roughly excavated, and was a great comfort to the men.

In addition to making these buildings for the Military requirements the Railway had constructed a Railway rest-house of three rooms, and also temporary buildings giving three rooms each to Traffic and Locomotive staff. Two sidings and a cross overroad had been put in.

I requested that a triangle might be put in here to obviate the necessity of driving the engines from Sibi tender foremost. This was done.

11. *Pír Chauki.*—The Military authorities fearing that sufficient accommodation could not be run up at Rindli in time, were anxious to utilise three old huts that were put up at Pír Chauki during the Military operations last year. It was also considered that troops halting here, instead of at Rindli, would save two miles in their last march out of the Bolan Pass. With these objects they requested that a troop platform should be constructed at Pír Chauki, which, with the two platforms at Rindli, could enable three trains a day to be despatched. A shelter-shed, 200′ × 18′, was built on this Pír Chauki platform, and close by it a rest-shed, 200′ × 30′, of the same pattern as that described in para. 10.

12. These arrangements worked very fairly; but in any future movements of troops that may be necessary, it would, I believe, be advisable to centralise all arrangements at Rindli, and abandon Pir Chauki as a station for troops to embark on the Railway. The situation is close and confined, being surrounded on three sides by the low ranges of the Bolan. A very objectionable native village has sprung up within a few hundred yards of the camp where both English and Native liquor is sold, and which is infested with bad characters.

In a Railway point of view the station is most undesirable. Its cramped position renders any extension difficult, and the sites for any necessary quarters would be awkward. The line at this point is on a gradient of 1 in 200, so that any shunting has to be performed with great care, and a train is obliged to stand with all its breaks pinned and wheels skidded.

To reduce the risk of damage from a run-away train, I requested that a catch siding might be put in here.

13. At Rindli, on the contrary, there is the same abundance of water as at Pir Chauki; whilst its open situation makes every breeze felt, and gives ample room for extension.

The last march out of the Bolan, *i. e.*, from Kundilani to Rindli, is only 10 miles, so that the 2 miles saved by marching 8 miles to Pir Chauki would be nothing to troops.

Should this view be adopted and Pir Chauki abandoned as a Railway station for troop traffic, the only increased accommodation required at Rindli would be a third platform and a second shed 500′ × 30′.

This one shed would amply make up for the three old lands at Pír Chauki which are of a bad type, and not likely to last long.

14. *Larkána.*—From Rindli I proceeded to Larkána. A rest-camp had been pitched here by the Military authorities. Tents, however, being undesirable in this hot weather, Major Gordon had directed a large open shed to be made on the troop platform, 288′ × 40,′ and enclosing the nearly finished pacca goods-shed. General Tanner informed me that he had inspected this shed and would only use the camp in case of there not being sufficient room in the shelter-shed.

A capital refreshment-room had been opened here for the convenience of the officers.

There was also a very good arrangement for watering horses without disembarking them. Seven water casks were stowed in a couple of low-sided trucks, and these were hand-shunted from one horse wagon to another, and the buckets filled from the casks. A stop-cock to each cask and a short flexible hose would make the arrangement complete, and would avoid the dipping of buckets into the casks.

15. *Kotri.*—At Kotri a halt is made by troops for 2 hours in the early morning; good watering arrangements had been made for men and horses here; but the station-shed not giving sufficient accommodation to a large train-load of troops, I asked Mr. Bocquet to place at the disposal of the troops the goods-shed on the opposite side of the line. To this request he readily acceded. And this will obviate the necessity of using the tents in the rest-camp.

A refreshment-room has been opened here for officers.

The Station Staff Officer at Hyderábad arranges for hot coffee, &c., for European soldiers. Sepoys carry two days' rations with them, which sees them through from Sibi to Karáchi.

16. At Karáchi, the General Officer Commanding, the Assistant Adjutant-General, and the Executive Commissariat Officer were all satisfied at the arrangements made for the transport of the troops on the line.

17. The following arrangements for the supply of ice had been made by the latter officer:—

200 lbs. of ice were sent daily to each of the rest-camps at Pír Chauki, Rindli, Sukkur and Larkána.

In addition to this, 100 lbs. of ice was supplied daily for consumption in the trains moving from Sibi to Sukkur, Sibi to Larkána, Larkána to Karáchi, Sukkur to Khánpur.

Major Conway-Gordon supplied a tank holding about 75 gallons in each brake-van.

18. The subidiary arrangements both on the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway and on the Indus Valley and Kandahar Lines had been carefully worked out.

Drinking water for men was available in gharras at all stations, and for horses at convenient intermediate points. Two mussuks full of water were lashed, one on each side of every third class carriage, and two travelling bhisties accompanied each train.

19. The above rough notes will show that the lines laid down in your memo. of the 13th April last have been carefully followed on the parts of the line which I inspected. With the heat that already prevails at Sibi (in an airy Railway carriage the thermometer reached 117° at 3·0 P.M. on the day I left, and a few days before it was 100° in the Laki Pass at 3·0 A.M.), it will be impossible to prevent the troops from suffering some inconvenience.

But everything that could be done has been done, to ensure not only the safety, but also the comfort of the troops in their transit over the Railway, and it is to be hoped that by this means casualties will be reduced to a minimum.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Captain, R.E.*

Memo. of Instructions as to Railway Arrangements for the Troops coming down from Kandahar.

Notice has been received that a considerable number of troops will have to be moved over the Kandahar and Indus Valley Railways next month, the earliest arrival at Pír Chauki being probably about 1st May. The approximate number will be about 9,000, but there will probably be a considerable number of followers in addition.

2. Details as to strength of the several detachments, dates of arrival and ultimate destinations have been asked for, and will be communicated to the Manager, Indus Valley Railway on receipt.

3. The journey at such a time of year, and in such a country, must necessarily be a trying one. The Viceroy has, however, desired that no effort should be spared to make the journey as comfortable as may be, and I know I can rely with confidence on the Manager and the well-tried staff of the Indus Valley Railway to ensure this being done.

4. In the case of troops going towards Mooltan, the stages would be as under :—

	Miles.
I.—Pír Chauki to Sukkur	167
II.—Sukkur (Rohri) to Khánpur	136
III.—Khánpur to Mooltan	147

The 2nd and 3rd stages might be done in one, if necessary, in the case of Native troops, or with a short halt of two hours at Khánpur; and it would be a convenience to the Railway, as it would enable the empty vehicles to be returned more quickly. As regards European troops, I believe the men will suffer less from the heat in the Railway carriages moving through the air than under tents in a bare plain. But, at Khánpur, I think we can, if necessary, manage barrack accommodation for the Europeans, while tents would answer well enough for the Natives. I shall assume, therefore, that three stages will be preferred for all arms on the journey to Mooltan.

5. In the case of troops going towards Karáchi, the stages would be—

	Miles.
I.—Pír Chauki to Larkána	186
II.—Larkána to Karáchi	280

Although this stage is a very long one, I think it will be decidedly better to do it at one stretch, as there is no suitable halting place anywhere near half-way; and I am sure the men will suffer less in the train than under canvas in such a place as Lakki all day long. I would, however, give two hours' halt at Kotri, 175 miles from Larkána, and the remaining 105 miles can be done in the heat of the day, as the sea-breeze, is more or less felt all along this line.

6. The halting places will therefore be—

1, Sukkur,
2, Khánpur,
3, Larkána.

while arrangements for a temporary halt will be required at Kotri.

7. At Sukkur, there are rest-barracks.

At Larkána, there is, I believe, a rest camp, and there are plenty of shady trees.

At Khánpur, there are the barracks which were made over to the Railway, but some of which can be temporarily vacated for a few days to accommodate the European troops. The Manager will be so good as to arrange this in time. The Railway staff now occupying these barracks must double-up for the time in the other quarters, and the vacated barracks should be cleaned, fitted with chicks and punkhas, and furnished with beds, tables, chairs, and washing apparatus.

At Kotri, there is a long open shed on the station platform which will afford fair accommodation during a temporary halt. But it would be better to have a few tents pitched here as well, as the station accommodation is very limited.

8. The troops should march to Rindli (2 miles short of Pír Chauki), which will be treated as the terminal station where the troops will take the rail. They must occupy their tents here until the trains are ready, as there is no other accommodation of any kind except a four-roomed station building, part of which, if necessary, might be used for sick men. Mr. Storey will complete this building as quickly as possible, if he has not already done so, and in addition may erect two more similar temporary buildings such as can be rapidly run up, as they will come in use hereafter, and any temporary sheds that may be asked for by the Military authorities, who should be at once consulted as to their requirements in this respect. In case the troops arrive

at Rindli faster than the Railway can take them away, the sick men might be taken on to Sibi, where a certain amount of accommodation is available; otherwise, Sibi should be treated merely as a run-through station. This should be clearly understood by the Military and Commissariat authorities, as Sibi is 18 miles from Rindli, and it would be very inconvenient to have to halt the trains there to take up supplies. The Military and Railway terminal arrangements should therefore be made at Rindli, and not at Sibi.

9. There is plenty of water at Rindli, but immediate steps should be taken in concert with the Military authorities to ensure clean drinking water for the men and watering troughs for horses and cattle.

10. The platforms at Rindli, Sukkur (Main), Khánpur and Larkána should have temporary sheds over them for a length of 300 feet. They may be 25 feet wide, and can be run up with old rails or bullies and mat roofs or corrugated iron, as may be most convenient. The Manager, Indus Valley Railway, will order this, and I will ask the Agent, Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway, to do the same at Mooltan.

11. The Military Department will, I presume, issue orders for the necessary Commissariat arrangements at the halting places. Ice can be procured at Karáchi, and should not be forgotten. But in case of any hitch, the Manager should arrange to carry an ice-box in the front and rear brake-vans, to be in charge of the guard, the ice being served out under orders of the Officer Commanding the Troops in the train. When Native troops only are carried, ice need not be taken for them unless specially asked for. But in all cases a supply of drinking water should be carried in both brake-vans, as well as that provided at the stations.

Ghurras of fresh drinking water should be set on all platforms, and an additional supply at the engine changing stations or wherever halts are made.

12. If the Commissariat Department desire it, food (cooked or uncooked) can be carried with the troops, a wagon being run for the purpose.

13. In the case of Native troops, due arrangements should be made for a sufficient number of fruit and sweetmeat-sellers at the several stations where halts are to be made.

14. The carriages should run with the doors unlocked, but the usual notice on coloured paper should be pasted in each compartment, in English and Urdu, warning passengers not to lean against the doors.

15. Five-minute halts should be made at all stations, and half an hour at the engine changing stations, the names of which should be notified to the Commanding Officer when the train starts.

16. The ambulance carriages on the line should be reserved for sick men, and arrangements made to remove the seats so as to admit doolies, *if necessary*, as to which the P. M. O. should be consulted.

17. The Manager will be good enough to impress on the Engineers the necessity of having the ferry arrangements at Sukkur in as efficient a state as possible. The Locomotive Superintendent will be held responsible that the trains are not delayed at Sibi and Ruk longer than is absolutely necessary. Special attention to the above points is requested. Mr. Storey will take care that the engine watering arrangements are ample, especially for the trains crossing the Desert.

18. The trains should start in the evening, not earlier, as a rule, than 8 o'clock, for the troops will have to be on the platform one or two hours previously, and they should not have to turn out before 6 P. M. It is far better to arrive later in the morning than to start too early in the evening.

19. As a rule, not more than eight Natives, or four Europeans, are to be put into an ordinary 3rd class compartment.

The new pattern covered goods wagons can be used for Native troops; as a rule, not more than 25 men should be put into each.

Horses will be carried, as heretofore, in the covered goods wagons.

Watering arrangements for the horses should be provided as before.

20. It is hoped that two full trains daily will suffice for the movement of the troops. But the Manager should arrange for four being run if required. In case of necessity, the Engineers' trains must be stopped. The Manager will report in time what assistance he will require in the way of additional vehicles or engines. The Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway have promised to help with carriages, and, if necessary, I will ask the Agent to lend engines, as it is not expedient to denude the Punjab Northern State Railway of its scanty supply of Rolling-stock.

21. The Manager is requested to report on each of the above points *seriatim*, when arrangements have been made, and to ask for instruction on any other points that he may think necessary. He will also report whether any and what additional staff will be required temporarily, and will take steps to engage them. All expenditure incurred specially in carrying out these orders will be booked to a separate account.

22. Orders have been given to station an officer of the Quarter-Master General's Department at Sibi through whom information will be given to the Traffic Department of dates of arrival and strength of detachments moving by rail; and for another officer of the same department to be stationed at Sukkur.

Captain Brackenbury, R.E., will be detached to represent this office and will be authorised to sanction any expenditure that may be necessary to carry out the above instructions, or to meet the wishes of the Military authorities as far as possible. That officer will proceed down the line about the end of the month and ascertain that all arrangements are completed or will advise the Manager what else in his opinion is necessary.

LAHORE,
The 13th April 1881.

J. G. MEDLEY, COLONEL, *R.E.*,
Consulting Engineer.

Revised Programme of Troop movements as received from the Assistant Quarter-Master General, Sibi.

Date.	Destination.	Corps.	Trains.	Approximate stock required as estimated by Assistant Quarter-Master General.								Remarks.
				First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Horse Boxes.	Covered Goods Wagons.	High-sided Trucks.	Covered Goods Wagons for horses.	Powder Vans.	
3rd May	Karáchi	5th Bo. N. I., *Sholapur*	1	1	2	21	2	4	...	...	...	Note.
8th May	Jullundur	2-11th Foot	1	2	2	19	2	4	...	...	...	
Do.	Karáchi	Wing 2-7th Fusiliers	1	2	2	25*	1	3	...	...	...	* Altered from 15 to 25, as the number of men has been corrected by General Hume to 494.—J. G. M.
9th May	Do.	Wing 2-7th Fusiliers	1									
Do.	Do.	F.-2 R. A. *Deesa*	1	2	1	11	2	3	11	20	...	
10th May	Do.	F.-2 R. A. *Deesa*	1									
Do.	Calcutta	4th B. N. I.	1	1	2	27	2	4	...	...	...	
Do.	Karáchi	14-9 R. A. *Poona*	Mail	1	1	5	2	2	...	...	...	
11th May		14-9 R. A. *Poona*	Mail									
Do.	Sangur	8th B. C.	2	3	3	23	3	6	3	68	...	
12th May		8th B. C.	1									
Do.	Karáchi	10th Bo. N. I., *Surat*	1	1	2	21	1	4	...	...	...	
13th May	Jullundur	H.-1 R. A.	1	2	2	12	3	3	11	20	...	Part of this train to carry remainder of battery next day.
Do.	Sitapur	78th Regiment	1	3	2	34	2	4	...	...	...	
14th May		78th Regiment	1									
Do.	Jullundur	H.-1 R. A.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15th May	Calcutta	17th B. N. I.	1	2	2	25	2	4	...	...	...	
16th May	Hyderabad, Sindh	27th Bo. N. I.	1	1	2	19	2	4	...	1	...	
17th May	Karáchi	D. B., R. H. A., *Mhow*	2	2	2	12	3	3	11	27	...	
18th May	Do.	Poona Horse *Sirur*	2	3	3	23	3		...	77	...	
19th May	Do.	Poona Horse *Sirur*	1									
20th May	Do.	28th Bo. N. I., *Dharivar*	1	1	2	17	1	3	...	...	...	
Do.	Pindi	6-8 R. A.	1	2	2	24	2	3	...	28	1	
21st May		6-8 R. A.	1									
Do.	Karáchi	23rd Bo. N. I., *Ahmedabad*	1	1	2	19	1	3	...	...	...	

LAHORE,
The 19th April 1881.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engineer.

N. B.—Followers may be carried in covered goods wagons. If third class carriages are not available, Native soldiers may also be carried in the new pattern Wagon specially adapted for this purpose—not more than 25 being put into each.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN RAJPUTANA FOR THE YEAR 1879-80.

Nos. 226-34 I., dated Simla, June 14, 1881.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter No. 62S., dated 6th January 1881, from the Agent, Governor General, and Chie Commissioner, Rajputana, and its enclosures, the Revenue Report and a Memo randum on the Report by the Chief Commissioner.

OBSERVATIONS.—This Report has been submitted in better time than an previous Report, but still two months after the prescribed date.

2. Throughout Ajmere the rainfall during the year under review was op portune and well above the average; in Mhairwara the rainfall was partial an did not exceed the average.

3. The sum of Rs. 26,283 was expended during the year on the capita account, raising the total capital debit to Rs. 14,60,907, inclusive of indire charges, but *exclusive* of interest.

4. The gross revenue assessed during the year was Rs. 89,373, agains Rs. 90,217 in 1878-79, but the reduction which has been effected in workin expenses raised the net profit to Rs. 31,513, against Rs. 28,319 in the previou year.

5. The net profit from the assessed revenue on the groups of old tanks wa 4·9 per cent. The results of the new large tanks are still unsatisfactory, bu it is a hopeful sign that, as regards two of them, the Bheer and Rajaosee tanks the revenue derived from them (omitting the small surplus of the preceding year) is for the first time something more than their working expenses, thoug the Bheer tank was only half filled.

6. It is noted with satisfaction that observations on the important subject of rainfall, loss of water by evaporation and percolation, consumption of wate for irrigation, &c., continue to receive attention; and that investigations ar being carried out regarding the practicability of increasing the catchment area of tanks in which the supply has been found to be notably deficient.

7. No information has yet been given as to the actual effect of the new tanks on the spring level in their vicinity. The Commissioner states his opinion that the facts can only be obtained by scientific observation, but it appears to the Government of India that a careful enquiry by any intelligen man, European or Native, would elicit the required information. The main point is to ascertain how much the water has risen in existing wells since the construction of tanks affecting them.

8. The Report of the Irrigation Committee referred to in this Report has been lately received by the Government of India and is under consideration. Orders on it will be issued separately.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commissioner, Rajputana, for information and guidance.

Also, that copy of the Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information.

Also, that a copy of the Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department and to the Department of Finance and Commerce for information.

Also, that the Resolution and the Memorandum by the Agent, Governor General, together with the statement of general financial results compiled by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India.*

Ordered further, that a copy be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for information.

J. CROFTON, *Major-General, R.E.,*
Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Memo. by Major E. R. C. Bradford, Chief Commissioner, on Irrigation Revenue Report, 1879-80.

The Report for this year is more complete than any hitherto submitted.

2. The total earnings under all heads amounted to Rs. 89,373, the actual realizations made during the official year being Rs. 89,042, or very nearly the same as the assessed revenue. The result is somewhat less than that of the preceding year, but the difference Rs. 675 is insignificant when the deficiency in the supply of this year's rainfall is taken into consideration.

3. On a capital outlay of Rs. 13,40,332 a gross revenue of 6·75 per cent. was earned. The working charges were Rs. 57,860, or 4·3 per cent., and the net revenue, Rs. 31,513, equivalent to 2·4 per cent. on the capital outlay.

4. In paras. 13 and 14 of his Report the Commissioner gives some information regarding wells. The information was asked for by the Government of India, and it is very desirable that it should be recorded. It would have been of some assistance if the number of wells now existing had been given for comparison. The area of chahi cultivation showed a considerable increase at the last settlement, and if the number of existing wells had been given, a useful comparison might have been instituted.

5. The effect of some recently constructed works on the water level is notorious. Since the construction of Bulad I understand that the water-supply of Beawar has ceased to give any anxiety. Other similar instances might be quoted, and it would, in my opinion, be much more reasonable to suppose that an increase in the number of wells following on the construction of a tank was a direct consequence of that construction than to suppose the contrary. The Commissioner in his 14th para., referring to the number of new wells constructed at Ladpura, has preferred the contrary supposition, though in the absence of any reasons I am bound to say I do not attach much weight to it.

6. That more new wells have not been constructed below Bulad and Jalea, is probably to be accounted for by a desire on the part of the cultivators to await the next settlement before sinking their capital in the construction of wells. The question requires careful consideration, and I hope that before another year some more satisfactory conclusion may be arrived at.

7. The classification and value of crops has been made the subject of enquiry, though I regret to observe that the Commissioner expresses doubt as to its accuracy. I hope that the difficulty in this matter has been exaggerated. The area with which each Putwarri is associated is comparatively small, and this portion of the Report should, I think, be as accurate in this respect as in any other part of India. I am not at all surprised at the variations in crops adduced by the Commissioner as proof of the inaccuracy of the return. Soil and manure will account for greater variations than those here noted. It is an investigation that requires the co-operation of Assistant Commissioners, Superintendent of Irrigation, and Engineers. With this co-operation I have no doubt that the information can be obtained.

8. I cordially concur in the remarks contained in the 44th para. of the Report on the work done by Mr. Culcheth. The spirit in which he worked was indeed beyond praise.

9. Under the head of financial results the Commissioner has repeated the remarks made by him in previous Reports on the mode in which the accounts are kept. I referred to this subject in submitting the Report of the previous year and again at greater length with the Report of the Committee lately submitted. The whole question is now before the Government, and if I do not follow the Commissioner in the remarks he has made on this occasion, it is because I consider that such remarks, even if justified by the facts, are out of place in an Annual Administration Report.

STATEMENT A.

IRRIGATION BRANCH. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. RAJPUTANA PROVINCE.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1879-80.

No. 1.—General Abstract of Financial Results showing the estimated cost of construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses, and the Interest on the debt incurred in respect of those works for and to end of 1879-80.

Irrigation and Navigation Works.

Works.	Estimated cost of construction.	Capital Outlay, inclusive of Indirect Charges Nos. 2 and 5.		Receipts during 1879-80.			Working Expenses during 1879-80, inclusive of Indirect Charges Nos. 3 and 5.	Net result excluding Interest.				Interest Charges during 1879-80.	Net result, including Interest.			
		During 1879-80.	To end of 1879-80.	Water rates, &c.	Collected with Land Revenue.	Total.		Excess Revenue (Surplus).	Excess Expenditure (Deficit).	Rate per cent. Of excess Revenue.	Rate per cent. Of Excess Expenditure.		Excess Revenue (Surplus).	Excess Expenditure (Deficit).	Percentage. Of excess Revenue.	Percentage. Of excess Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Works in operation.																
Tanks in Ajmere Sub-Collectorate	4,10,561	4,180	4,07,765	160	42,923	43,083	13,647	29,436	...	7·2	...	...	29,436	...	7·2	
" in Beawar "	1,72,686	...	1,73,247	182	29,146	29,328	18,878	10,450	...	6·0	...	...	10,450	...	6·0	
" in Todgarh "	1,06,666	...	1,06,863	229	10,898	11,127	18,764	...	7,637	...	7·1	...	...	7,637	...	7·1
Bheer Reservoir	2,03,436	3,993	2,11,483	1,886	...	1,886	1,415	471	..	0·2	...	9,002	...	8,531	...	4·0
Bulad "	94,248	623	88,670	1,879	...	1,879	1,838	41	...	0·05	...	3,759	...	3,718	...	4·2
Jalia "	3,08,606	100	2,84,643	1,202	...	1,202	1,316	...	114	...	0·04	12,262	...	12,376	...	4·3
Ladpura "	60,378	4,240	61,614	92	...	92	1,118	...	1,026	...	1·6	2,571	...	3,597	...	5·8
Rajaosi "	38,987	...	40,040	445	...	445	884	...	439	...	1·1	1,733	...	...	...	5·4
Works under construction.																
Mukrera Reservoir	1,47,598	14,700	86,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,172	...	...
TOTAL	15,43,166	27,636	14,60,907	6,075	82,967	89,042	57,860	40,398	9,216	2·1		29,327	39,886	38,031	0·1	

JOHN P. STEEL, *Major, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Agent, Govr. Genl., and Chief Commr., in the P. W. Dept., Rajputana.

W. G. BAYLY,
Dy. Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Rajputana.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR 1881-82.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of April 1881.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of Water in the Canals.			Kharif.								Rabi.					Sugarcane.		Grand Total.				Grand total of the corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall.			Remarks.
						Five-year leases.			Three-year leases.			Annual leases.		Three-year leases.			Annual leases.									Inches during the month.	Inches during 1881-82.	Average of the ten previous years of the same period.	
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second through out the month.	Estimated discharge utilised.	Leased in April 1881.	Leased up to end of April 1881.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in April 1881.	Leased up to end of April 1881.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in April 1881.	Leased up to end of April 1881.	Leased in April 1881.	Leased up to end of April 1881.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in April 1881.	Leased up to end of April 1881.	Leased in April 1881.	Leased up to end of April 1881.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Total.					
			c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendrapara ...	1,209	311·60	...	...	...	40,098	...	...	5,972	...	...	...	...	...	...	543	1	1	45,970	543	1	46,514	41,713	0·60	0·60	...	
		Patamoondee...	1,042	179·80	...	...	...	11,570	...	...	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,734	...	...	11,734	11,791				
		High Level, Section I ...	675	293·99	...	...	...	13,677	...	...	320	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	13,997	9	...	14,006	13,777				
		Taldundah ...	1,300	147·0	...	...	...	10,076	...	...	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,352	...	...	10,352	10,358				
		Matchgong ...	650	79·03	...	...	...	25,269	...	...	2,860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,129	...	...	28,129	25,527				
	Balasore ...	High Level, Section II ...	727·16	314·26	...	...	...	204	...	...	1,171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	35	1,375	...	35	1,410	319				
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	...	...	100,894	...	...	10,663	...	...	...	...	...	552	552	36	36	111,557	552	36	112,145	103,485	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	613	613	101,812	...	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	1,489	1,489	73	73	101,923	1,489	73	103,485	...	...	...	...	
South-Western	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	79	...	...	...	91,614	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91,690	...	...	91,690	85,335	0·89	0·89	1·85	
	Howrah ..	Panchkoorah ...	300	4	...	...	...	11,906	...	...	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,129	...	...	12,129	10,403	1·06	1·06	1·49	
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	...	...	103,520	...	...	299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103,819	...	...	103,819	95,738	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	50	50	95,662	17	17	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95,738	...	...	95,738	...	...	...	...	
Sone ...	Shahabad...	Western Main	4,342	667	667	319	319	645	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	1,114	1,114	445	53	1,114	1,612	450	...	...	0·21	
		Buxar ...				1,099	1,099	1,099	...	...	1,915	...	...	...	...	285	...	...	3,486	3,486	3,014	285	3,486	7,165	4,826	0·85	0·85	1·85	
		Arrah ...	1,660	354	354	...	...	5,026	...	...	6,996	...	...	...	...	3,354	...	...	5,375	5,375	12,013	3,354	5,375	21,241	17,409				
	Patna and Gya ...	Eastern Main	1,406	366	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	15	...	15	15	17	3,613	...	...	·21	
		Patna ...				...	...	...	...	...	379	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	946	946	379	160	946	1,485					
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	1,418	1,418	6,670	...	...	9,290	...	...	...	...	4,352	...	...	11,316	11,316	15,850	4,352	11,316	31,518	26,414	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,420	...	...	...	...	3,792	...	...	11,202	11,202	11,420	3,792	11,202	26,414	...	...	...	...	
	Grand total of the month ...		...	...	...	...	...	210,984	...	...	20,242	...	...	...	...	4,352	552	552	11,352	11,352	231,226	4,904	11,352	247,482	225,637	...	...	...	
	Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year ..		...	...	...	663	663	197,474	17	17	11,607	...	...	...	...	3,792	1,489	1,489	11,275	11,275	209,081	5,281	11,275	225,637	...	...	...	...	

G. F. E. S. NEILL, *Major, M.S.C.,*
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 2nd June 1881.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF APRIL AND OF MAY 1881, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 610, 611, 714 AND 715 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 28TH MAY AND 25TH JUNE 1881.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracana*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Remarks.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
	2nd Half of April 1881.																															
H. A. Districts.	Amráoti	22 0	22 0	15 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	36 8	36 0	19 0	27 0	26 0	13 0	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	16 0	75 0	80 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	
	Akola	21 0	21 0	14 0	...	...	..	6 0	6 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	31 0	32 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	31 0	31 0	15 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Ellichpur	21 0	22 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	29 0	30 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	12 0	...	...	..	24 0	25 0	15 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Buldána	25 0	25 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	..	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	42 0	40 0	18 0	36 0	36 0	18 0	...	...	..	35 0	35 0	18 0	...	...	..	10 0	10 0	8 0	
	Wún	18 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	36 0	36 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	20 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Básim	26 0	24 0	13 0	...	...	..	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	15 0	9 0	4 26	0 27	0 15	8	...	...	...	..	...	42 0	40 0	15 8	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	2nd Half of May 1881.																															
Mysore.	Bangalore	12 5	13 7	8 0	14 8	15 2	8 6	10 7	9 13	10 12	11 14	11 5	11 12	27 8	25 1	...	...	...	...	34 13	33 8	28 7	39 9	40 0	29 9	90 0	90 0	84 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
	Kolar	..	...	...	11 0	9 4	6 7	11 14	11 4	11 10	15 3	15 3	15 3	...	..	...	...	...	32 6	37 2	37 2	30 15	45 10	45 10	34 3	172 6	172 6	172 6	11 1	11 1	11 1	
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T. C. HOPE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 28th JUNE 1881.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has been more general than it was last week; and in the greater part of the Central Provinces and Berar the break in the wet weather is apparently at an end. In several of the Central India States also there have been good showers. There has been more or less rain in most parts of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies; but in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, and in the southern districts of Madras, the fall has not yet been sufficient. In Mysore prospects are uncertain, and the want of rain is much felt. More rain would also be beneficial in Hyderabad, in parts of Rajputana and the Punjab, and in the western districts of the North-Western Provinces. On the other hand, there has been no break in the monsoon in the Eastern Provinces; and in a few places in Bengal the crops have been slightly damaged by too much wet. Agricultural prospects are so far good in the east and to the centre of the country. In the South and West and in part of Northern India they would be improved by more copious rain.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(June 29th)		
Bellary ...	·35 (one station)	Standing crops generally good; wet and dry crops being sown; harvest paddy and wheat, yield average; fever in parts.
Kurnool ...	·17 (average of two stations).	Cultivation impeded and young crops suffering from want of rain; cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	2·07 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops, dry grains, cotton, and sugarcane, doing well.
Kistna ...	·31 (average of four stations).	Agricultural operations commenced; fever and measles in parts.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·83 (average of six stations).	Water-supply diminishing; crops generally withering; harvest paddy, outturn moderate; cultivation progressing; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore ...	·38 (average of four stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest dry crops, outturn average.
Tanjore ...	·58 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops generally good, but withering in parts; harvest paddy, outturn average.
Madura ...	·92 (average of four stations).	Harvest *cholum*, yield average; water-supply deficient.
Malabar ...	·48 (average of eleven stations).	Rain not sufficient for standing crops, paddy; fever in parts.
Travancore ...	·38	Fever exists. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(June 29th)		
Kurrachee ...	*Nil*	Weather sultry; small-pox in one, measles in two, fever in four, and locusts in six talukas; some damage in Malir; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 24, 38 and 34½, in Dadu 28, 26 and 28, in Sakro 14, 42 and 44, and in Sujawal 20, 48 and 56 lbs. respectively; river at Kotri on 26th, 15 feet 9 inches against 14 feet 6 inches on same date last year.
Hyderabad ...	Drizzle on 22nd and 23rd in Hyderabad and Badin.	*Kharif* operations in progress throughout the district; slight fever in four, measles in two, and small-pox in three talukas; weather warm; dust winds continue; sky cloudy; locusts in Hyderabad and Sakrand, no damage reported; river 1 foot 2 inches higher on 27th than on same date last year; wheat 23-8, *bajri* 44, *jowari* 40, red rice 30, and white rice 18 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	·09	Total rainfall 1·03; ploughing commenced; public health good; wheat 32 and *bajri* 48 lbs.
Baroda ...	1·24	Total rainfall 2·77; *kharif* sowing commenced in Nowsari and Baroda divisions; cholera continues in Nowsari and Baroda divisions—total cases in Baroda city 148, deaths 76, during week; *bajri* 39 and rice 23 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	·30	Total rainfall 1·18; sowing commenced in places; cholera in Surat, Olpar, Chorasi, Bardoli, and Jalalpur, 564 cases, 236 deaths; *jowari* 45 and *nagli* 48 lbs.
Násik ...	*Nil*, except in Igatpuri and Peint.	Rain urgently wanted; prices stationary, save wheat; health good; few cases of cattle-disease in Nandgaon; wheat 32, *bajri* 38, and *jowari* 50.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	5·41	Total rainfall 14·86, being 5·53 below average; abnormal temperature fall from 2° warm on 22nd to 2° cool on 24th, afterwards *nil*; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind easterly, strong on 24th and 27th.
Poona ...	·76 in Mawal; *nil* elsewhere.	Average prices—*bajri* 45 and *jowari* 63 lbs., in Poona *bajri* 41 and *jowari* 52; sowing delayed.
Ahmednagar ...	Maximum in Parner, 1·13; minimum in Jamkhed, ·07; *nil* elsewhere.	Sowing of *mung* and *urd* in progress in Jamkhed; in rest delayed for want of rain; slight cattle-disease in three talukas; *jowari* maximum 108 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 60 in Kopergaon, *bajri* 72 in Jamkhed, 48 in Kopergaon.
Sholapur ...	·14	Total rainfall 4·58; cattle-disease in three talukas; *jowari* 77 lbs. 8 tolas and *bajri* 59 lbs. 16 tolas.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Dharwar ...	·05 in Dharwar; ·06 in Gadag; ·82 in Ron.	Slight cattle-disease in two pettas and six talukas; ague in two pettas and three talukas; *jowari* 82, rice 30, and *tur dal* 38 lbs.; rain urgently wanted everywhere; sowings retarded; young crops withering for want of rain; scarcity of drinking water in Nargund, Kalghatgi, and Kod.
Kanara ...	2·63 at Karwar; 1·84 at Kumpta; ·04 at Sirsi; ·17 at Haliyal.	Total rainfall at Karwar 15·57; rain wanted for rice plants; cattle-disease in 4 talukas; fever prevails; common rice in Karwar 15, in district $15\frac{9}{10}$ seers.
Rajkot ...	Light showers	Weather cloudy; health good; *bajri* 42 and *jowari* 52 lbs.
		General Remarks.—Sowing operations begun, but retarded for want of rain; slight rain everywhere but insufficient, urgently wanted in south of presidency, where water is scarce; cholera increasing—in Surat 564 cases, 236 deaths, in Baroda 148 cases, 76 deaths, in Broach 13 cases, 10 deaths, in Tanna 37 cases, 21 deaths.
Bengal—(June 28th)		
Chittagong ...	4·09	Weather warm, with showers at intervals; transplantation of *aus* and *amun* seedlings begun; cattle-disease and small-pox still reported.
Dacca ...	3·80	Moderate temperature, rain almost daily; early rice harvest begun, outturn reported poor, other crops promising; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	2·20	Weather sultry, rain at intervals; ploughing and sowing going on; sugarcane promising; crops on low lands much injured by late rains, no rain wanted; present week favourable, common rice 16 to 25 seers; rivers rising; health fair.
Moorshedabad ...	0·53	Weather hot, with slight showers now and then; prospects of *bhadoi* crops promising; sugarcane and mulberry doing well; general health good.
Rajshahye ...	0·98	Slight rain throughout district; *aus* and *amun* paddy flourishing, *til* still being harvested, outturn about 10 annas; price of rice unchanged.
Burdwan ...	2·41	Weather showery; state and prospects of crops very favourable.
Rungpore ...	4·36	Weather hot, with a great deal of rain; *aus* and jute reported good; prospects of *amun* satisfactory; transplanting going on actively; low land crops in Kurigram suffering from floods, sugarcane reported well of; cholera still prevalent, some fever.
Bhagalpur ...	1·81	Rain slight in Sadr, heavier in sub-divisions north of the Ganges; indigo and sugarcane excellent; paddy being transplanted in the north, Indian-corn and *murua* growing well; rice $22\frac{3}{4}$ seers; prospects favourable.
Purneah ...	3·46	Weather showery; crops doing well, some indigo swamped; weeding and transplanting going on; rice 30 seers; Ganges rising still, Kosi and Panke in flood; health fair.
Patna ...	2·17	Prospects of *chadoo* good; sugarcane thriving well; a few cases of cholera reported from Behar sub-division; general health good.
Durbhunga ...	1·51	Weather cool; after partial break rain came on again; transplanting begun; crops on ground flourishing.
Hazaribagh ...	0·95	Weather cloudy, with occasional showers; prospects favourable; sowing of *bhadoi* going on; rice 20 seers; general health good.
Cuttack ...	1·22	Sowing nearly completed; rice plants growing well; state of crops good; rice 15 to 30 seers; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Rain almost general throughout the presidency; low land crops in a few places partially injured by excessive rain; ploughing and sowing progressing; transplanting of paddy continues; prospects of crops generally good; cotton and *boro* nearly all reaped; *kaon*, *til*, jute, and early *aus* being reaped in places; indigo manufacture commenced in a few localities; prices stationary; rivers rising; cholera, fever, and small-pox abating; public health good.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (June 29th)	1·9 at Benares; 1·6 at Chandauli; and 1·3 at Gangapur.	Rain more expected; *kharif* ploughing started; health of men and cattle good; bazaars well supplied; prices stationary.
Allahabad („ „)	2·8 (chiefly in trans-Ganges and trans-Jumna and in and around Allahabad itself).	Tendency of prices slightly upward; no sickness of any kind reported; wheat $19\frac{1}{16}$, barley $25\frac{11}{16}$, gram $22\frac{7}{8}$, coarse cleaned rice $14\frac{11}{16}$, unhusked rice $23\frac{3}{4}$, *bajra* $23\frac{9}{16}$, and peas $26\frac{9}{16}$ seers.
Gorakhpur („ „)	Rain during last two days over greater part of the district.	Rice sowings general; a little cholera in south, health otherwise good; prices stationary.
Jhánsi („ „)	Slight showers on the 26th and 37.	Wind east; ploughing and sowing of *juar* and cotton in progress; prices fluctuating; wheat $22\frac{1}{2}$, gram $25\frac{1}{4}$, and *bajra* 25 seers; health good; cattle-disease disappearing.
Agra („ „)	·1 to 1·3 in five tahsils on 26th.	More rain wanted for early sown crops; weather hot and oppressive; health good; prices inclining upwards; wheat 19, gram 21, barley 23, *bajra* 21, and *makka* 26 seers.
Bareilly („ „)	Showers at Bareilly and Faridpur on 25th; a shower at Baheri on 27th; *nil* elsewhere.	Rain much wanted now; wind easterly; clouds in the sky, but weather bright and clear; health fair; prices—wheat $19\frac{1}{4}$, barley 28, *bajra* $23\frac{3}{4}$, common rice $14\frac{1}{4}$, and gram $19\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Meerut (June 29th)	·6 at Meerut; ·1 at Hapur; ·3 at Ghaziabad; and ·4 at Baghpat.	Wind east, light clouds; good rain wanted; cholera 85 seizures, 39 deaths, none in city; cheapest wheat 21, gram 21½, barley 28, *arhar* 26 seers.
Kumaun („ „)	Rains recommenced on Sunday.	Health fair; slight cholera; cattle sickness continues; prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	*Nil* (except 1 inch in Malihabad).	Rain wanted; weather cloudy; wind easterly; health fair; cholera and cattle-disease decreasing; barley 28 seers.
Partabgarh („ 28th)	.....	Rains set in well; *kharif* sowing in full progress; health good; prices stationary.
Sitapur („ 29th)	·9 at Sitapur; 1·1 at Biswan; and ·2 at Sidhauli.	Wind east, weather cloudy; *kharif* germinating well; wheat 24, barley 33, gram 25 seers.
Fyzabad („ „)	4·2	Jheels full and rain abundantly sufficient; sowing far advanced; prices rose at end of last week, but have fallen to their former figure; cattle-disease abated; health good.
Aligarh („ „)	*Nil*	Weather hot; indigo crop thriving; a few cases of cholera in tahsil Khair; wheat 19, barley 24, *bejhar* 24, gram 21 seers.
Moradabad („ „)	Rain in four tahsils; *nil* at Sadr station.	Weather cloudy with easterly wind; prices tend to rise, owing to prolonged break; wheat 20, grain 18 $\frac{12}{16}$, and barley 27 $\frac{8}{16}$ seers.
Rae Bareli („ 28th)	Showers since 26th; ·3 at Rae Bareli; ·2 at Dalman; ·4 at Salon; and ·5 at Digbijaiganj.	East wind since 24th; very little *kharif* sown yet; much more rain wanted; health good; mangoes still plentiful; prices rising; gram 18¼, wheat 18¾, *mothi* 21, *dhan* 22, barley 22½, *sawan* and *arhar* 23½ seers.
Cawnpore („ 29th)	*Nil* (except ·3 in Bilhour and ·2 in Sarh).	Young crops in unirrigated land withering; health good; prices risen; wheat 20, barley 25, *bajra* 26, and *juar* 23 seers.
Farakhabad („ „)	.....	Rain much needed; sky cloudy but not threatening; wind east; health good; prices rising slightly; wheat 18 $\frac{13}{32}$, barley 25 $\frac{8}{32}$, gram 19 $\frac{24}{32}$, and *bajra* 26 $\frac{28}{32}$ seers.
Saharanpur („ „)	·05	Fine rain; clouds about; health good; ploughing and sowing going on steadily; wheat 20 $\frac{1}{7}$, gram 20½, barley 28, rice 10 $\frac{5}{6}$, *juar* 19, *bajra* 16½, *urd* 23, *makki* 21, *bejhar* 22 seers.
		General Remarks.—Wind again easterly; fair and general rain in east districts, but only partial showers have fallen in west districts, and more rain is needed there; prices slightly rising; general health good, but cholera continues in Kumaun, Meerut, and Gorakhpur, and has appeared in Aligarh; cattle-disease continues in Kumaun, but is abating elsewhere.
Punjab (28th June)—		
Delhi ...	.....	Ploughing for autumn crops in progress; prices have risen slightly; cholera abating.
Hissar ...	.....	Rain needed for sowings for autumn crops; prices stationary; health good.
Umballa ...	1·2	Ploughing in progress.
Jullundur ...	·14	Further fall of rain needed for autumn crop sowings; heat very great, but health good.
Lahore ...	.....	Rain needed for sowings; prices steady; cholera still about.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Crops all gathered; prices firm.
Siálkot ...	·2	Cattle-disease has almost disappeared; prices steady; health good.
Ráwalpindi ...	·5	Autumn prospects good; prices show a downward tendency.
Peshawar ...	.....	Prospects good; prices steady.
Mooltan ...	.....	Autumn crop sowings in progress; prices steady; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·01	Prospects good; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects generally fair, but rain required for the autumn crops.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (June 29th)	1·39	Clear and hot early part of week, rain again commenced; land prepared for sowing; no epidemic; prices easy.
Jubbulpore („ „)	1·71	Cloudy; *kharif* sowings in progress; cholera continues; rice 12 and wheat 23 seers.
Saugor („ „)	·15	Heat great; *kharif* sowings progressing; fever and cholera prevalent; prices steady.
Seoni („ „)	2·32	Cloudy and close; *kharif* sowing commenced; cholera and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad („ „)	1·04	Hot and cloudy; ploughing continues; rice 9, wheat 19, and *jowari* 32 seers.
Raipur („ 25th)	.....	Clear and close, cloudy latter part of week; sowing of *kharif* in progress; cholera and cattle-disease prevalent; rice 34 and wheat 40 seers.
Sambalpur („ 23rd)	.....	Close and hot; ploughing and sowing of rice going on; rain much wanted; health good; rice 45 seers.
		General Remarks.—Weather cloudy and warm; rain in several districts; ploughing and sowing in progress; cholera still prevalent in the Jubbulpore Division, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease reported in Chanda and Balaghat; prices easy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—(June 25th)—		
Akyab ...	5·66	Total rainfall 38·27; slight small-pox, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in one township.
Rangoon ...	1·63	Total rainfall 29·55; public health good.
Bassein ...	3·50	Total rainfall 27·52; public health good; cattle-disease prevalent in six townships.
Prome ...	·69	Total rainfall 15·94; a few cases of cholera in town and in district, otherwise public health good; ploughing proceeding.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	6·17	Total rainfall 52·25; public health good.
Toungoo ...	4·02	Total rainfall 21·53; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Public health generally good; some cattle-disease in a few districts; weather favourable.
Assam—(June 29th)—		
Gauháti ...	2·32	Health fair at Barpeta; cholera abated at Gauháti; prospects of crops good.
Sylhet ...	6·13	State and prospects good; *aus* cultivation going on; ploughing for *sali* proceeding; public health good.
Cachar ...	3·97	Weather warm; cattle-disease much abated, though not wholly disappeared; sowing of *asra* and other seasonable crops nearly finished; cultivation of *sali* crops continues; common rice 26¾ seers per rupee; health good.
Dibrugarh ...	2·32	Weather cool; occasional showers; crops doing well; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg—(June 29th)		
Mysore ...	.....	Rain anxiously awaited; ploughing operations retarded; standing crops withering in most districts; prospects still bad; health fair; prices continue to rise in parts.
Mercara ...	1·82	Rice nurseries and *ragi* crop suffering from want of rain; coffee prospects good.
Berar & Hyderabad—(June 29th)		
Amraoti ...	2·39	*Kharif* sowings progressing; wheat 20 and *jowari* 36 seers.
Akola ...	.....	Weather hot and cloudy; sowing continues.
Hyderabad ...	·47	Total rainfall 5·38; *kharif* sowings continue; want of rain damaging crops sown; no sickness; prices—coarse rice 9, wheat 12, white *jowari* 20, *bajra* 25, and *tur* 24 seers per current *sicca* rupee.
Central India States—(June 29th)		
Indore ...	1·63	Monsoon appears to have set in; heavy showers have been most beneficial; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	·19	Weather cloudy; health good.
Sutna ...	·01	Heat intense; health good; rain much wanted.
Neemuch ...	·67	Public health good.
Goona ...	1·22	Health good.
Bhopal ...	*Nil*	Weather hot; prospects and public health good.
Agar ...	.....	Rain urgently required; health and prospects good.
Nowgong ...	*Nil*	Health fair; no fresh case of cholera since last report.
Máupur ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; fever prevalent; prices stationary.
Rajputana—		
Abu (June 29th)	·95	Prospect of more rain; showery and windy, occasionally sultry and cloudy.
Sirohee („ 26th)	.....	Tanks dry, wells fair; healthy; cloudy and cool.
Marwar („ 24th)	.....	Tanks all dry, well water fallen down too deep; health good; sultry and hot, clouds about; prices rising rapidly; rains expected with impatience.
Meywar („ „)	.....	Tanks, wells, and health fair; warm, cloudy at intervals.
Harowtee („ 25th)	·12 at Kotah	Health good; wind still west; weather fine.
Jhallawar („ 24th)	.....	Sowings commenced; weather bright; health good.
Ajmere („ 29th)	Occasional local showers, but no genera rain.	Very hot and cloudy, monsoon apparently working up; health good.
Jeypore („ „)	Drops	Preparing land for sowing; cloudy, with high variabl winds; health good; prices stationary.
Ulwar („ 28th)	*Nil*	Wells low; health fair.
Nepal—(June 23rd)		
Katmandu ...	8·15	Agricultural prospects good; heavy rain almost every night for the last week; fine days; transplanting of rice in active progress.

C. GRANT,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 28.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th July 1881.

No. 21.—Major A. C. Toker, Bengal Staff Corps, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, with effect from the 2nd instant, *vice* Major H. S. Jarrett, on leave.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Resolution is published for general information:—

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Public),—Nos. 25—886-914, under date Simla, the 4th July 1881.

Read the undermentioned papers:—

Home Department Resolution Nos. 31—1104-1119, dated 14th June 1879.
" " " Nos. 53—2046-2061, dated 29th October 1879.
Report of the Indian Famine Commission, Part I, paragraphs 113 to 125, and Part II, Chapter IV, Sections I and II.
Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 19, dated the 14th March 1881.
Telegram to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, dated 10th June 1881.
" from " " " " 11th " "

RESOLUTION.

In 1879, under the pressure of financial exigencies, it was determined that the work of two departments, the Home Department and the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department, should be amalgamated (some of the duties of the latter being at the same time transferred to the Finance and Military Departments), and that the office of Secretary in the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department should be abolished. This measure was not adopted without reluctance, as it was admitted that the system which had been in force since 1871 possessed many advantages.

2. The Famine Commission has now proposed the institution of an Agricultural Department in India. It lays stress upon the importance of rendering readily available the accumulated experience of past famines in different parts of India, and has urged that greater attention should be bestowed on the investigation of vital, economic and agricultural facts. Any effectual measures of agricultural and industrial development must, in the opinion of the Commission, tend at least to the mitigation of famines, both by promoting the increase of the food-supply amongst a growing population, and by directing industry into new and productive channels. Moreover, it is represented that the Government would obviously be strengthened, in its future dealings with scarcity, by a systematic classification of the experience gained in past calamities.

3. After careful consideration of the views put forward by the Famine Commission, the Governor General in Council came to the conclusion that full justice could not be done to the important interests which they advocate, and more particularly to the protection of the people from the effects of uncertain seasons, without some enlargement and reconstitution of the Department now charged with those duties. The experience of the last two years had shown that no additional work could be undertaken by the amalgamated Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department without imposing upon it an undue burden; and it therefore became necessary to devise some additional means for the conduct of business more immediately affecting agricultural improvements, the social and economical condition of the people, and the material resources of the country. It was accordingly determined to recommend to the Secretary of State the appointment of a new Secretary to the Government of India, to have direct and special charge of these branches of the administration; and His Lordship has now sanctioned this proposal.

4. It remains to decide what portions of the work at present performed by the amalgamated Department shall be entrusted for the future to the new Department, and what portions shall continue to be under the control of the Home Secretary. One of the most important objects of the new arrangements is to enable the Government of India to devote increased attention to the important subjects above mentioned; and it would, therefore, be inexpedient to make the new Department responsible for all the general and miscellaneous business which, for reasons of administrative convenience, was formerly conducted by the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department. The new Department will, as a matter of course, control all operations for the relief of famine; but that part of its functions will be necessarily intermittent, and its main work will lie in the branches of the public administration which most closely affect agricultural development and the interests of the agricultural population. In making the following distribution of work, the Governor General in Council has, therefore, been influenced by the desire to free the new Department as much as possible from unnecessary calls upon its energies, in order to direct its efforts, so far as present circumstances admit, to the fulfilment of its most really essential duties.

5. Having regard to these considerations, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that all matters connected with the subjects noted below, so far as they affect the provinces of British India, shall come under the cognizance of the new Department, *viz.* :—

1. Land Revenue, including Settlements and Takávi Advances.
2. Surveys, including Geological Surveys, but excluding Archæological and Marine Surveys.

3. Agriculture and Horticulture, including Fibres and Silk, Fisheries, Cattle-breeding and Cattle-disease.
4. Minerals.
5. Meteorology.
6. Famine.

All matters relating to the undermentioned subjects shall be administered by the Home Department :—

1. Law and Justice.
2. Jails and the Penal Settlements in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
3. Escheats, and the administration of Estates of Intestates.
4. Police.
5. Education.
6. Examinations.
7. Industrial Arts, Museums and Exhibitions.
8. Sanitation.
9. The (Civil) Medical Service.
10. The Ecclesiastical Service.
11. Civil Service questions.
12. Registration of Assurances.
13. Patents.
14. The working of the Vagrancy Act.
15. The working of the Arms Act.
16. Copyright.
17. Archæological Surveys and Conservation of Ancient Monuments.
18. Municipalities and Local Funds.
19. Census.
20. Gazetteers.

6. As a temporary arrangement, the Home Department will also be charged with the superintendence of the Forest Department; and, subject to reconsideration, the Revenue and Agricultural Department will temporarily conduct the whole of the business of the Government of India connected with Emigration.

7. The Military and Finance Departments will continue to administer all matters connected with the branches allotted to them by the Home Department Resolutions Nos. 31—1104-1119, dated 14th June 1879, and Nos. 53—2046-2061, dated the 29th October 1879.

8. The new Department will be styled "The Revenue and Agricultural Department," and will be constituted with effect from the 6th July 1881. The officer to be placed in charge of it will have the position, and will exercise the duties, of a Secretary to the Government of India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India, the Local Governments and Administrations, and the Officers named on the margin, for information and guidance.

Foreign, Military, Finance, Public Works, and Legislative Departments; Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab; Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, British Burma, Coorg and Assam, and Resident at Hyderabad; Surveyor General of India; Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India; Director General of Post Offices in India; Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars; Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India; Surgeon-General with the Government of India; Registrar, High Court, Calcutta; Secretary, Board of Examiners; Registrar, Calcutta University; Bishop's Chaplain; Curator of Ancient Monuments; Director General, Archæological Survey of India; and Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Ordered also, that the Department of Finance be requested by a separate Office Memorandum to issue the necessary orders regarding the salary to be drawn by the Secretary in the new Department.

(True Extract.)

C. GRANT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 4th July 1881.

No. 932.—In advertence to the Resolution of this Department Nos. 25—886-914, dated 4th instant, establishing the Revenue and Agricultural Department with effect from the 6th July 1881, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, but to continue to officiate as Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

The Hon'ble C. Grant, C.S., C.S.I., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr. E. C. Buck, C.S., now on furlough, to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department; but, pending his return, Mr. C. L. Tupper, C.S., to officiate temporarily as Secretary in that Department.

F. C. DAUKES,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

POLICE.

The 5th July 1881.

No. 181.—*Appointment.*—Mr. G. Campbell, Chief Inspector of Police in British Burma, to officiate as an Assistant District Superintendent of Police in that Province, with effect from the 24th February 1881, *vice* Mr. W. A. Banbury, or until further orders.

PORT BLAIR.

The 2nd July 1881.

No. 159.—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Sirdar Baghail Singh, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Class, and Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Port Blair and the Nicobars, with effect from the 22nd August next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

SURVEYS.

The 5th July 1881.

No. 302.—Mr. F. Fedden, Assistant of the 2nd Grade in the Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 28 days, under Section 71, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, from the 3rd proximo, or any later date on which he may avail himself of it.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 6th July 1881.

No. 941.—Mr. J. D. Sandford, M.A., B.L., Chief Judge of Mysore, is appointed to be also Judicial Commissioner of Coorg.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tredway G. Clarke, Madras Staff Corps, is appointed to be Superintendent and District and Sessions Judge of Coorg, with effect from the 29th March 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Hill, Madras Staff Corps, is appointed to be Superintendent and District and Sessions Judge of Coorg *substantive pro tempore, vice* Lieutenant-Colonel T. G. Clarke, employed on other duty.

The 7th July 1881.

No. 944.—Under the provisions of Section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, XI of 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt the retainers of Raja Sirdar Singh, Jaghirdar of Katehra in the Jhansi district, North-Western Provinces, from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in Sections 13, 14, 15, and 16 of that Act, other than those referring to cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war-rockets, and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, subject to such orders as the Local Government may issue regarding the number of retainers to be included within this order of exemption.

The 8th July 1881.

No. 946.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Pegu Division of the Province of British Burma shall consist of the following districts only :—

Rangoon Town.	Tharrawaddy.
Hanthawaddy.	Prome.

The Governor General in Council is further pleased to establish a division, to be called the Irrawaddy Division, and to declare that the Commissioner of such division shall have the powers and jurisdiction of a Commissioner of a Division in all revenue and general administrative matters throughout the following districts :—

Henzada.	Thonegwa.
Bassein.	Thayetmyo.

No. 947.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of Act XVII of 1875 (The Burma Courts Act, 1875), the Governor General in

Council is pleased to establish a court, to be called the Court of the Commissioner of the Irrawaddy Division, and to declare that the local limits of the jurisdiction of such court shall include the following districts :—

Henzada.	Thonegwa.
Bassein.	Thayetmyo.

No. 948.—Referring to the notification by this Department, No. 946 of this day's date, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Street, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, and Officiating Commissioner of the Pegu Division, to be Commissioner of the Irrawaddy Division. Lieutenant-Colonel Street will continue to officiate as Commissioner of Pegu until further orders.

Mr. G. J. S. Hodgkinson, Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Grade, British Burma, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner of the Irrawaddy Division during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Street, or until further orders.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 6th July 1881.

No. 232.—The following promotions are made in the Subordinate Executive and Judicial Service in British Burma, with effect from the 1st June 1881, consequent on the retirement of Moung Gan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 2nd Grade :—

Moung Po, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, *vice* Moung Gan.

Moung Galay, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, *vice* Moung Po.

Moung Shway Zin, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, 1st Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, *vice* Moung Galay.

No. 233.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Subordinate Executive and Judicial Service in British Burma, with effect from the 1st June 1881, consequent on the promotion of Moung Po, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, and Moung Shway Zin, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade :—

Moung Wike, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, *vice* Moung Po.

Moung Min Gyaw, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, 1st Grade, to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, *vice* Moung Shway Zin.

FORESTS.

The 8th July 1881.

No. 321F.—Mr. J. S. Mackay, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade in the Punjab, is permitted to resign his appointment, with effect from the 1st June 1881.

C. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 8th July 1881.

No. 156I.-J.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Section 56 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), the Governor General in Council hereby appoints the First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, for the time being, as the officer to whom Marriage Registrars within the dominions of His Highness the Nizam shall send the certificates mentioned in Section 54 of the aforesaid Act.

GENERAL.

The 6th July 1881.

No. 1273G.-G.—The services of Mr. H. Rigg, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department on his return from furlough.

No. 1275G.-G.—Misr Rama Charan is appointed to be Attaché to the Governor General's Agent for Rajputana.

The 8th July 1881.

No. 1288G.-G.—Lieutenant E. E. Robertson, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted leave of absence for three months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it, to study the Hindustani language.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th July 1881.

No. 1625.—Captain R. V. Riddell, R.E., having been appointed to officiate as Mint Master, Calcutta, during the absence of Colonel J. F. Tennant, R.E., C.I.E., on privilege leave, received charge of that office after noon on the 2nd July 1881.

T. C. HOPE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 8th July, 1881.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 364.—PERSONAL STAFF—

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff :—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. D. Mackenzie, Commandant, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to be Honorary Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Colonel *Sir* C. M. MacGregor, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., vacated on promotion to local Major-General.

No. 365.—The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 27th June, 1881:—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Chapman, C.B., R.A., to be Military Secretary.

No. 366.—QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Captain A. J. Pearson, R.A., Officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Major the Hon'ble C. Dutton, 85th Foot, resigned. Dated 25th March, 1881.

No. 367.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant-Colonel N. R. Burlton, Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, and Officiating Deputy Commissary General, to be Deputy Commissary General.

Major J. B. Smith, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, and Officiating Deputy Commissary General, to be Assistant Commissary General, 1st class.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Badcock, C.B., Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, and Officiating Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to be Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Rowband, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class.

Captain L. W. Christopher, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class.

Lieutenant H. M. P. Hawkes, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class.

With effect from the 13th June, 1881, *vice* Colonel T. H. Sibley, Deputy Commissary General, retired.

No. 368.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be a Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service:—

Surgeon Sambhu Chandra Nandi, M.B., arrived at Bombay, 14th April 1881.

No. 369.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

1st Punjab Cavalry.

Surgeon P. de H. Haig, to be Medical Officer, *vice* Surgeon-Major G. Thomson, M.B., transferred to civil employment.

The appointment of Surgeon J. G. Hancock, notified in G. G. O. No. 213 of 1881, is hereby cancelled.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 370.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major J. A. D. Gordon, General List, Infantry, Wing Commander, 2nd (Queen's Own) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868, with effect from the 5th May, 1881.

Major S. C. MacTier, S.C., Wing Commander, 33rd (The Allahabad) Regiment of Native Infantry, (p. a.) under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Captain W. Hailes, S.C., Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General on the establishment, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

No. 371.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) G. A. Brown, S.C., (m. c.) for six months.

Major G. S. Hills, S.C., (m. c.) for four months.

Major D. G. Pitcher, S.C., (m. c.) for three months.

Captain G. F. Churchill, S.C., (m. c.) for three months.

Captain G. W. Deane, S.C., (m. c.) for four months.

Lieutenant R. W. MacLeod, S.C., (m. c.) for four months.

Lieutenant R. F. Gartside-Tipping, (m. c.) for six months.

Surgeon-Major H. D. S. Compigné, M.D., (m. c.) for six months.

No. 372.—Surgeon-Major L. F. Dickson, M.D., 13th (The Shekhawattee) Regiment of Native Infantry, is granted 182 days' extension (m. c.) of the furlough notified in G. G. O. No. 1204 of 1879.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 373.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 7th June, 1881, page 2905.

Brevet.

The following promotions to take place in consequence of the death, on the 17th May, 1881, of Lieutenant-General Henry James Barr, Bombay Staff Corps:—

Major-General Charles Harris, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 18th May, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Francis Adams Ellis Loch, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, to be Major-General. Dated 18th May, 1881.

The undermentioned Officers to have the honorary rank of Captain:—

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Commissary John Walshe, Bengal Establishment. Dated 26th January, 1881.

Honorary Lieutenant Laurence Collins, Madras Establishment. Dated 24th February, 1881.

To have the honorary rank of Lieutenant:—

Deputy Assistant-Commissary Sidney Smith Saunders, Bengal Establishment. Dated 25th January, 1881.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary George Stevens Beckett, Bengal Establishment. Dated 25th January, 1881.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 374.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Royal Warrant, dated 5th February, 1881, relative to the precedence of Surgeon-Majors of the Army Medical Department on promotion to the rank of Brigade Surgeon:—

FINANCE.

I.—REGULAR FORCES.

Royal Warrant—Precedence of Surgeon-Majors on Promotion to the rank of Brigade Surgeon.

VICTORIA R.

Whereas by Article 4 of Our Warrant of the 27th November, 1879, prescribing the terms and conditions of service of officers of the Medical Department of Our Regular Forces, we did, amongst other things, direct that Brigade Surgeons and Surgeon-Majors, after 20 years' service, should have the relative rank of Lieutenant-Colonel;

Our Will and Pleasure is and We do hereby direct that a Surgeon-Major of the Army Medical Department who, on promotion to the rank of Brigade Surgeon, is granted, under the provisions of Our said Warrant, the relative rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, shall take precedence of all Surgeon-Majors who may be holding such relative rank.

Given at Our Court at Osborne, this fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, in the forty-fourth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

HUGH C. E. CHILDERS.

No. 375.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Royal Warrant, dated 20th May, 1881, relative to the precedence of Surgeon-Majors of the Indian Medical Service on promotion to the rank of Brigade Surgeon:—

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Whereas, by Article 2 of Our Warrant of the 16th November, 1880, revising the rules for the promotion and relative rank and allowances of our Indian Medical Service, We did, amongst other things, direct that Brigade Surgeons and Surgeon-Majors after twenty years' service should have the relative rank of Lieutenant-Colonel;

Our Will and Pleasure is and We do hereby direct that a Surgeon-Major of Our Indian Medical Service who, on promotion to the rank of Brigade Surgeon, is granted under the provisions of Our said Warrant the relative rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, shall take precedence of all Surgeon-Majors who may be holding such relative rank.

Given at Our Court at Windsor, this twentieth day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and in the forty-fourth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

HARTINGTON.

No. 376.—With reference to the Royal Warrants published in G. G. Os. Nos. 374 and 375 of this date, it has been laid down by Her Majesty's Government that the precedence of Brigade Surgeons over Surgeon-Majors established by those Warrants is intended to take effect only amongst themselves, and that the precedence of Brigade Surgeons with respect to combatant officers will continue to be governed by the rules laid down in the Royal Warrants of the 27th November 1879 and 16th November 1880, respectively.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 377.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Charles Wemyss Muir,—7th July, 1881.

Lieutenant Duncan Alexander Allan Macpherson,—7th July, 1881.

Lieutenant Charles Campbell Whistler,—7th July, 1881.

Lieutenant Edward Duncan Frederick Bignell,—7th July, 1881.

Lieutenant George Brougham Austin,—8th July, 1881.

Lieutenant Henry North Webb,—8th July, 1881.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Majors.

Captain Douglas Cowslade Hennessy, General List, Infantry,—4th July, 1881.

Captain Everard Neal Digges LaTouche, General List, Infantry,—4th July, 1881.

No. 378.—NATIVE ARMY—

13th Bengal Lancers.

Ressaidar Jelall Khan, to be Ressaldar, *vice* Dost Mahomed Khan, invalided; Jemadar Khadum Ali Khan, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Jelall Khan, promoted, and to be Woordie-Major, *vice* Dowlut Singh, who resigns his appointment; Kote-Duffadar Meeah Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Khadum Ali Khan, promoted,—10th November, 1880.

5th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.

Havildar Salamut Ally Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sahib Allee, invalided,—26th April, 1881.

3rd Goorkha (The Kemaoon) Regiment.

Havildar Sootar Sing Thappa, to be Jemadar, *vice* Taijee Rawut, promoted,—8th March, 1881.

No. 379.—In G. G. O. No. 302 of 1881, *for* "17th (The Loyal Poorbeah) Regiment of Native Infantry," read *19th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.*

No. 380.—VOLUNTEER CORPS.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

To be Lieutenants.

Second-Lieutenant John Francis Thomson. Dated 14th February, 1879.

Second-Lieutenant Gregory Sam. Dated 16th May, 1879.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 381.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 349 of 1881, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1881, with effect from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Charles Langford Brown, Bengal S. C.,—3rd July, 1881.

No. 382.—Surgeon-Major William Smith Caldwell, M.D., is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 4th July, 1881, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

No. 383.—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS—

It is hereby announced that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer Good Service Pensions on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified:—

From the 10th December, 1880, in room of Colonel (Brigadier-General) J. I. Murray, C.B., succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

MAJOR-GENERAL ARTHUR BUNNY, C.B., ROYAL (LATE BENGAL) ARTILLERY.

Dates of Commissions.

Second-Lieutenant	...	8th December, 1843
First-Lieutenant	...	21st „ 1845
Captain	...	27th April, 1858
Brevet Major	...	20th July, 1858
„ Lieutenant-Colonel	...	5th April, 1867
Lieutenant-Colonel	...	10th January, 1868
Brevet Colonel	...	10th „ 1873
Colonel	...	1st October, 1877
Major-General	...	31st December, 1878

War Services.

Served in the Sutlej campaign in 1846, and was present at the battle of Sobraon (medal). Punjab campaign of 1848-49, including the first and second siege operations before Mooltan, and surrender of the fortress; actions of 12th September (wounded) and 7th November, 1848, on which last occasion, when in command of two horse artillery guns, he was particularly brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief in General Whish's despatch; afterwards present at the battle of Goojerat (medal with two clasps). Indian Mutiny 1857-58, including the battle of Budlee-ke-Serai, siege and capture of Delhi (slightly wounded 23rd July, 1857), battles of Bolundshuhur and Agra, relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde (mentioned in despatches), battle of Cawnpore, and taking of Futtehghur; was brigade-major of the siege artillery at the siege of Lucknow (mentioned in despatches). Present with Walpole's column as staff officer of artillery at the attack on fort Rooya (mentioned in despatches), and action of Allygunge; present at the battle of Bareilly and action of Mohumdee (mentioned in despatches, brevet of major, and medal with three clasps). Nominated a C.B., 24th May, 1873.

Commanded Royal Artillery, Saugor District, from 1st March, 1872 to 1st October, 1877.

From the 21st December, 1880, in room of Lieutenant-General C. A. Barwell, C.B., retired.

MAJOR-GENERAL FREDERICK RICHARD MAUNSELL, C.B., ROYAL (LATE BENGAL) ENGINEERS.

Dates of Commissions.

Second-Lieutenant	...	12th June, 1846
First-Lieutenant	...	15th February, 1854
Second-Captain	...	27th August, 1858
First-Captain	...	19th December, 1861
Brevet Major	...	28th August, 1858
„ Lieutenant-Colonel	...	14th June, 1869
Lieutenant-Colonel	...	10th November, 1869
Brevet Colonel	...	10th „ 1874
Colonel	...	31st December, 1878
Major-General	...	31st „ 1878

War Services.

Served in the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, throughout the operations before Mooltan, including the first siege, storming of the intrenched positions on 9th and 12th September, and surrender of the fortress; also surrender of the fort and garrison of Cheniote, and battle of Goojerat (medal with two clasps). In the Indian Mutiny campaign, commanded sappers and miners at the actions on the Hindun, battle of Budlee-ke-Serai, and throughout the siege of Delhi, directed the right attack during the final operations, and was dangerously wounded when conducting the column of assault on the Paharcepore suburb on 14th September, 1857. Commanded sappers at the siege and capture of Lucknow, in the Rohilcund campaign at Rooya, Allygunge and Bareilly, and at Mitowlee and Biswal in the Oudh campaign of 1858-59 (mentioned in despatches, medal with two clasps, and brevet of major). Nominated a C.B., 24th May, 1873. Served also in the Afghan campaign of 1878-79, as Commanding Royal Engineer of Sir Sam Browne's Column; present at the capture of Ali Musjid (mentioned in despatches).

Commanded Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners from 24th August, 1863, to 31st December, 1878.

From the 28th December, 1880, in room of Lieutenant-General W. T. Hughes, C.B., succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

COLONEL (*Brigadier-General*) *Sir* CHARLES HENRY PALLISER, K.C.B., BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign	...	11th June, 1847
Lieutenant	...	15th November, 1853
Captain	...	7th April, 1860
Brevet Major	...	7th „ 1860
Major	...	11th June, 1867
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel		15th August, 1868
Lieutenant-Colonel	...	11th June, 1873
Brevet Colonel	...	19th „ 1874

War Services.

Colonel Palliser, when Adjutant, Sind Camel Corps, was severely wounded in an action with the Sheorances at the Drabund Pass on the Derajat frontier on the 14th March, 1853 (mentioned in despatches, and medal with clasp). Served in the Indian Mutiny campaign of 1857-58; accompanied the advance column under Major Renaud from

Allahabad towards Cawnpore (wounded 2nd July, 1857), and served with Havelock's force from its first taking the field; commanded irregular cavalry in the actions of Futtehpore; commanded right troop of Barrow's Volunteer Cavalry in the actions of Mungulwar, Alumbagh, and first relief of Lucknow (wounded 25th September, 1857, and two horses shot); defence of the Residency till the second relief by Lord Clyde; subsequent occupation of the Alumbagh under Outram from November, 1857 to March, 1858, including actions of Gahilee, repulse of rebel attack, and capture of Lucknow. Served with Hodson's Horse at re-occupation of Fyzabad, and crossing of the Goomtee at Sultanpore. Commanded 1st regiment of Hodson's Horse in the action of Daoodpore, and in repulse and pursuit of rebels at Khandoo Nuddee, dangerously wounded 20th October, 1858 (mentioned in despatches, medal with two clasps, a year's service, and brevet of major). Commanded the 10th Bengal Cavalry in the Abyssinian expedition (mentioned in despatches, brevet of lieutenant-colonel and medal). Nominated a C. B. 20th May, 1871. Served also during the Afghan campaign of 1878-79, as Brigadier-General Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Southern Afghanistan Field Force (mentioned in despatches). Nominated a K. C. B., 22nd February 1881.

Brigadier-General Commanding Sialkot Brigade.

From the 21st February, 1881, in room of Colonel J. A. M. Macdonald, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL WILLIAM SPARKES HATCH, ROYAL (LATE BOMBAY) ARTILLERY.

Dates of Commissions.

Second-Lieutenant	... 10th December,	1841.
Lieutenant	... 7th January,	1844.
Captain	... 29th August,	1854.
Major (Brevet)	... 19th January,	1858.
Lieutenant-Colonel	.... 18th February,	1861.
Colonel (Brevet)	... 18th "	1866.
Colonel	... 6th March,	1868.
Major-General	... 1st October,	1877.
Lieutenant-General	... 26th February,	1880.

Appointments.

Regimental duty	... December, 1841 to September, 1851.
Adjutant, Artillery in Sind	... September, 1851 to April, 1852.
Regimental duty	... April, 1852 to December, 1860.
Director, Artillery Depôt of Instruction	... December, 1860 to October, 1862.
Agent for Gunpowder	... November, 1862 to March, 1863.
Agent for Gun Carriages	... March, 1863 to May, 1877.
Acting Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines	... May, 1877 to November, 1877.
Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory	... November, 1877 to August, 1878.
On Special Ordnance Commission while Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory	April, 1874 to April, 1875.
Inspector General of Ordnance	... August, 1878 to March, 1881.

War Services.

Served under Sir Charles Napier against Meer Shere Mahome in June 1843; commanded a detachment of artillery at the capture of the fort of Wankeera, in Khandeish, in 1844 (mentioned in despatches and received thanks of Government); served as Adjutant of Artillery with force assembled at Roree in December, 1851 to overawe Meer Ali Moorad; commanded 1st Company, 1st Battalion, Artillery, and No. 3 Light Field Battery during the Persian Expedition of 1856-57; at the landing at Hallilah Bay, the storm and capture of Reshire, surrender of Bushire; on the march to Borazjoon and the action of Kooshab (mentioned in despatches, medal and clasp, and brevet of major); commanded 1st Company, 1st Battalion, and No. 3 Light Field Battery with Field Force in Mahee Kanta in April and May, 1858, and in pursuit of Tantia Topee in December, 1858 and January, 1859.

SPECIAL.

No. 384.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following appointments to the Staff of the Forces in Biluchistan, which command will in future be known as "The Quetta Division."

These appointments will severally have effect from the dates on which the Officers named took up the duties of each, as noted opposite their names:—

Major-General R. Hume, C.B., Unattached	To Command	23rd May, 1881.
Captain E. H. C. Braddon, 55th Foot	To be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Hume, C.B. ...	
Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Little, Bengal S. C.	To be Assistant Adjutant General	
Major J. Jopp, Bombay S. C.	To be Assistant Quartermaster General	
Major A. FitzGerald, General List, Bengal Infantry	To be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General ...	
Major P. C. Story, 40th Foot	To be Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General ...	
Major R. A. Prideaux, General List, Bombay Infantry.	To be Deputy Judge Advocate	14th June, 1881.
Deputy Surgeon-General B. Simpson, M.D., Bengal Medical Service.	To be Principal Medical Officer	23rd May, 1881.
Captain E. A. Johnson, R.A.	To be Commissary of Ordnance	

Captain R. W. Studdy, 63rd Foot	To be Provost Marshal ...	1st July, 1881.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. Luckhardt, Bombay S. C....	To be Principal Commissariat Officer ...	23rd May, 1881.
Major J. Hibbert, General List, Bombay Infantry	To be Executive Commissariat Officer at Quetta ...	
Lieutenant C. G. B. Hervey, Bengal S. C. ...	To be Commissariat Officers ...	
Lieutenant R. C. Sherard, Madras S. C. ...		
Lieutenant N. Irving-Noble, 28th Foot, (Offg. Wing Officer, 3rd Bengal Native Infantry, on probation)...		
Lieutenant H. B. Warden, Bombay S. C. ...		
Major DeL. R. F. Wooldridge, Bombay S. C. ...	To be Director of Transport ...	
Lieutenant C. W. Ford, 63rd Foot ...	To be Transport Staff Officer ...	
Local Lieutenant F. T. V. Austin ...	To be Transport Pay Master ...	
Captain A. M. Saunders, Army Reserve ...	To be General Transport Officer	
Captain G. H. Elliott, Bengal S. C. ...	To be Brigade Transport Officers	
Lieutenant H. F. K. Waldron, 70th Foot ...		
Major M. H. Court, General List, Bengal Cavalry	To be Transport Officers ...	
Lieutenant P. A. Morshead, 18th Foot ...		
Lieutenant H. W. N. Guinness, 18th Foot ...		
Local Lieutenant R. C. Plowden ...		
" " B. Egerton ...		
" " A. G. Mayne ...		
" " A. Jardine ...		
" " C. J. A. Hoskins ...		
" " W. J. Prince ...		
Veterinary-Surgeon A. Bostock ...	To be in Veterinary charge of Transport Sick Depots.	
" " H. A. Woodroffe ...		

Engineer Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hills C.B., R.E. ...	To be Commanding Engineer ...	23rd May, 1881.
Lieutenant C. L. Young, R.E. ...	To be Adjutant of Engineers ...	27th May, 1881.
Captain W. H. Haydon, R.E. ...	To be Field Engineers ...	23rd May, 1881.
Captain W. W. B. Whiteford, R.E. ...		
Lieutenant W. J. Lister, R.E. ...	To be Assistant Field Engineers	
" E. A. Waller, R.E. ...		

Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Carey, R.A. ...	To Command	11th May, 1881.
Lieutenant M. O. Hopkins, R.A. ...	To be Adjutant	23rd May, 1881.

Cavalry Brigade.

Brigadier-General H. C. Wilkinson, *h. p.* 16th Lancers	To Command.	23rd May, 1881.
Captain W. Christie, 13th Hussars ...	To be Brigade Major ...	15th May, 1881.

Infantry Brigade.

Brigadier-General J. H. Henderson, Bombay S. C.*	To Command	23rd May, 1881.
Captain B. G. Humfrey, Bombay S. C. ...	To be Brigade Major ...	

* Since deceased.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 385.—With reference to paragraph 261, Volunteer Regulations, the following statement, showing the figure of merit obtained by the several Volunteer Rifle Corps in India in the annual course of musketry, 1879-80, is published for general information :—

Corps.	Figure of merit.	Percentage of extra efficients.	Remarks.
Northern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps ...	123·28	Cent.	
1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps	115·44	80·28	
Calcutta " " "	114·64	85·09	
Cawnpore " " "	111·21	93·61	
2nd Punjab " " "	110·41	75·00	
Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps	105·52	94·59	
Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps	103·60	61·62	
Thomason College Volunteer Rifle Corps	94·26	80·00	
East Indian Railway " " "	93·13	64·84	
Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps	84·25	63·57	
Lucknow " " "	79·[illegible]2	51·16	
Nagpur " " "	69·55	48·88	
Bangalore " " "	69·16	33·86	
Tirhoot State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps	63·31	40·00	
Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps	56·36	43·52	
Rangoon and Irrawaddy State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps	105·58	83·78	
Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps	99·83	73·33	
Rangoon " " "	9[illegible]·15	66·23	
" (Cadet) " " "	42·35	14·43	
Berar " " "	79·41	50·00	
Naini Tal " " "	95·32	66·07	
Mussoorie " " "	81·46	94·39	
Behar Mounted " " "	...	...	Not exercised.
Akyab " " "	...	...	Not exercised.
Darjeeling " " "	...	...	No return received.
Madras.			
Duke's Own Volunteer Artillery	57·43	...	
Madras Volunteer Guards	72·12	72·03	
Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles	62·96	44·53	
Bombay.			
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Corps ...	95·57	68·95	
Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps	113·[illegible]9	82·85	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Corps	111·45	62·50	
Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps	...	...	Corps recently organised.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th July, 1881.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from the 28th June to the 4th July, 1881 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Bombay Staff Corps ...	Brigadier-General J. H. Henderson	27th June, 1881	Quetta ...	...	...
Late 5th European Light Cavalry.	Brevet Major I. Low ...	26th " "	Simla ...	...	...
Indian Medical Department, Bombay.	Surgeon R. L. Dutt ...	28th " "	Gundakinduff	...	...

W. M. LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 8th July, 1881.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 18.—Navigating-Lieutenant J. S. Barrett, R.N. (retired), 1st Grade Officer in command of the I.G. turret ships *Abyssinia* and *Magdala*, and in charge "Hulks and vessels in ordinary," Bombay, to officiate as Accountant, Bombay Dockyard, during the absence of Mr. Place.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 19.—Mr. F. Place, Accountant, Bombay Dockyard, is granted twelve months' leave to Europe on urgent private affairs in lieu of privilege leave.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 20.—Mr. D. P. Jones, Officiating 1st Grade Officer, to be a 1st Grade Officer, with effect from the 3rd July, 1881.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th July 1881.

No. 233.—Under the provisions of Section 4 of the Northern India Ferries Act, No. XVII of 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the ferries named in the following Schedule are public ferries, and that for the purposes of the Act they are situated in the Punjab:—

Province.	Division.	District.	Name of ferry.	Remarks.
Punjab	Delhi	Delhi	Mamarpur ...	Bridge-of-boats.
			Chaensá ...	
			Dahisra ...	Without bridge-of-boats.
			Burari ...	
			Wazirabad ...	
			Okhla ...	
			Jethpur ...	
			Karauli ...	
			Mahabatpore ...	
			Kabulpur ...	
			Majhaoli ...	
			Shahjehanpur ...	
Punjab.	Delhi	Gurgaon	Sheikhpur ...	Without bridge-of-boats.
			Solrah ...	
			Bhalrah ...	
			Gurwari ...	
			Sultanpur ...	
			Bilochpur ...	
			Husanpur ...	
			Mahauli ...	
Ditto	Ditto	Kurnal	Sanauli ...	Bridge-of-boats.
			Mirghan ...	
			Begi ...	Without bridge-of-boats.
			Dub Kowli and Rundowli.	
			Kalsowra ...	
			Chawgaon ...	
			Khoggipur ...	
Ditto	Ditto	Umballa	Rajghat ...	Ditto.
			Gumthulla ...	
			Tika and Pubari	

The 6th July 1881.

No. 234.—Mr. J. Douglas, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, 1st Grade, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, is promoted to Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, with effect from the 23rd April 1881.

The 8th July 1881.

No. 235.—The following reversions take place from the 30th June 1881:—

Mr. R. Tyndall, Officiating Superintending Engineer, Class I, to Superintending Engineer, Class II.

Major C. W. I. Harrison, R.E., Officiating Superintending Engineer, Class II, to Superintending Engineer, Class III, *temporary rank.*

Mr. F. B. Walker, Officiating Superintending Engineer, Class III, to Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

No. 236.—Lieutenant E. C. Stanton, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is transferred to the Military Works Branch.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1881.

From the 2nd April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 26th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
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Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd July 1881.

Offices opened and closed during the month of June 1881 :—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
Badani	Sind	27th	Opened.
Hangu	Punjab	30th	Closed.
Hukitollah	Bengal Presdy.	3rd	Opened.
Mahableshwar	Bombay Presdy.	14th	Closed.
Matheran	Ditto	14th	Ditto.
Meesa	Upper Assam	1st	Opened.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*

Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 30th June 1881.

No. 1199 *G.*—With reference to this Office Notification No. 1083 G., dated 8th June 1881, Major A. R. T. McRae assumed charge of the Station Staff Office, Erinpura, from Lieutenant J. M. Clements on the forenoon of the 1st June 1881.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,

1st Asst. Agent, Gov. Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMERE-MERWARA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 28th June 1881.

No. 1732 *S.*—Whereas land is required in the Ajmere District for a public purpose, *viz.*, as an extension to the jail premises for disposal of refuse, this declaration is made in accordance with the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870:—

District.	Pergana.	Village.	AMOUNT REQUIRED			Purpose for which required.	REMARKS.
			For occupation.		Total.		
			Permanent.	Temporary.			
			A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		
Ajmere	Ajmere	Ajmere	12 1 0	...	12 1 0	As an extension to the jail premises for disposal of refuse.	The plan may be seen at the Office of the Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere.

By Order,

J. P. STEEL, *Major, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Chief Commr.,
in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Mysore, the 25th June 1881.

No. 488.—Kumbiranda Poovanja, Coffee Mutsuddy, Revenue Department, Coorg Superintendent's Office, is appointed Subedar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Virajendrapet, on probation for one year, *vice* Mandepandra Somaiya, deceased.

By Order,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th June 1881.

No. 29.—The services of 3rd Grade Assistant Surgeon Nagendra Kumar Mullick, of the supernumerary list, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

The 18th June 1881.

No. 30.—The services of 3rd Grade Assistant Surgeon Behaty Lall Paul, of the Bengal provincial establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 29th June 1881.

No. 26.—Mr. N. M. Carnell, Probationer, Traffic Department, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 6th June 1881.

E. L. MARRYAT, *Major, R.E.,*
Manager.

Report of a Deserter from the E Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, dated at Kirkee, this 28th day of June 1881.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 5067, Gunner Thomas Jones.
Age,—22 years 9 months.
Size,—5 feet 7¼ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, light brown; Eyes, hazel.
Parish and County in which Born,—Stoke-on-Trent, Stafford.
Marks.—None.
Trade,—Labourer.
Coat or Jacket,—Serge Jacket.
Waistcoat,—
Breeches or Trowsers,—Cloth Trowsers.
Date of Desertion,—26th June 1881.
Place of Desertion,—Kirkee.
Date of Enlistment,—22nd June 1878.
Place of Enlistment,—Leicester.
REMARKS,—
Under 4 years' service.

J. A. TILLARD, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. E. Batty., B Brig., R.H.A.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th May 1881.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS								4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS STERLING PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURE FOR 15 YEARS, RE-PAYABLE JUNE 1882.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1859-60.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
		Of 1824-25.	Of 1828-29.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	REDUCED 4 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1879.	Of 1870.	Of 1871.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.					
Balance of 30th April 1881	54,100	38,506	3,413	15,45,493	30,53,000	2,24,28,500	1,09,39,300	1,79,39,200	2,91,42,700	45,87,400	4,56,000	98,56,800	8,66,70,600	1,00,500	34,08,000	65,800	7,400	19,02,96,712
Stock transferred to London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,000
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th May 1881	...	...	...	...	...	26,700	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	2,70,000	...	...	...	...	2,99,700
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th May 1881	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	1,000	6,000	66,500	...	...	5,500	55,700	8,000	...	...	...	1,47,700
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th May 1881	...	...	...	...	16,000	84,300	1,000	15,500	29,400	...	...	9,700	4,24,300	...	...	...	...	5,80,200
	54,100	38,506	3,413	15,45,493	30,69,000	2,25,44,500	1,09,44,300	1,80,16,700	2,92,38,600	45,87,400	4,56,000	98,72,000	8,74,20,600	1,08,500	34,08,000	65,800	7,400	19,13,80,312
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	21,500	2,09,600	300	1,01,000	85,000	10,000	18,000	13,300	3,77,000	...	...	1,500	...	8,37,400
Balance on 15th May 1881	54,100	38,506	3,413	15,45,493	30,47,500	2,23,34,900	1,09,43,800	1,79,15,700	2,91,53,600	45,77,400	4,38,000	98,58,700	8,70,43,600	1,08,500	34,08,000	64,300	7,400	19,05,42,912

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th March 1881, enfaced from India 4,100 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,544 lakhs.

„ 16th March 1881 to 31st March	„	„	„	8	„	„	„	7 „
„ 1st April „ to 15th April	„	„	„	5	„	„	„	10 „
„ 16th „ „ to 30th „	„	„	„	6	„	„	„	5 „
„ 1st May „ to 15th May	„	„	„	10	„	„	„	8 „
				4,129 lakhs.				3,574 lakhs.
				3,574 „				
Balance against India				555 lakhs.				

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 8th July 1881.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Dates.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued on — General Treasury.	Certificates issued on — Currency Department.	Balance of Bullion — Under Assay.	Balance of Bullion — Assayed.	Balance of Bullion — Held on account of the Currency Department.
1881	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
June 27	...	..	1,771	22,465	30,81,903	4,20,611
" 28	...		...	22,465	30,81,936	4,20,611
" 29	...	..		429	38,41,994	4,20,611
" 30	..	.	21,839	429	37,42,780	4,42,847
July 1			..	429	37,21,979	4,42,847
" 2			...	429	37,22,918	4,42,847

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 4th July 1881.* } R. V. RIDDELL, *Capt., R.E., Offg. Mint Master.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Akola Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
K 3—25448 ...	50	Mr. A. J. Borges, Station-master, Amraotee.
K 3—27342 ...	50	Yaseen Khan, Butler, Nagpore, C. P.
K 3—25803 .	50	Mr. Cecil Bagshaw, Officiating Conservator of Forests, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Amraotee.

AKOLA, *The 30th June 1881.*

Asstt. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant
		Rs.	
111 ...	D 6—68113	10	Mr. J. C. Clifton, Allahabad.
	D 16—33529 ...	10	
112 ...	D 14—55762 ...	20	Mr. F. W. Cabaniss, Purneah.
	D 18—70126 ...	100	

ALLAHABAD, *The 6th July 1881.*

GODREZJEE D. PUDUMJEE, *A. A. G., In charge of Paper Currency Office.*

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1881.		Rs.	
W36 ...	M 52—98556 ..	10	Presidency Post Master, Madras.
W37 ...	M 44—11171 ...	100	Hiralal Tribhovandass, Bombay.
W38 ...	M 44—42583 ..	100	Surgeon-Major T. Cody, Bombay.
W39 ...	M 53—42471 ...	20	Aderji Sorabji Khoda, Broach.
	M 52—82647 ...	10	

Bombay Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1881.		Rs.	
H82 ...	M 44—14557 ...	100	Surgeon-Major J. Fleming, Bangalore.
	" —14558 ...	100	
	M 43—17879 ..	100	
	" —55103 ...	100	
	" —78263 ...	100	
	" —81129 ...	100	
	" —83604 ...	100	
	" —84708 ..	100	
	" —92285 ...	100	
	" —98560 ...	100	
H83 ...	M 34—31414 ..	20	L. Hernandez & Co., Rangoon.
	" —91331 ...	10	
M35 ..	M 9 35340	5	Sorabji Franji, Bombay.
	" —35341		
M36 ...	M 50—11772	10	Haji Jan Mahomed, Sukkur.
	" —11775		

BOMBAY, *The 5th July 1881.*

C. E. CRAWLEY, *Asst. Acctt. Genl., Paper Currency Dept.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Reg. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
112 ...	O 88—75214 ...	100	Inspector R. Davies, Bow Bazar Thanah, Calcutta
113 .	O 88—16891 ...	100	Babu Mohesh Chunder Sarkar.
114 ..	O 88—61264 ..	100	Babu Chandi Charn Choudhury.
116 ...	O 74—48139 ..	1,000	Bukdeo Sahoi.
117 ...	O 88—61134 ...	100	Miss L Crawford
118 ...	O 88—05875 ...	100	Babu Sarut Chunder Deb.
119 ...	O 88—38287 ...	100	Gokool Chund.
	O 86—09585 ...	20	
121 ...	O 88—79528 ...	100	Khajah Abdul Majed Tajir.
122 ...	O 88—41272 ...	100	Hajee Kodurdena Abdul Khaluck.
	" —89599 ...	100	
	" —72816 ...	100	
	" —78925 ...	100	
	" —78677 ...	100	
	" —75550 ...	100	
	" —39782 ...	100	
	" —46850 ...	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
83 ..	L 44—36084 ...	10	Babu Upendra Chunder Banerjee.
84 .	O 57—72720 ...	20	Mr. C. S. Rose
85 .	O 88—99766 ..	100	Babu Jagobundo Paul.
86 ...	O 38—80242 ...	5	Mr P. S. Glass.
67 ...	L 56—92867	5	Babu Moni Ram Das.
	" —92866		
68 ...	O 78—28234	10	Babu Bholanath Rockhit
	O 52—40964		

CALCUTTA, *The 8th July 1881*

R. A. STERNDALE, *Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency.*

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs	
J 9—57104 .	10	Miss A. C. Donnelly, Superintendent, Cantonment Girls' School, Trevendrum.
" —57105 ...	10	
" —57106 .	10	
J 9—55094 .	10	Mrs. S. Drysdale, Black Town, Madras.

CALICUT, *The 29th June 1881.*

BROOKE LEGGATT, *Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.*

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 8—34536 } *	20	Odhowjee Poonja, Grain-dealer, Bombay.
„ —36179 }		
G 13—47035 } *	5	Munshi Niamutrul Hasamul, of Hyderabad.
„ —47049 }		

* Mismatched.

KURRACHEE, *The 27th June 1881.*

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., S. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
17 ...	E 13—74221 ...	100	Bachoo Lal, Multan.
	„ —74222 ...	100	
	„ —74223 ...	100	
19 ...	E 17—65036 ...	20	Munshi Amir Ali, Attock.
	E 18—32675 ...	10	
20 ..	E 20—05100 ...	100	Mrs M. A. Smith, Kussowlie.
21 ...	E 18—39024 ...	10	Lieutenant-Colonel W. Howey, Sreenaggur.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
30 ...	E 8—22014 ...	5	Dole Gobind Gosh, Meean Meer.
6 ...	E 18—12698 }	10	Noor Deen, Dalhousie.
	E 16—79540 }		
7 ...	E 16—69847 }	10	Karumji, Abbottabad.
	„ —69853 }		

LAHORE, *The 2nd July 1881.*

H. J. BRERETON,
for *Depy Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs	
26 ...	B 64—10618 ..	20	Ramaswami Pillai, Condaswami Jemadar Street, Vellore.
27 .	B 47—47609 ..	5	C. Sobhanadri Rao, Royachoti, Cuddapah District.
28 ..	B 63—44251 ...	10	T. Vijarangam Pillai, Black Town, Madras.
	„ —54796 ...	10	
	„ —62120 ...	10	
	„ —62774 ...	10	
	B 64—27459 ..	20	
	„ —28707 ...	20	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
40 ...	B 61—84693 ...	50	Komandur Ranga Chari, Ranganayakulupet, Nellore.
41 ...	B 62—11812 ...	100	D Seshagiri Ayar, Krishnagiri, Salem.
	„ —57641 ...	100	
42 ...	B 63—38139 ...	10	C. Sobhanadri Rao, Royachoti, Cuddapah District.
43 ...	B 61—74352 ...	50	Vilvanada Chetti & Co., Merchants, Wallajanagar
8 ...	B 60—13001 } *	10	B. Kassim Sahib, Budrion's Street, Madras.
	„ —34118 }		

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, *The 27th June 1881.*

C. HALL,
Offg. Chief Clerk to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Commissioner.*

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1881-82.		Rs.	
H6 ...	F 10—75250 ...	100	Balasingh, Clerk, Assistant Engineer's Office, Chhattisgurh State Railway, Gondia, Zillah Bhandara.

NAGPUR, *The 30th June 1881.*

W. H. EGERTON,
Asst. Comptlr., C P.,
in charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th June 1881.

Consequent upon the admission of Paraguay into the Universal Postal Union, the rates and conditions of postage (as given below) appertaining to Union Countries served through the United Kingdom will be applicable, from the 1st July 1881, to correspondence addressed to Paraguay.

2. In like manner the same rates and conditions of postage (as given below) will be applicable to correspondence addressed to Guatemala after the 1st August 1881, as that State will then be admitted into the Universal Postal Union:—

(e) denotes compulsory prepayment.	Each letter per ½ oz.	Each post-card.	Printed papers, including books, &c. Each newspaper per ½ oz.	Printed papers, including books, &c. Each packet per 2 oz.	Legal and commercial documents. Each packet. Not exceeding 4 oz.	Legal and commercial documents. Each packet. Per 2 oz. additional.	Samples. Each packet. For 2 oz.
	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A	A.
With effect from the 1st July 1881							
Paraguay (South America)							
Vid Brindisi, through *United Kingdom*	(e) 4½	1½	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
Vid Brindisi, through *French Office, Modane*—							
Additional route from Aden only— *By French Packet*, through *Agent on board*	3	1½	1	1	2	1	1
With effect from the 1st August 1881.							
Guatemala (Central America)—							
Vid Brindisi, through *United Kingdom*	(e) 4½	1½	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
Vid Brindisi, through *French Office, Modane*—							
Additional route from Aden only— *By French Packet*, through *Agent on board*	3	1½	1	1	2	1	

L. G. WAIT,
Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India,
Foreign Post Branch

The 21st June 1881.

The registration fee for inland letters and postcards, and for foreign correspondence generally (letters, postcards, printed papers or books, legal and commercial documents and samples),

will be reduced from four annas to two annas, with effect from 1st August 1881.

2. The present and revised rates are quoted below :—

Present Registration Fees.	Fee. Annas.	*Revised Registration Fees. (With effect from 1st August 1881).*	Fee. Annas.
Inland letters and postcards ...	4	Inland letters and postcards ...	2
Inland book and pattern packets, including newspapers ...	2	Inland book and pattern packets, including newspapers ...	2
Foreign letters, postcards, printed papers or books, legal and commercial documents and samples ...	4	Foreign letters, postcards, printed papers or books, legal and commercial documents and samples ...	2

F. R. HOGG,

Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 8th July 1881.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1881.	
Persian Gulf	7 P. M.	15th July	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports.	7 „	14th „	Str. *Chanda.*
Madras and Ceylon . . .	7 „	14th „	P. & O. Str. *Deccan.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai; also *viâ* Hong-Kong for Yokohama; also for Australian Colonies .	7 „	12th „	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay . .	7 „	16th „	From Bombay.
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	7 „	15th „	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits.	7 „	13th „	Str. *Mecca* *
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo and Rangoon	7 „	14th „	Str. *Bushier.*
Straits and Hong-Kong .	7 „	16th „	Strs. *Lenox* and *Japan.*
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay . .	7 „	9th „	From Bombay.

* Mail for Port Blair can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N B—The Letter Box will close at 7 P M precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Post Master.

NOTICE.

It is notified, for the information of officers studying at the Presidency and requiring the services of instructors, that the Board of Examiners, Fort William, have appointed Sheikh Mahmúd Gílani Persian Instructor, and Mr. Salim Faraj Arabic Instructor at the Presidency.

NOTICE.

The following extracts of the report by the Committee appointed to adjudicate the prize of £100 offered by the Government of India for the best "Manual of Hygiene," for the use of the British soldier in India, are published for the information of the competitors :—

"1. We have examined the 37 manuals submitted for competition, and are agreed that no one of them is in all respects suitable for the purposes for which a manual is required, as prescribed in the Notification offering the prize.

"2. They all, more or less, contain theories regarding the causation of disease which are doubtful, and some of which are directly at variance with Indian experience. Their general tendency moreover is to exaggerate the dangers to health from local and climatic causes, and so to instil an unreasonable dread of Indian service."

It is therefore hereby notified that the prize of £100 has not been awarded. Competitors desiring the return of their manuscripts are requested to apply to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
The 27th June 1881.

NOTICE.

The following stock in the Nilambur Division is open to inspection and offers :—

Nos.	Varieties.	Contents. C. feet	In.	P.
371	Teak	9,230	8	6
33	Blackwood	1,196	4	8
279	Benteak	7,848	7	5
208	Karimardu	7,028	4	1
45,500	Teak saplings of classes according to size varying from 15 to 40 feet in length and from 3 to 10 inches diameter butt-end.			

The above stock is stored in the Forest and Plantation Depôts, respectively, on the river bank, convenient for tying into rafts for transport to the sea coast at Calicut and Beypore. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

J. FERGUSON,

Depy. Conservator.

DEPY. CONSVR.'S OFFICE,
NILAMBUR;
The 17th June 1881.

Department Public Works—Half-yearly Examination.

The half-yearly examination of candidates for promotion and employment in the Public Works Department will be held at the Government Engineering College, Howrah, at 10 o'clock, on Monday, the 1st August 1881, and the following days. Applications, with fees for admission to the examination, are required to be filed before the 15th of July 1881. Candidates for the grade of Accountant who are not in Government service should be under 25 years of age, and must prove to the satisfaction of the Principal that they are under that age.

The following are the centres of examination sanctioned by the Government of India as stations where candidates for 4th grade Accountantships are to appear for examination :—

Agra, Ajmere, Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Akyab, Bolaram, Durbhunga, Howrah, Indore, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Lahore, Mhow, Mooltan, Mount Aboo, Meerut, Nagpore, Neemuch, Rawalpindi, Rangoon, Sadpore, Shillong, and Simla.

Candidates for the Accountant's examination are therefore requested to select one of the places mentioned above.

J. S. SLATER,
Offg. Principal, Govt. Engrg. College, Howrah.
The 10th June 1881.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates :—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كوئينائين كا خوب قائم مقام هى اور كلكته ے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ ے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات ے اور سيواے اونكے جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد ليے سے نقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس ے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ ے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ ے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے نقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هيں يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس ے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ ے ٹين كا بيس روپيه

يهه دوا كلكته ے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور دیسي دواخانوںمين بكتي هى علاوه نقيمت مذكورۂ بالا ے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس ے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ ے ٹين كا بارہ آنه

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 178 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1878, 4to., 149 pages text, 380 pages tables, 3 plates, 4 charts ..	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to, 86 pages, 2 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to., 62 pages, 8 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 87 pages, 4 plates ...	2	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclone, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	2	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set :

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance.

	Without Postage.	With Postage.
For the CALCUTTA SERIES ...	Rs. 35	Rs. 37-8
" MADRAS SERIES ...	" 8	" 9
" BOMBAY SERIES ...	" 8	" 9
" ALLAHABAD SERIES	" 8	" 9
Complete set... ...	" 45	" 47-8

The price of each Part purchased separately will vary according to the amount of matter it contains, and will be printed on the wrapper. It will, however, never be below the following :—

For a Part of the CALCUTTA SERIES ...	Rs. 3	8
" " MADRAS SERIES ...	" 1	0
" " BOMBAY SERIES ...	" 1	0
" " ALLAHABAD SERIES.	" 1	0
Complete set	" 4	0

Persons desiring to subscribe for or purchase the Reports, should apply to—
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA;
MESSRS. THACKER AND CO., BOMBAY;
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS;
THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY;
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted.

THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS.

A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, at Rs. 375 a set.

Charts, &c., issued at the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, by order of the Government of India, and sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street.

Indian Ocean—

Indian Ocean, Curves of equal magnetic variation. *Annas 8.*

India, West Coast—

Kurrachee to Vingorla. *Re. 1-12.*
Vingorla to Cape Comorin. *Re. 1-12.*
Port of Salaya or Seraia. *Re. 1.*
Cutch Mandvi. *Re. 1.*
Veráwal Roads. *Re. 1.*
Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. *Annas 8.*
Ratnagiri, including Mirya and Kalbadavie Bays. *Re. 1.*
Kundari Island to Chaul. *Re. 1.*
Chaul and Entrance to Kundalika River. *Re. 1.*
Rajapur Bay and Viziadurg with adjacent Coast. *Re. 1.*
Jaygad and Entrance to Shastri River. *Re. 1.*
Dabbol and Entrance to Washisti River. *Re. 1.*
Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. *Annas 12.*
Narakel Anchorage. *Annas 8.*
Quilon Roads. *Annas 8.*
Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlac and Kiltan Islands. *Annas 12.*
Byramgore Reef or Cherapani, and Angria Bank. *Annas 8.*
Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enciam Rocks. *Re. 1-8.*

India, East Coast, Bay of Bengal, Ceylon, &c.—

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon. *Re. 1-12.*
Tuticorin Roadstead and Harbour. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Jafnapatam. *Re. 1.*
Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
Mullaittivu or Moeletivoe. *Annas 8.*
Colombo Harbour and its approaches. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour, Ceylon. *Re. 1.*
Bay of Bengal, Western Sheet. *Rs. 2.*
Bay of Bengal, Eastern Sheet. *Rs. 2.*
Coromandel Coast. Sheet No. 2, from Latitude 15° to 16° 30′ N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweny, I. N., 1859-60. *Re. 1.*
Madras Roadstead. *Re. 1.*
Orissa Coast, Narsapoor Point to Palmyras Point, adapted to the latest determinations of the G. T. S. and observations by Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N. *Re. 1.*
Coconada to Bassein River. *Re. 1-12*
Coringa or Coconada Bay, showing the Northern Godavery Mouths. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point Harbour and Approaches. *Re. 1.*
Hooghly River.—Luff Point to Anchoring Creek, showing the James and Mary Shoals and entrance to the Roopnarain River. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point to Mutlah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads. From the latest Government Surveys. *Re. 1.*
Mutlah River to the Chittagong Coast.
Chittagong or Kornafuli River. *Re.*

Ceylon, East Coast—

Batticaloa Roadstead. *Annas 8.*

Coast of Burma, &c.—

Bassein River to Palo Penang, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. *Rs. 1-12.*
Coronge Island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban. *Re. 1.*
Preparis North Channel and Entrance to Bassein River. *Re. 1.*
Rangoon River Approaches. *Re. 1.*
Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. *Re. 1.*
Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River, from a sketch by Lieutenant R. Moresby, with Corrections and Additions. *Re. 1.*
Port Mouat, Andamans.

Siam, Malay Peninsula, West Coast—

Hayes Island to the Pilgrims. *Re. 1.*
Kopah Inlet. *Re. 1.*
Salang Island (Junkseylon). *Re 1.*
Junkseylon, East Coast.—Puket or Tonkah Harbour. *Re. 1.*

Gulf of Siam—

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Hilly Cape to Lacon Bight. *Re. 1.*
Siam Gulf, West Coast, Lacon Bight to Lem Chang P'ra. *Re. 1.*
Patani Bay. *Annas 8*
Singora Roadstead and Inner Harbour. *Re. 1*
Lacon Roads. *Re. 1.*
Samuie Strait. *Re. 1.*
Langsuen Roads. *Re 1.*

Sailing Directions, &c.—

The Sailing Directory, Part I, India, Africa and South America, with Charts. *Rs. 16; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1877, together with a Chart showing the positions in which they occurred. *Rs. 2.*

Ditto ditto for 1878. *Price, Rs. 2.*

Ditto ditto for 1879. *Price, Rs. 2.*

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India (Suez to Singapore), corrected from official information. *Re. 1.*

Spheroidal Tables, for every ten minutes of the quadrant, showing the length in feet of a degree, minute, and second of latitude and longitude; the corresponding number of statute miles in each degree of latitude; the number of minutes of latitude, or nautic miles contained in a degree of longitude under each parallel of latitude; and the length, in cables, of a minute of longitude, corresponding to each nautic mile, Compression $\frac{1}{1000}$. *Re. 1.*

Glossary of French Terms adopted on French Charts and Maps and in Sailing Directions. *Annas 12.*

Catalogue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., in the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta. *Annas 8.*

Hydrographic Notices—

No. 1. Rangoon River. *Annas 4.*
„ 2. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
„ 3. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
„ 4. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 23. *Annas 4.*
„ 5. Kyouk Phyou Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 6. Salween (Maulmain) River. *Annas 4.*
„ 7. Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 8. Mergui Archipelago. Pages 7 to 10 of this Notice superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
„ 9. Indus Banks and Kurrachee. *Annas 4.*
„ 10. Pamban (Paumben) Pass. *Annas 4.*
„ 11. Andaman Islands. *Annas 4.*
„ 12. Jiddah Harbour Red Sea. *Annas 4.*
„ 13 Red Sea, Navigation. In shore Passages, 1878. *Annas 4.*
„ 14. Red Sea, 1878. *Annas 4.*
„ 15. South Indian Ocean, Seychelle, Farquhar Islands, and Madagascar. *Annas 4.*
„ 16. Torres Strait and New Guinea, South-east Coast. *Annas 4.*
„ 17. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri, Rajapur Bay, and Viziadurg. *Annas 4.*
„ 18. Coast of Siam, including Junkseylon and adjacent islands. *Annas 4.*
„ 19. Africa, East Coast, Pemba Island and adjacent Coast. *Annas 4.*
„ 20. India, West Coast, the coast from Kundari Island to Chaul, and the harbours of Dabhol and Jaygad. *Annas 4.*
„ 21. Arabian Coast, Ras Matbakh, 1880. *Annas 4.*
„ 22. Red Sea. Notes from various sources, 1880.
„ 23. Coast of Orissa. False Point Harbour and Approaches.
„ 24. Harbours of Karwar and Bankot.

Notices to Mariners.

Notices issued during the year 1880—

No. 1. Prohibited Anchorage near the Telegraph Cables in Zanzibar Harbour.
" 2. Discontinuance of Maroon Lights at Krishna Shoal Light Vessel.
" 3. Exhibition of the new fixed Light at False Point.
" 4. Extension of the period of exhibition of the "intermediate" Light at the Entrance to the Hooghly River.
" 5. Alterations in the position and visibility of the Light exhibited from Fort Canning, Singapore.
" 6. Alteration of position and elevation of the red Light at Cannanore.
" 7. Discontinuance of the exhibition of maroons from the Light-vessels of the Hooghly River.
" 8. Fixed Light at Tolkeshwar, Dabhol or Anjanvel.
" 9. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
" 10. Changes in the buoyage of the port, Madras.
" 11. Kenery (Kundari) Island Light. Intended alteration, Bombay.
" 12. Flashing Light on Flat Cape, Sunda Strait, Sumatra.
" 13. Destruction of First Point Lighthouse, Java, Sunda Strait.
" 14. Harbour Light at Beliling, Baly Island.
" 15. Position of Gwalla Reef, Carimata Strait.
" 16. Position of Parkin Rock, Hanish Islands.
" 17. Shoal south-west of Barren Islands, Madagascar, West Coast.
" 18. Intended alteration in Light Apparatus, Calicut.
" 19. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
" 20. Intermittent flashing light on Pulo Undan.

Notices to Mariners, 1881.

No. 1. River Hooghly Sandheads. Light Regulations for Pilot Brigs.
" 2. Coromandel Coast. Rules for regulating the entry and departure of vessels using the Harbour.
" 3. Java. Approach to Sunda Strait, Re-exhibition of Flashing light on First Point.
" 4. Java, North Coast, Harbour Light at Tegal.
" 5. British Burma, Akyab. Beacon on Table-land of Borongo Island.
" 6. (1) Exhibition of a 4th order dioptric white revolving Light at Armeghon.
(2) Change of Pulicat red fixed Light to a white fixed Light.
" 7. Erection of Bar Tidal Semaphore on Jooldea Flagstaff Hill, entrance to Chittagong or Kornafuli river.
" 8. Alteration in colour of Light exhibited from the south bastion of Ratnagiri Fort.
" 9. Exhibition of red Light on Breakwater, Colombo.
" 10. Red Buoy off point Gordeware (Godavery.)
" 11. Slight alteration in Lights, Paumben Pass, Gulf of Manar.
" 12. Particulars of first point Light, Java, approach to Sunda Strait.
" 13. Alteration in character of Flat Cape Light, Sumatra.
" 14. Removal of North Buoy, entrance to Madras Harbour.
" 15. Range of visibility of Paumben Light.
" 16. Leading beacons for clearing the S. W. Prong, Kolaba.
" 17. Zanzibar Island—
(1) Ras Kizimkazi Light-house.
(2) Light-house near Mungopani.
(3) Light-house on Mwana Mwana Island.
(4) Ras Nungwe Light-house.
" 18. Port Said entrance—Experimental Buoy lighted by gas.
" 19. Exhibition of revolving Light, Armeghon.
" 20. Beacon on Tucker's Patch—Bombay Harbour.
" 21. Exhibition of fixed white light—Pulicat.
" 22. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri. Exhibition of fixed white light.
" 23. Bay of Bengal, Coast of Orissa, False Point. Occasional obscuration of light by fog.
" 24. India, West Coast, Karwar or Sadashivgad. Breaking adrift of Karwar Rock Buoy.
" 25. India, West Coast, Calicut. Date of exhibition of permanent white light.

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No. 28. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1881.

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PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXIII OF 1881.

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		Total.	Per mile open	Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
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18th June 1881	East Indian ...	6,88,708	457	7,90,869	525	82,05,304	522	88,10,252	568	6,04,948	...
Ditto ..	Eastern Bengal ...	50,085	292	74,950	426	6,12,153	341	6,39,690	353	27,537	..
11th June 1881	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,03,870	190	82,593	151	10,94,503	192	10,58,050	188	...	36,453
Ditto .	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,05,986	305	1,50,318	222	25,06,766	355	20,01,372	288	...	5,05,394
18th June 1881	Madras ...	1,14,109	133	91,492	107	12,25,813	137	11,57,272	131	...	68,541
11th June 1881	South Indian ..	77,893	123	72,490	111	7,86,201	119	7,64,092	113	...	22,109
18th June 1881	Great Indian Peninsula	5,42,770	378	6,30,774	436	63,96,348	421	77,77,623	522	14,74,275	...
11th June 1881	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	2,13,801	482	2,41,428	544	24,05,083	519	28,46,170	623	4,41,087	...
	TOTAL ..	19,07,222	318	21,34,914	338	2,31,39,171	354	2,50,54,521	386	19,15,350	
	State.										
18th June 1881	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,206	79	1,494	53	26,784	92	24,456	85	...	2,328
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,134	42	1,204	45	13,794	49	12,092	44	..	1,702
Ditto	Northern Bengal ...	26,197	114	29,910	130	2,82,379	118	2,96,844	125	14,465	..
Ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	11,168	136	13,432	164	1,15,219	135	1,31,898	156	16,679	...
Ditto	Patna-Gya ...	7,788	137	7,317	129	95,213	160	94,159	160	...	1,054
Ditto .	Muttra-Hathras ..	2,275	78	2,420	83	24,932	82	25,879	87	947	...
...	Dhond and Manmad(a)	...	...	.	..	...	.	..	..	..	...
18th June 1881	Wardha Coal ..	2,121	47	8,056	179	52,432	112	87,340	189	34,908	...
Ditto .	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	1,131	27	4,268	65	(c)34,229	67	72,623	107	38,403	...
11th June 1881	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	21,085	131	25,399	158	3,27,301	195	3,63,978	220	36,677	...
18th June 1881	Sindia (Northern Sec.)	3,566	51	4,389	56	41,285	57	50,808	68	9,523	...
11th June 1881	Rajputana ..	91,718	169	1,41,615	195	8,52,386	150	14,12,229	189	5,59,843	..
.	Western Rajputana (Southern Sec.)(b)	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...		.
18th June 1881	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch ...	26,231	118	45,955	159	2,81,563	123	4,24,917	143	1,43,354	...
11th June 1881	Punjab Northern ...	65,482	380	58,787	162	6,46,555	360	6,82,580	184	36,025	...
18th June 1881	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	70,705	110	72,265	113	(d)13,47,156	221	10,78,820	163	...	2,68,336
...	Khamgaon(a) ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	Amraoti(a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	-
11th June 1881	Nizam's ...	12,109	100	19,149	158	1,54,739	123	1,73,753	140	19,014	...
18th June 1881	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	...	...	5,662	66	...		54,610	62	54,610	...
11th June 1881	Bhavnagar-Gondal ..	...	...	22,571	118	..	...	2,36,033	119	2,36,033	...
Ditto ...	Mysore ...	...	...	2,033	35	...		22,477	38	22,477	...
18th June 1881	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur.	..	...	1,124	94	...	...	10,986	89	10,986	
	TOTAL ...	3,45,216	142	4,67,050	142	42,95,958	170	52,56,482	155	9,60,524	..
	GRAND TOTAL ...	23,12,438	269	26,01,964	271	2,74,35,129	303	3,03,11,003	307	28,75,874	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	..		...	...	1,31,27709	145	1,48,52,391	150	..	..
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	...	..	1,43,07,420	158	1,54,58,612	157	11,51,193	..

(a) Included with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
(b) Included with the Rajputana Railway.
(c) Total receipts from 6th April to 12th June 1880.
(d) Includes receipts of the Kandahar Line from 2nd May 1880.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (best sort) Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort) Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort) Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum* Present fortnight.	Great Millet Past fortnight.	Great Millet Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet Corresponding fortnight of 1880
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch
Madras	Ganjam	14 6	14 11	8 13	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	14 10	19 8	19 8	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	15 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 6	15 11	13 6	15 3	16 14	14 11	24 13	25 6	24 13	29 11	29 11	29 1
	Goomsey	12 10	11 11	8 2	...	...	...	12 14	13 14	16 13	17 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	42 3	...	...	...
	Kistna	15 3	15 2	8 13	...	...	...	17 13	17. 8	16 3	18 8	17 14	17 2	21 13	27 0	21 13	...	...	...
	Nellore	12 10	12 10	7 3	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	15 0	16 0	15 0	28 13	26 14	27 13	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	15 6	15 6	9 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 0	12 14	12 14	13 11	30 13	30 0	22 2	32 10	33 5	28
	Bellary	14 6	18 3	9 10	...	...	...	12 13	13 6	11 13	14 0	14 10	13 8	40 3	41 3	23 11	33 14	33 14	20 11
	Kurnool	12 11	12 11	7 10	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 6	11 13	11 6	11 6	31 8	35 10	26 0	32 8	33 11	18
	Madras	9 2	9 2	7 11	...	...	...	13 11	13 11	10 11	14 14	14 14	11 14	23 0	21 10	17 5	23 6	22 6	21
	Chingleput	..	...		...	...	...	15 6	15 0	12 8	16 2	16 2	13 10	...	..	...	26 2	...	...
	North Arcot	11 0	11 0	7 10	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	13 8	18 13	18 13	14 8	23 11	23 11	25 8	29 11	30 8	23 1
	South Arcot	9 6	9 6	7 0	...	...	..	15 11	15 11	13 14	16 10	17 2	14 6	33 10	26 14	23 8	27 5	25 13	23
	Tanjore	11 0	11 0	6 10	...	...	...	16 10	17 6	15 5	...	...	...	30 3	31 13	25 6	30 6	32 5	23
	Trichinopoly	10 10	11 3	8 10	...	...	...	15 8	16 10	14 0	15 14	17 0	14 8	33 10	..	19 10	26 11	24 2	22 14
	Madura	13 10	13 10	8 10	...	...	...	13 14	14 11	13 3	14 8	15 3	13 11	28 5	25 11	25 14	30 14	27 3	23
	Tinnevelly	8 14	8 14	7 2	...	...	...	11 14	13 14	12 11	12 6	14 6	13 3	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Coimbatore	16 6	15 10	9 13	...	...	...	14 6	16 3	12 10	15 6	17 3	13 2	26 2	29 10	18 5	33 6	35 3	20 11
	Nilgiris	9 14	10 10	7 13	...	...	...	10 6	11 3	9 3	12 0	12 0	9 10	20 0	20 0	16 3	21 0	21 0	16 1
	Salem	13 10	12 13	7 13	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 11	16 0	16 0	12 6	27 5	25 8	20 11	26 3	24 10	18 1
	South Canara	10 5	10 5	7 5	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	8 11	14 11	14 11	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	10 2	10 2	7 3	...	...	...	16 3	13 13	11 11	17 0	16 10	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Bombay	11 6	11 4	9 9	19 11	19 2	18 9	7 4	7 4	6 12	11 7	11 7	10 12	21 4	21 4	16 14	17 9	19 8	13
	Ahmedabad	15 8	16 4	14 0	31 0	33 0	22 4	8 0	8 4	6 8	13 0	13 8	9 0	30 0	32 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	19
	Kaira	13 14	13 5	13 5	29 1	29 1	26 10	9 2	8 14	8 14	13 14	13 5	11 14	22 14	22 14	21 5	13 10	20 0	18 1
	Surat	13 10	13 10	12 0	7 7	7 7	7 10	6 13	6 13	8 0	8 5	8 5	9 0	18 13	18 13	20 0	17 13	17 13	16
	Broach	16 0	16 0	13 5½	...	...	...	8 14½	8 14½	8 0	11 6¾	11 6¾	10 0	17 12½	17 12½	16 0	17 12½	18 13	16
	Tanna (Salsette)	11 11	11 11	7 12	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 6	11 4	11 4	7 8	16 4	15 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	11
	Colába (Alibag)	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	6 0	13 8	13 8	11 0	...	...	14 8	...	...	12
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	19 0	20 5	14 2	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	5 14	10 15	12 12	9 10	28 14	28 14	18 11	18 11	25 3	16
	Násik	17 2	17 0	11 10	...	...	...	7 7	5 15	5 15	11 15	11 15	8 15	28 10	25 8	18 5	20 7	20 4	12 1
	Ahmednagar	18 8	18 15	11 9	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 2	10 8	10 8	8 15	36 13	34 8	15 0	26 14	27 4	18 1
	Poona	13 13	13 13	8 1	...	...	...	8 9	9 13	7 6	11 0	12 4	8 9	21 12	26 2	14 2	18 6	20 11	11
	Sholápur	17 3	18 2	10 14	...	...	...	11 7	13 2	9 8	12 5	14 7	9 15	34 8	36 4	19 0	30 5	31 4	16
	Kuládgi (Bagalkot)	17 8	19 0	9 10	17 8	15 0	15 12	8 12	8 12	7 8	9 12	10 0	9 4	28 0	32 0	20 4	35 0	36 0	20
	Satara	14 11	14 11	9 6	..	..	...	9 5	9 5	6 14	11 7	11 7	7 14	25 4	26 1	11 38	23 4	24 2	10
	Belgaum	18 0	18 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 8	10 0	11 8	12 0	10 8	27 0	27 8	17 0	30 0	31 0	18
	Dhárwar (Hubli)	24 0	24 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	43 0	43 0	22 0	42 0	42 0	18
	Ratnagiri	10 9	11 3	8 9	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 2	12 11	14 2	9 14	20 13	20 13	14 5	14 11	15 14	10
	Kanara (Karwar)	13 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 4	16 0	16 0	11 0	21 6	21 13	15 0	16 0	19 7	12
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	13 5	13 5	8 14	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 5	40 0	50 0	29 1	26 10	32 0	20
	Aden	8 0	8 0	6 9	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	5 1	7 0	7 0	6 9	9 5	9 5	9 5	8 0	8 0	7
	Asirgarh	17 0	17 0	13 7	.	..	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	33 12	34 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	20
	Baroda	11 7	11 11	9 2	22 14	22 14	16 0	8 0	8 7	8 0	11 7	12 0	11 7	21 11	22 14	18 5	19 7	20 14	16
	Diesa	15 12	15 12	17 0	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	4 14	8 6	8 6	7 0	25 4	25 4	24 4	22 0	22 0	20
	Nimach	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
	Nasirabad	17 10½	17 13½	15 0	22 9	23 0	23 14	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	25 2	26 0	23 11½	17 2	18 0	19
	Rajkot	16 8	17 12	16 0	..	...	..	5 8	5 8	5 8	10 8	11 12	11 0	26 0	27 12	22 0	21 4	23 8	15
	Upper Sindh Frontier	11 13½	12 1	11 0¾	17 13½	17 4½	15 6	8 14	8 5	7 0	12 8½	12 5	10 14½	21 5	18 8½	14 11	16 13	18 13	14
	Karachi	12 5	11 10	10 2	22 0	21 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	12 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	15
	Hyderabad (Nakur)	13 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	11 4	20 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	19
	Shikarpur	12 12	12 8½	11 13	20 0	20 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	11 8	18 11	16 14	14 8	18 12	18 12½	16
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	16 8	16 8	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 4	10 5	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17
	Western Districts.																		
Bengal	Burdwan	14 8a	15 12	15 4	30 0	30 0	28 0	28 8	30 0	15 8	30 0	32 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	16 0b	17 8	14 12	19 0	19 0	17 0	24 8	24 8	18 8	30 0	32 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	18 0c	18 0	16 0	...	..	...	22 0	22 8	16 0	27 0	29 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mooropore	15 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	15 0	33 0	33 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	15 0a	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	15 8	15 8	14 12	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 4	22 8	21 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 15-8 to 18 seers, barley 32 to 40 seers, best rice 22 8 to 25-8 seers, common rice 27 to 38 seers, gram 36 to 39 seers, firewood 120 seers, and salt 10 to 13 seers.

b In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 16 to 21 seers, barley 20 to 40 seers, best rice 18 to 32 seers, common rice 24 to 36 seers, mahra 20 to 38 seers, gram 11 to 21 seers, firewood 200 to 500 seers, and salt 8-8 to 12 seers.

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

India for the 1st half of June 1881.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
33 14	32 3	29 8	40 11	46 10	46 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 0	11 14	12 0	Ganjam	Madras.	
31 5	32 5	30 5	35 2	36 3	37 6	87 8	87 8	87 8*	10 8	10 8	10 8	Vizagapatam		
36 6	36 6	32 13	39 14	42 0	40 14	160 6	160 6	243 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Godavery		* The figure now quoted for the corresponding period of 1880 is correct.
38 3	37 11	35 5	29 2	28 8	33 5	145 13	145 13	145 13	12 13	12 13	13 2	Kistna		
30 14	33 14	28 3	26 3	26 3	24 2	93 5	93 5	93 5	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore		
34 8	33 0	29 3	35 5	35 5	29 3	194 6	194 6	194 6	14 6	13 14	13 14	Cuddapah		
42 11	38 13	24 3	38 2	38 2	25 13	97 3	97 3	97 3	13 2	13 2	12 8	Bellary		
...	...	...	30 0	31 8	25 2	199 5	201 11	...	12 2	12 2	12 8	Kurnool		
26 14	26 0	22 2	30 10	30 6	25 5	80 3	81 6	87 8	13 14	13 14	13 14	Madras		
25 0	26 11	22 5	29 10	28 14	25 0	77 13	77 13	82 10	13 10	13 14	13 14	Chingleput		
32 8	33 5	25 10	37 6	37 6	29 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 5	12 5	12 5	North Arcot		
29 13	29 6	24 10	31 2	30 3	27 0	199 5	201 11	201 11	14 13	14 13	15 5	South Arcot		
33 3	33 10	24 3	31 8	31 8	22 11	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 14	13 2	12 6	Tanjore		
31 6	30 2	23 10	32 5	32 5	21 3	97 3	97 3	121 8	12 14	12 2	12 2	Trichinopoly		
32 8	32 8	24 13	39 3	35 10	24 0	145 13	145 13	116 10	13 2	13 2	14 0	Madura		
...	...	...	27 2	27 2	22 8	76 13	76 13	76 13	14 5	14 5	14 13	Tinnevelly		
34 6	34 6	21 5	47 8	47 8	23 11	131 3	131 3	131 3	11 11	11 11	12 3	Coimbatore		
21 10	21 10	15 2	26 8	27 6	18 5	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	9 3	Nilgiris		
30 13	30 13	21 0	39 6	39 6	22 6	151 10	151 10	151 10	13 5	13 5	11 14	Salem		
20 3	20 3	13 10	23 3	23 3	14 10†	109 5	109 5	94 13	11 5	11 5	10 8	South Canara		
23 6	23 6	14 10	33 10	31 0	22 0	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 14	9 0	Malabar		† The figure which has not been furnished by the Collector for the corresponding period of 1880 is now entered.
12 0	14 1	9 11	18 8	18 12	15 15	61 7	61 6	54 9	11 2	12 9	11 0	Bombay	Bombay.	
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 4	13 4	13 0	Ahmedabad		
...	...	...	22 14	22 14	16 13	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 13	Kaira		
...	...	...	17 13	17 13	15 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	11 7	11 7	12 0	Surat		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 8¾	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12¾	12 12¾	12 12¾	Broach		
15 4	15 4	11 4	15 10	15 10	11 13	71 1	71 1	71 1	10 2	10 2	9 13	Tanna (Salsette)		
...	...	...	15 12	15 12	12 8	110 0	110 0	100 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	Colába (Alibág)		
...	...	...	21 6	28 12	18 7	140 0	140 0	140 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
27 9	27 4	18 6	25 8	24 8	17 0	115 0	115 0	140 0	12 12	12 14	12 1	Násik*		
...	...	...	26 0	26 8	15 6	106 4	106 4	106 4	12 12	12 10	11 4	Ahmednagar		* NOTE.—In the Town of Násik during the 2nd half of May 1881, the quantity of wheat sold per rupee was 17 seers.
...	...	...	20 11	20 11	12 10	76 0	76 0	76 0	12 4	12 4	11 10	Poona		
...	...	...	26 0	29 10	15 15	91 6	91 6	88 0	11 4	11 4	10 4	Sholápur		
...	...	...	17 12	18 0	13 6	112 0	112 0	280 0	9 12	10 0	9 8	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
...	...	...	16 14	16 14	11 11	137 15	137 15	116 8	11 10	11 10	10 3	Satara		
35 0	35 0	19 8	18 0	19 0	14 0	65 0	65 0	80 0	10 0	12 0	10 8	Belgaum†		† *Erratum*— FIREWOOD. *Column headed "Present Fortnight" in the Returns for the following Fortnights:—* For S. Read S. Ch. 1st half of Jan. 1881 150 62 8; 2nd do. 250 62 8; 1st half of Feb. 1881 250 62 8; 2nd do. 250 62 8; 1st half of Mar. 1881 250 62 8; 2nd do. 250 62 8
49 0	49 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Dharwar (Hubli)		
18 13	18 13	11 12	16 13	16 13	12 10	165 0	165 0	150 0	10 6	11 0	10 6	Ratnágiri		
23 6	23 7	16 0	14 0	14 1	11 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	10 0	10 5	10 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
50 0	50 0	26 10	32 0	32 0	22 13	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Pánch Mahále (Godhra)		
...	...	...	9 5	9 5	5 9	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
...	...	...	28 0	28 15	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Asirgarh		
...	...	...	19 7	20 0	14 14	86 0	86 0	91 8	12 9	12 9	12 9	Baroda		
...	...	...	20 4	20 4	13 8	137 8	137 8	137 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	Disa		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	No return received			Nimach		
...	...	...	22 10	23 12½	24 2	90 0	90 0	85 0	13 0	13 0	12 12	Nasirabad		
...	...	...	25 8	27 4	18 0	77 8	85 0	75 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	Rájkot		
...	...	...	17 4¾	17 4¾	13 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	8 14	9 0	Upper Sindh Frontier		
9 8	9 8	6 0	20 0	21 0	14 8	103 0	105 0	106 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Karachi		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 12	240 0	250 0	250 0	11 0	11 4	8 0	Shikarpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 10	9 10	10 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
												Western Districts.	Bengal.	
...	...	...	24 0	25 0	16 8	80 0	120 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Burdwan		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0 to 16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bancoorah		
...	...	...	26 0	19 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Beerbhoom		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore		
...	...	...	21 0	20 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
...	...	...	31 8	21 0	17 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Howrah		

c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 24 seers, best rice 22 to 32 seers, common rice 26 to 38 seers, gram 16 to 33 seers, firewood 80 to 240 seers, and salt 9 to 10 seers.

d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 29 seers, gram 16 to 22 seers, firewood 120 seers, and salt 9 to 10 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1880	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1880	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Districts.																		
Calcutta	17 12	16 6	14 0	35 8	32 0	20 0	7 4	7 4	6 10	16 0	18 13	11 6	26 10	26 10	22 10	...	...	...
24-Pergunnahs	... e	16 0			26 10		10 0	11 8	8 0	23 0	17 0	14 0	..	23 0	...	...	20 0	...
Nuddea	16 13f	16 13	16 13	35 8	32 0	26 10¾	17 4	17 4	12 13	22 14	22 14	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	17 0g	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	20 0	21 8	14 8	28 8	29 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad	22 0h	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinagepore	15 0i	17 0	13 8	26 8	26 8	14 8	24 0	25 8	12 0	33 8	32 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye	22 8	22 8	20 0	45 0	48 12	26 4	21 0	19 11	15 0	26 4 to 28 2	25 5	16 0 to 16 8	..	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore	18 0j	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 14	22 8	22 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	18 6	18 0	18 12	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	15 8	35 10	33 12	24 0	.	...	...	...	...	...
Pubna	22 8k	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	33 0	32 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	8 0l	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	12 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	10 0m	10 0	8 7	...	...	..	16 0	16 0	13 3	22 8	22 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts																		
Dacca	16 12n	14 4	17 5	40 0	35 3	33 0	22 10	22 0	17 10	29 12	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	16 0
Furreedpore	20 0o	20 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	26 0	26 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	... p	...	..		...	...	22 0	21 0	14 0	30 0	32 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	11 8q	11 8	16 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah	14 0r	13 4	12 8	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	16 8	37 0	35 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	12 4	12 4	9 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 0	32 0	26 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakholly	... s	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	.	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	17 3	17 3	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah	12 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	15 0	40 0	36 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar.																		
Patna	22 0	22 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	15 0	15 0	13 5	22 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gya	21 0t	22 0	20 0	39 0	39 0	30 0	13 0	13 8	9 0	20 8	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	..	...
Shahabad	21 0u to 22 0	21 0 to 22 0	20 0	35 0	37 0	30 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	23 0	22 0 to 23 0	18 0	...	...	25 0	...	...	25 0
Durbhunga	24 0v	21 8	20 0	52 0	45 0	32 8	18 8	15 0	12 0	24 8	22 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mozufferpore	24 0w	24 0	21 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarun	19 0	19 0	16 4	40 0	42 0	30 8	10 8	10 8	8 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	42 0	45 0	32 0	...	...	...
Chumparun	22 0x	21 0	22 0	45 0	45 0	32 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	16 8	..	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	22 0	23 1	23 1	42 0	45 0	33 9	14 11	16 12	11 8	19 15	18 14	16 12	...	...	...	..	...	...
Bhágulpur	17 11y	17 11	18 15	44 7	44 7	37 14	17 11	17 11	15 2	20 3	20 3	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah	24 0z	26 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	24 0	23 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldah	22 0	23 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	12 0	26 0	28 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonthal Pergunnahs	15 0z1	16 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	27 8	27 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa.																		
Cuttack	23 10z2	25 5	13 2	...	...	..	19 11	15 12	11 13	22 5	21 0	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree	18 6	18 6	9 0	...	..	...	21 0	21 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	19 0	.	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	.	..	32 0	32 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	26 8	..	..	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
Hazaribagh	20 8z3	21 0	17 0	30 0	32 0	27 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	...	..	...	...	...	...
Lohardugga	20 0	22 0	15 0	30 0	32 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	25 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	..	...	...
Singbhoom	24 0	24 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhoom	18 0z4	18 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	31 0	33 0	29 0	45 0	45 0	32 0	...	...	...

e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 15-12 seers, barley 26-10 to 34 seers, best rice 9 to 10 seers, common rice 17-4 to 20-8 seers, maize 20 seers (in Kidderpore only), gram 21-4 to 25 seers, firewood 90 seers, and salt 9-8 to 10 seers.

f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, barley 26 to 40 seers, best rice 8 to 26 seers, common rice 24 to 30 seers, maize (at Kooshtea) 18 seers, gram 22 to 35 seers, firewood 80 to 200 seers, and salt 8 to 9-12 seers.

g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 9 to 27 seers, common rice 25 to 30 seers, gram 8 to 10 seers, firewood 100 to 160 seers, and salt 8 to 8-8 seers.

h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 22 seers, barley 27 to 50 seers, best rice 15 to 27 seers, common rice 26 to 31 seers, bulrush millet 35 seers (in Jungipore only), gram 28 to 30 seers, firewood 110 to 140 seers, and salt 9 to 10 seers.

i In sub-division Raigunge the prices are—Wheat 16 seers, best rice 29 seers, common rice 34 seers, gram 16 seers, firewood 120 seers, and salt 9 seers.

j In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 25 seers, barley (at Bagdogra) 16 seers, best rice 18 to 30 seers, common rice 22 to 32 seers, lesser millet (at Kurigram) 60 seers, gram 14 to 18 seers, firewood 80 to 120 seers, and salt 8 to 9-8 seers.

k In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 22 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 31-8 seers, gram 16-4 seers, and salt 9 seers.

l In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 6 to 10 seers, common rice 16 to 17 seers, lesser millet 12 seers (in Kurseong only), maize 13 seers (in Kurseong only), gram 8 to 10 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 5 to 8 seers.

m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 seers (in Boda only), best rice 13 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 20-8 seers, gram 8 to 13-5 seers, firewood 64 to 80 seers, and salt 6 to 8 seers.

n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 22 seers (in Jheetka only), barley 45 seers (in Jheetka only), best rice 13 to 27 seers, common rice 24 to 30 seers, firewood 80 to 120 seers, and salt 8 to 9-12 seers.

o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 24 seers, common rice 28 to 32 seers, gram 13 to 20 seers, firewood 120 to 200 seers, and salt 8 to 9-8 seers. In Goalundo wheat 24 seers, and barley 32 seers.

p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 20 to 30-14 seers, common rice 24 to 33-4 seers, bulrush millet 50 to 58 seers, great millet 60 seers (in Bhola only), gram 10 to 21 seers, firewood 80 to 200 seers, and salt 8 seers.

q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 22 seers, best rice 10 to 30 seers, common rice 23 to 32 seers, Cheena 23 seers (in Dewanganj only), gram 10 to 20 seers, and salt 8 to 9-12 seers.

dia for the 1st half of June 1881 —continued.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
												Central Districts.		
...	...	...	25 9	22 13	17 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Calcutta	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	20 0	...	23 0	16 0	17 0	90 0	80 0	90 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
...	...	...	26 10¾	26 10¾	20 0	...	...	120 0	9 11	9 11¼	9 13¾	Nuddea		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 9 0	Moorshedabad		
...	...	...	17 8	19 8	11 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 8	8 0	8 4	Dinagepore		
...	...	...	26 4	24 0	20 10	240 0	240 0	200 0	9 3	9 0	9 0	Rajshahye		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Rungpore		
...	...	...	15 0	12 0	15 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 10	8 4	8 8	Bogra		
...	...	...	20 0	19 8	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 6	9 6	9 0	Pubna		
0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	Darjeeling		
...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 5	64 0	64 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jalpáiguri		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 0	106 0	106 0	91 8	10 0	10 0	9 8	Dacca		
...	...	...	12 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	Furreedpore		
...	...	...	19 8	18 0	10 0	140 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 12	8 8	Backergunge		
...	...	...	18 8	18 8	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mymensingh		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	Tipperah		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	6 8	7 0	9 0	Chittagong		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	4 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly		
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 6	6 0	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 4	9 4	8 0	Patna		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	25 0	180 0	180 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Gya		
...	...	29 0	33 0	33 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Shahabad		
0	30 0	27 8	30 0	26 0	22 0	154 0	180 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Durbhunga		
...	...	...	31 0	32 8	22 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Mozufferpore		
0	32 0	22 8	31 0	31 0	23 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Sarun		
...	...	...	36 0	38 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Chumparun		
...	...	...	36 12	34 10	25 3	126 0	126 0	126 0	8 6	8 6	8 14	Monghyr		
...	...	...	23 12	31 9	24 0	126 4	139 0	126 4	9 6	9 6	9 7	Bhágalpur		
...	...	...	21 0	25 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah		
...	...	...	25 0	27 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Maldah		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Southal Pergunnahs		
												Orissa.		
6	19 11	13 2	22 5	24 15	17 1	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Cuttack		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 3	9 3	11 13	Pooree		
...	...	...	13 5	13 5	8 0	160 0	146 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Balasore		
												Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.		
0	48 0	36 0	24 0	22 0	19 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	8 0	7 8	Hazáribágh		
0	48 0	32 0	20 0	24 0	14 0	140 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Lohardugga		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	Singbhoom		
0	64 0	64 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Manbhoom		

r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 24 seers, (in Cox's Bazar only), common rice 26 to 28 seers, firewood 214 seers (in Cox's Bazar only), and salt 6 to 7 seers.
s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 22 to 32 seers, common rice 26 to 40 seers, and salt 4 to 8 seers.
t In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 28 seers, barley 44 to 44-4 seers, best rice 12-8 to 17-8 seers, common rice 22-4 to 23-12 seers, gram 38 to 42-8 seers, firewood 80 to 155 seers, and salt 8 to 8-8 seers.
u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 24 seers, barley 35 to 40 seers, best rice 11 to 14 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, gram 32 to 34 seers, firewood 100 to 180 seers, and salt 8-8 to 9 seers. In Buxar only bulrush millet and great millet 35 seers, lesser millet 39 seers, and maize 36 seers.
v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 23 to 24 seers, barley 43 to 60 seers, best rice 12 to 22 seers, common rice 24 to 25 seers, lesser millet 35 to 50 seers, maize 40 to 60 seers, gram 32 seers, firewood 200 seers, and salt 8-8 seers.
w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 21 to 35 seers, barley 32 to 75 seers, best rice 11-8 to 35 seers, common rice 19 to 37 seers, lesser millet 35 to 60 seers, maize 34 to 80 seers, gram 25 to 56 seers, firewood 120 to 160 seers, and salt 7-8 to 9-8 seers.
x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 24 to 30 seers, barley 52-8 to 60 seers, best rice 12-8 to 19 seers, common rice 19-12 to 26-12 seers, lesser millet 45 seers, (in Kessana only), maize 50 to 65 seers, gram 35 to 50 seers, firewood 160 seers, (in Bettia only), and salt 8 to 9 seers.
y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 26 seers, barley 28 to 50 seers, best rice 22 to 30 seers, common rice 23 to 32 seers, lesser millet 50 to 60 seers, maize (at Banka) 24 seers, gram 24 to 27-8 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 7-8 to 8 seers.
z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 28 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 16 to 32 seers, common rice 26 to 35 seers, gram 15 to 25 seers, firewood 64 to 120 seers, and salt 8 seers.
z1 In Godda the prices are—Wheat 15 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 25 seers, maize 35 seers, gram 30 seers, firewood 120 seers, and salt 8 seers.
z2 In the interior the prices of common rice varies from 26-4 to 36-12 seers.
z3 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 35 to 40 seers, best rice 14 seers (in Chatra only), common rice 21 to 25 seers, lesser millet 45 to 60 seers, maize 35 seers, gram 26 to 28 seers, firewood 160 to 320 seers, and salt 8 to 8-8 seers.
z4 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 18 seers, best rice 20 to 31 seers, common rice 24 to 33 seers, maize 50 to 75 seers, gram 12 to 22 seers, firewood 200 to 800 seers, and salt 8-8 to 10 seers. In Govindpore only barley 30 seers, bulrush millet 32 seers, and lesser millet 80 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPE

Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam.																		
Sylhet	No return received			...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar																		
Goálpára																		
Gáro Hills																		
Kámrúp																		
Dárrang																		
Nowgong																		
Sibságar																		
Lakhimpur																		
Khási & Jaintiá Hills																		
Nága Hills																		
North-Western Provinces.																		
Dehra Dún	18 0	19 0	17 6	28 0	32 0	28 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	21 0
Saharanpur	19 6½	19 6½	19 6	28 0	28 0	28 0	8 1	8 10	7 0	11 14	11 14	11 4	19 6	21 9	27 0	19 6	19 6	20 9
Muzaffarnagar	21 8	21 8	18 11	33 0	30 12	29 4	6 9	6 9	6 9	12 10	13 4	14 5	23 2	26 6	22 0	19 12	19 12	24 [illegible]
Meerut	21 12	21 8	19 12	30 0	29 0	29 8	5 8	5 8	5 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	18 0	19 8	27 [illegible]
Bulandshahr	21 6	22 8	20 4	28 8	28 0	29 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 12	12 5	11 4	22 0	21 8	25 0	20 0	20 0	22 0
Aligarh	19 0	20 0	19 0	24 8	26 0	28 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	14 8	15 0	19 8	20 0	27 0	18 8	19 0	24 0
Kumaun	14 0	13 8	13 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	20 0	20 0	17 8	20 0	20 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	..	.	...	*	*	*
Bijnor	20 8	20 4	20 13	28 2	28 11	31 12	11 4	11 4	14 1	13 8	13 8	15 12	18 0	18 0	22 8	16 14	16 14	27 [illegible]
Moradabad	21 4	21 4	21 4	29 6	28 12	35 0	7 13	7 13	7 13	13 2	13 12	17 3	22 8	23 12	...	...	16 14	...
Budaun	21 0	21 14	21 0	26 6	39 6	31 3	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 3	13 12½	15 9½	..	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly	18 12	20 0	20 0	28 12	28 12	31 4	7 8	7 8	5 0	13 12	14 6	15 0	25 0	25 0	23 12	23 2	22 8	23 [illegible]
Sháhjahánpur	22 2	22 4	22 4	29 12	30 0	34 8	7 8	7 8	6 4	14 4	14 8	17 8	...	..	...	...	...	...
Tarái Pergunnahs	23 0	22 0	25 0	35 0	35 0	45 0	8 12	8 12	10 0	14 0	14 0	17 8	...	25 0	...	...	25 0	...
Muttra	18 12	18 12	18 0	23 8	23 8	26 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	13 8	15 0	14 8	20 0	21 0	30 0	18 0	19 0	30 [illegible]
Agra	18 0	18 8	17 0	23 0	22 8	25 4	6 0	6 0	4 4	13 8	13 8	11 8	22 0	23 0	27 4	21 8	21 8	27 [illegible]
Farukhabad	19 14½	20 7	19 4½	27 0	27 11	26 3½	6 4	6 3½	6 2	14 5	14 4	16 6	13 4½	...	26 1	3 10	21 3	...
Mainpuri	18 12	19 0	18 8	23 0	24 4	22 8	4 0	4 0	5 0	12 0	12 4	13 0	..	...	...	..	...	...
Etawah	18 0	18 12	17 0	23 0	24 0	22 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 8	14 13	16 8	23 8	23 0	25 0	23 0	23 8	26 0
Etah	20 0	20 8	19 4	25 0	26 0	26 0	6 0	8 0	6 0	13 0	14 0	17 0	.	.	...	...	..	..
Jalaun	21 0	20 0	21 8	24 0	24 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	24 0	20 0	25 0
Jhansi	22 4	22 8	21 4	31 0	31 0	40 12	7 8	7 8	8 8	13 0	13 0	16 0	26 0	27 10	40 14	..	...	33 0
Lalitpur	26 4	26 8	20 4	35 0	34 0	50 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	34 0	33 0	50 0	26 0	26 0	20 0
Cawnpore	22 0	22 0	19 0	27 0	27 0	29 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	15 8	15 0	15 0	25 0	27 0	35 0	26 8	26 8	29 0
Fatehpur	17 12	17 12	19 0	21 8	21 8	29 8	10 10	9 8	9 8	13 8	13 4	18 0	..	...	...	..	..	...
Bánda	17 8	19 0	18 0	22 8	24 0	28 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	14 8	15 8	16 0	24 0	25 0	37 0	22 0	25 0	...
Allahabad	17 12	18 10	19 12	23 12	24 12	31 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	16 0	16 8	19 0	25 8	25 0	35 8	24 8	25 0	28 0
Banarpur	16 10	19 6	17 13	20 5	22 8	23 1	11 8	10 0	9 0	15 0	13 8	12 14	20 4	21 15	29 10	21 10	...	32 1
Jaunpur	21 14	21 14	21 14	29 10	31 1	32 12	7 12	7 12	7 12	15 8	15 8	17 10	..	.	...	19 12	19 12	18 5
Gorakhpur	22 8	22 8	22 8	46 12½	46 12½	37 13	15 3	17 1½	14 6½	21 9½	21 9½	18 0	...	45 0	27 0	43 3	43 3	...
Basti	No return received			...	...	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	..	...	...	...	...
Azamgarh	20 10	22 2	19 3	31 0	31 0	29 8	8 2	8 2	8 2	17 0	17 11	17 0	..	..	...	..	..	...
Mirzapur	18 0	18 0	19 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	10 0	9 0	8 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	24 0
Benares	17 14	19 8	19 8	26 9	26 9	29 13	13 9	13 9	11 15	20 0	19 8	16 13	29 4	28 12	24 15	30 5	28 12	22 [illegible]
Gházipur	21 14	21 14	19 15	32 13	32 13	30 10	10 5	10 15	10 15	18 0	18 0	16 12	33 10	38 10	27 1	29 10	29 10	19 15
Ballia	22 8	22 8	19 0	40 0	38 12	30 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	22 8	22 8	14 4	..	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhút	22 8	22 0	26 7	32 12	25 0	50 3	16 0	16 4	9 9	17 8	17 8	17 9	...	...	...	...	...	20 0
Oudh.																		
Lucknow	20 8	20 5½	19 1	28 0	27 12	29 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	27 0	27 12	28 0	23 0	23 3	25 [illegible]
Unao	20 0	20 1	19 3	24 0	25 0	28 0	7 0	7 3	7 0	13 0	14 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	23 0	22 10	22 [illegible]
Bara Banki	21 0	20 8	19 4	30 0	28 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	32 0	30 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	23 [illegible]
Sitapur	25 5	23 14	23 0	33 0	30 12	34 6	8 8	8 8	8 8	15 0	15 0	16 14	...	...	24 6	24 0	21 2	23 1
Baraun	20 10	20 14	20 3	28 2	28 6	34 8	5 10	5 10	4 11	13 10	14 1	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kheri	23 8	22 0	25 4	34 0	34 0	42 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad	20 0	20 0	19 8	29 0	30 0	30 0	10 8	11 0	9 0	14 4	15 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhaunich	24 0	23 0	21 0	38 0	38 0	43 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	36 0	18 0	18 0	12 0
Gonda	No return received			...	. .	. .	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rai Bareli	19 4	19 4	20 12	22 12	22 0	29 8	12 8	12 0	18 0	13 8	14 0	20 0	22 0	...	32 0	...	...	...
Sultanpur	21 8	21 8	22 8	28 0	28 0	34 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...
Partabgarh	21 5	21 1	22 12	26 14	28 6	35 5	13 0	13 5	18 2	15 0	14 2	21 4	..	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab.																		
Delhi	19 8	20 4	18 12	27 8	27 0	27 4	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 8	20 8	20 8	27 0	19 0	18 8	25 [illegible]
Gurgaon	20 8	20 8	19 0	26 8	26 12	28 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	12 0	24 0	23 0	26 0	22 0	21 8	25 [illegible]
Karnal	18 8	20 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	26 0	28 0	20 0	22 0	23 0
Hissar	16 0	17 0	16 8	22 0	22 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	25 0	32 0	21 0	21 0	25 0
Rohtak	18 8	18 12	17 8	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	8 0	11 0	10 0	23 0	25 0	26 0	17 0	20 0	24 [illegible]
Sirsa	17 0	17 8	16 8	30 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	24 0	26 0	32 0	21 0	22 0	25 0
Umballa	No return received			...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ludhiana	20 0	19 8	19 0	27 0	30 0	31 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	23 0	17 0	23 [illegible]
Simla	13 8	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	..	...	...
Jullundur	19 0	20 0	19 8	28 0	32 0	27 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	27 0	28 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	18 [illegible]
Hoshiárpur	20 4	22 4	19 4	28 8	32 0	29 0	...	...	...	8 4	10 8	10 0	25 8	24 0	25 0	15 0	16 0	19 0
Kangra	20 0	20 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Mondua: Present 23-8, past 23-8.

India for the 1st half of June 1881—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Sylhet	Assam.	
												Cachar		
												Goálpárá		
												Gáro Hills		
												Kámrúp		
												Darrang		
												Nowgong		
												Sibságar		
												Lakhimpur		
												Khási & Jaintiá Hills		
												Nága Hills		
...	...	...	18 0	20 0	17 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	Dehra Dún	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	20 8	20 8	19 6	150 8	150 8	150 0	9 11	10 3	10 1	Saháranpur		
...	...	...	22 0	21 0	19 4	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar		
...	...	...	21 8	21 0	22 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Meerut		
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	23 8	140 0	140 0	130 0	...	...	11 0	Bulandshahr		
...	...	...	20 8	21 8	22 8	130 0	130 0	160 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	Aligarh		
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Kumaun		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Garhwál		
...	...	...	21 15	21 6	20 4	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
...	...	...	20 0	19 6	23 12	125 0	125 0	150 0	...	...	...	Moradabad		
...	...	...	23 6	24 0	24 9½	144 0	192 0	192 0	10 3	10 3	9 9½	Budaun		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	23 2	137 8	137 8	125 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Bareilly		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	24 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Sháhjáhánpur		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	10 10	Tarái Pergunnahs		
...	...	...	20 8	20 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Muttra		
...	...	...	20 8	20 8	20 8	100 0	110 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Agra		
...	...	...	21 5	22 2	21 15	156 12	156 12	156 12	...	...	...	Farukhabad		
...	...	...	19 0	18 4	20 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	Mainpuri		
...	...	...	21 0	20 4	19 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Etáwah		
...	...	...	21 0	20 8	22 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	Etah		
...	...	...	24 0	23 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
...	...	...	26 12	25 9	27 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	Jhánsi		
...	...	...	34 0	33 0	30 0	140 0	200 0	160 0	...	...	9 0	Lalitpur		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	22 0	165 0	165 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	Cawnpore		
...	...	...	22 0	21 8	23 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	Fatehpur		
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	26 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	Banda		
...	...	...	23 14	23 6	23 6	160 0	160 0	125 0	8 4	8 8	8 0	Allahabad		
...	...	...	19 11	20 7	23 14	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
...	...	...	26 2	26 13	27 8	141 4	141 4	169 8	8 15	8 15	7 12	Jaunpur		
...	...	...	37 14½	37 14½	27 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 6½	8 6½	8 0	Gorakhpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Basti		
...	...	...	28 0	26 9	20 10	161 12	161 12	177 0	8 2	8 2	8 2	Azamgarh		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Mirzapur		
...	...	...	25 8	25 8	24 6	120 0	120 0	110 0	...	...	...	Benares		
...	...	...	29 10	28 5	23 13	154 8	154 8	206 0	9 1	9 1	7 11½	Gházipur		
...	...	...	33 12	33 12	25 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	...	Balia		
...	...	...	21 4	21 4	27 13	150 0	150 0	125 0	10 0	10 0	10 3	Pilibhít		
0*	32 0	29 8	21 10	20 14	23 0	140 0	140 0	110 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Lucknow	Oudh.	
0†	26 0	26 0	19 8	19 11	22 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Unáo		
0‡	32 0	28 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Bára Banki		
...	§ ...	27 12	23 6	21 12	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	Sitapur		
...	...	...	22 8	22 14	25 14	280 0	300 0	240 0	8 7	8 15	8 7	Hardui		
0‡	45 0	45 0	24 0	27 0	25 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Kheri		
...	...	...	24 8	23 8	24 2	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Fyzabad		
0‡	50 0	42 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Bharaich		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Gonda		
...	...	...	18 0	17 14	25 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 4	8 0	8 8	Rai Bareli		
0‖	29 0	36 0	24 0	22 8	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Sultánpur		
2¶	24 10	34 4	20 11	20 6	22 5	200 0	200 0	170 8	8 8	8 8	8 4	Partábgarh		
...	...	...	20 4	21 8	21 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	Delhi	Punjab.	
...	...	...	22 0	21 12	21 12	120 0	120 0	90 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Gurgáon		
...	...	...	24 0	23 8	20 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 0	9 12	Karnál		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	28 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Hissar		
...	...	...	23 8	23 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Rohtak [a]		
...	...	...	26 8	26 8	28 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sirsa		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Umballa		
...	...	...	24 8	25 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	12 0	11 0	Ludhiána [b]		
...	...	...	14 0	16 8	14 0	80 0	90 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Simla [c]		
...	...	...	21 8	21 8	20 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	11 4	Jullundur [d]		
...	...	...	24 4	23 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	11 4	Hoshiárpur [d]		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	Kángra		

Description of Lesser Millets.
* Jowar (large).
† Choti jowar.
‡ Kodon.
§ Makai, moth, dhan, marua, kodon and sawan.
‖ Peas.
¶ Peas, arhar, and mash.

[a] Rice and bajra rising.
[b] Barley rising and bajra falling.
[c] Firewood rising.
[d] Barley rising.

corresponding 24 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880
		S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—*continued.*	Amritsar	21 0	21 0	17 0	27 8	29 8	25 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	9 0	20 8	20 8	24 8	17 8	17 8	19 8
	Siálkot	19 8	19 8	14 8	29 0	28 8	22 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	15 8	16 0	21 0	12 0	18 0	16 0
	Gurdaspur	23 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	12 0
	Lahore	19 0	19 0	16 0	27 0	29 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	23 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	19 0
	Ferozepore	18 0	18 0	17 8	28 0	29 0	29 8	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujranwála	19 0	18 8	16 12	32 0	32 0	23 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	20 0
	Ráwalpindi	11 12	12 8	10 12	21 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 4	5 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	12 12
	Jhelum	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujrat	19 0	18 8	15 4	28 8	29 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	19 0	21 0	16 0	17 0	18 0
	Shahpúr	16 0	15 12	13 0	23 8	23 0	19 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	15 0
	Mooltan	14 0	13 8	13 12	20 8	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	18 0	13 0	12 0	16 0
	Jhang	15 8	15 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	12 0	16 0	14 0	13 0
	Montgomery	16 0	14 8	14 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh	15 8	16 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	21 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 8	13 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	14 0
	Dera Ismail Khán	16 10	16 1	10 13	26 4	24 6	13 6	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	5 14	15 0	15 0	13 2	15 10	15 10	12 12
	Dera Ghazi Khán	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bannu																		
	Peshawar	10 7	10 9	7 7	20 6	23 4	10 0	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	5 6	15 12	15 12	8 13	9 13	9 8	...
	Kohat	11 8	10 8	7 0	21 6	22 5	10 8	...	...	...	7 10	7 0	6 1	12 12	14 0	8 15	...	...	...
	Házara	...	...	...	24 0	27 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 8	10 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	20 0	22 4	15 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	8 0	15 12	15 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Bhandára	23 12	25 4	18 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 12	8 12	17 8	17 8	13 12	26 0	24 0	17 12	...	...	...
	Chánda	23 0	25 0	16 4	..	...	...		...	...	14 8	16 8	11 9	31 0	36 8	19 6	...	...	...
	Wardha	23 8	24 8	18 8	...	...	...	8 12	9 0	7 4	11 8	15 4	10 0	30 0	28 4	21 0	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	25 0	25 0	17 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	22 0	22 0	18 8	25 0	26 0	25 0	0 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	34 0	35 0	28 0	24 0	25 0	18 0
	Saugor	34 0	31 0	22 8	...	.	35 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	11 8	...	...	33 0	...	...	..
	Damoh	42 0	41 0	26 0	...	...	28 0	12 12	13 4	13 12	13 12	13 12	15 0	...	95 0	40 0	...	...	..
	Seoni	26 0	28 0	18 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 12	18 0	18 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	31 0	29 0	20 8	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	15 8	22 0	23 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betúl	25 0	25 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	22 0	22 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	18 12	18 4	15 12	...	...	...	4 6	4 4	6 12	9 8	9 4	9 0	33 0	36 8	24 0	28 8	28 0	24 0
	Narsinghpur	23 8	23 8	18 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	12 0	12 0	15 8	50 0	50 0	30 0	45 0	45 0	22 0
	Nimar	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	..	...	10 14	11 0	10 8	40 0	40 0	25 12	33 10	34 0	20 0
	Raipur	40 0	40 0	27 0	...	...	...	19 0	17 0	13 10	32 0	31 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Sambalpur	24 0	24 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	30 0	19 12	35 0	35 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	67 8	72 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	32 0	21 0	48 0	54 0	34 0	...		...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																		
	Akyab	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyouk-phyoo																		
	Sandoway																		
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon (town)																		
	Thone-gkwa																		
	Bassein																		
	Henzada																		
	Tharrawaddy																		
	Prome																		
	Tha-yet-myo																		
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein (town)																		
	Amherst																		
	Tavoy																		
	Mergui																		
	Shway-gyin																		
	Toungoo																		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	15 5	15 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	8 1	9 9	10 3	9 2	22 3	23 0	17 4	...	...	.
	Bolarum	17 11	17 11	12 9	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	8 1	9 9	9 9	9 6	25 11	25 11	18 10	...	...	.
	Chudderghat	13 0	14 0	8 12	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 12	9 0	8 0	8 12	25 0	26 0	17 0	34 0	34 0	17 0
	Amráoti	21 0	22 0	14 0	10 0	9 8	11 0	7 8	8 0	7 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	36 0	36 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	12 0
	Akola	22 0	23 0	13 0	...		...	8 0	8 0	6 0	10 0	12 0	8 0	40 0	40 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	13 0
	Ellichpur	21 0	21 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	27 0	26 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	12 0
	Buldana	26 0	26 0	15 8	...	...	...	..	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	44 0	42 0	17 0	38 0	38 0	18 0
	Wun	18 0	18 0	12 8	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	6 0	11 0	13 0	10 0	36 0	36 0	16 0	...	.	
	Basim	25 12	25 8	14 4	...	...	...	5 4	5 0	5 0	13 4	13 8	10 4	47 0	50 0	15 0	...	...	.

dia for the 1st half of June 1881—continued.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Bagi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Bawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), Panicum Miliaceum, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	22 0	22 8	20 4	90 0	90 0	90 0	12 6	12 6	12 1	Amritsar	Punjab—*continued.*	
...	...	...	18 0	18 8	17 8	140 0	140 0	110 0	12 0	12 4	11 8	Siálkot		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Gurdáspur		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 8	100 0	100 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Lahore [a]		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	22 8	70 0	70 0	70 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	Ferozepore		
...	...	...	18 12	18 8	18 0	95 0	95 0	95 0	12 0	12 4	12 0	Gujránwála		
...	...	...	14 8	15 0	12 12	40 0	40 0	50 0	11 12	11 12	10 4	Ráwalpindi		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Jhelum		
...	...	...	17 4	17 12	17 4	80 0	100 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	Gujrát [b]		
...	...	...	19 0	18 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Shahpúr		[a] Jowár rising.
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	12 4	Mooltan		[b] Firewood rising.
...	...	...	18 0	16 0	15 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	12 4	Jhang		[c] Barley and gram rising.
...	...	...	17 0	19 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Montgomery		[d] Barley and firewood rising.
...	...	...	15 8	16 0	14 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	11 8	10 8	Muzaffargurh		
...	...	...	25 10	23 5	9 12	100 0	100 0	87 0	50 0	50 0	28 12	Dera Ismail Khan		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Dera Ghází Khan Bannu		
...	...	...	11 10	14 14	7 11	66 0	61 0	51 0	39 0	37 8	28 12	Peshawar [c]		
...	...	...	13 11	15 4	8 4	64 12	64 0	64 0	40 13	45 14	35 11	Kohát		
...	...	...	12 8	12 0	9 8	100 0	110 0	160 0	10 0	9 8	8 8	Házara [d]		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	28 0	29 0	17 8	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	9 12	Bhandára		
...	...	...	24 0	25 0	16 9	360 0	360 0	360 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Chánda		
...	...	...	28 8	23 4	18 4	135 0	135 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Wardha		
...	...	...	38 0	38 0	23 0	275 0	275 0	300 0	9 0	9 8	8 8	Bálaghát		
...	...	...	33 0	34 0	24 0	130 0	140 0	130 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	Jubbulpore		
...	...	...	39 0	39 0	26 8	140 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 10	7 8	Saugor		
...	...	40 0	50 0	50 0	34 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	6 12	6 12	8 4	Damoh		
...	...	...	37 0	37 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	5 8	5 0	8 8	Seoni		
0 35 0	30 0	60 0	57 0	32 0	256 0	256 0	240 0	6 0	5 12	8 8	Mandla			
8 25 8	15 8	32 0	35 0	21 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Betúl			
0 20 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chhindwára			
...	...	...	32 0	31 8	21 6	120 0	120 0	120 0	5 4	5 2	8 0	Hoshangabad		
...	...	...	41 0	41 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	8 8	Narsinghpur		
...	...	...	26 6	26 8	20 8	160 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	10 12	Nimár		
...	...	...	36 8	40 0	21 8	60 0	60 0	70 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Raipur		
...	...	...	28 0	24 0	18 0	220 0	220 0	190 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Sambalpur		
0 170 0	100 0	56 0	56 0	32 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Biláspur			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Godávari		
												Arakan Division.	British Burma.	
												Akyab		
												Kyouk-phyoo		
												Sandoway		
												Pegu Division.		
												Rangoon (town)		
												Thone-gkwa		
												Bassein		
												Henzada		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Tharrawaddy		
												Prome		
												Tha-yet-myo		
												Tenasserim Division.		
												Moulmein (town)		
												Amherst		
												Tavoy		
												Mergui		
												Shway-gyin		
												Toungoo		
...	...	...	22 3	21 0	14 2	125 0	125 0	110 0	9 2	9 1	8 14	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
...	...	...	23 12	23 12	15 7	116 14	116 14	116 14	9 8	9 8	9 3	Bolarum		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	13 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 4	8 12	Chudderghat		
...	...	...	22 0	26 0	16 0	75 0	80 0	65 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Amráoti		
8 7 8	7 8	26 0	28 0	17 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Akola			
	...	23 0	21 0	15 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur			
	...	35 0	35 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	Buldána			
	...	24 0	26 0	13 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Wún			
	...	27 4	29 0	15 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Basim			

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. C
Mysore.	Bangalore	14 5	12 5	7 12	15 8	14 8	8 10	10 7	10 7	10 2	11 15	11 14	10 12	27 12	27 8	25 0	...	...	..
	Kolar	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	7 6	11 14	11 14	11 5	14 15	15 3	14 15	...	...	...	...	...	32
	Túmkúr	15 8	15 8	6 0	16 0	16 0	8 8	13 8	12 8	12 8	14 0	14 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Mysore	11 1	11 1	7 0	..	...	...	11 7	11 12	11 3	11 12	13 5	11 12	...	...	32 4	...	...	..
	Hassan	15 0	16 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	9 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Shimoga	14 11	14 11	6 9	16 13	16 13	7 6	13 10	13 10	12 10	16 13	16 13	13 8	50 6	48 5	25 3	...	...	..
	Kadur	14 0	14 0	9 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	.	...	...	.	...	..
	Chitaldroog	16 0	16 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	60 0	60 0	38 0	48 0	48 0	32
Coorg	Coorg	8 12	8 12	5 13	9 7	9 9	6 6	12 4	13 0	10 8	18 9	19 6	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	..
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	15 4	15 12	15 8	21 4	22 12	24 0	6 4	6 0	6 0	8 8	9 8	8 4	23 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	19 0	20
	Kishengurh	17 8	17 0	15 12	27 0	27 8	24 0	8 8	8 0	8 8	9 0	9 12	7 4	26 8	27 4	20 8	21 0	21 0	18
	Ulwur	17 14	17 15	19 3	22 10	23 0	28 3	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 10	11 10	11 7	22 14	24 0	32 8	19 2	19 15	28
	Bhurtpore (City)	17 4	17 8	20 0	23 0	23 4	32 0	6 4	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 4	7 8	25 4	25 0	32 0	19 12	20 0	27
	Ajmere	15 8	15 8	15 8	23 0	23 0	24 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	19
	Deoli Cantonment	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Erinpura	17 12	17 4	16 0	26 8	26 10	23 0	...	..	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	23 0	24 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	17
	Sirohee	17 0	17 0	17 0	29 0	29 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	7 0	7 0	7 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	24
	Abu	14 12	15 14	12 12	25 0	27 4	17 8	5 8	5 8	4 12	7 14	7 14	5 8	...	...	...	19 0	20 12	17
	Anadra	16 10	18 0	14 0	31 0	36 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	5 4	8 8	8 8	5 12	...	...	...	22 0	24 8	21
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	24 0	24 8	22 0	38 0	44 0	37 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	16 6½	15 10	12 5	22 4½	21 14	20 5	9 6	9 6	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	28 12	28 12	20 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 4	17 8	18 12	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Partábgarh („)	21 4	20 10	13 12	...	..	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	13 12	12 8	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	15 0	14 14	14 7	18 12	18 12	20 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	20 0	20 0	19 6	17 8	17 8	17
	Bikaneer	10 0	9 11	10 6	..	...	...	2 14	2 14	2 14	6 8	6 8	5 12	...	...	...	13 0	13 9	14
	Boondee	23 0	24 0	17 0	35 0	37 8	27 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	7 8	35 0	37 8	28 0	...	...	..
	Kotah	25 12	26 0	17 4	32 0	32 0	23 0	7 12	7 12	6 10	9 8	9 8	7 12	40 8	38 0	28 0	20 0	17 0	15
	Tonk	17 15	18 1	18 13	24 2	25 5	27 14	7 5	7 8	7 0	9 5	9 8	9 0	26 8	27 14	28 9	23 12	25 13	29
	Jhallawar	22 9	22 9	13 14	27 14	27 14	17 11	...	.	...	7 12	7 12	8 13½	30 14	30 14	22 10	18 3½	18 3	15
	Shahpoora	18 0	18 0	16 0	24 8	24 8	22 8	9 4	9 12	8 0	13 8	13 12	10 0	26 4	27 0	21 0	20 8	21 0	31
	Dholpur	17 12	17 5	17 12	19 12	19 11	28 12	7 14	7 14	8 7	11 13	12 6	10 2	19 5	19 11	29 13	18 14	19 6	32
Central India.	Indore	No r	eturn r	eceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gwalior																		
	Goona																		
	Baghelkhand (Suthia)																		

dia for the 1st half of June 1881—concluded.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.																			
Cheenar Millets, Ragi, Cho. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Ooraloo, Kurkwa, Nugloo), Panicum Miliaceum, &c.				Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
8	34 13	28 5		37 8	39 9	28 6	84 0	90 0	78 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Bangalore	Mysore.	
3	37 2	27 14		44 7	45 10	34 3	172 6	172 6	172 6	11 1	11 1	11 1	Kolar		
0	48 0	33 0		47 0	48 0	33 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Túmkúr		
2	30 12	32 0		35 0	36 0	30 0	84 0	75 0	78 0	7 8	8 5	7 8	Mysore		
0	40 0	29 0		32 0	40 0	30 0	600 0	600 0	800 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hassan		
10	55 10	35 2		44 2	45 2	22 1	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 15	8 6	8 6	Shimoga		
0	42 0	24 0		32 0	32 0	22 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kadur		
10	57 10	38 5		48 0	48 0	28 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chitaldroog		
1	37 3	28 0		34 13	35 1	23 6	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 11	9 15	8 4	Coorg	Coorg	
...	...	...		17 8	18 0	20 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 4	11 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...		26 8	26 4	25 4	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 12	Kishengurh		
...	...	...		18 6	18 5	22 7	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 3	Ulwur		
...	...	...		18 8	18 8	22 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	11 8	Bhurtpore (City)		
...	...	...		21 8	22 0	24 0	60 0	60 0	70 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Ajmere		
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Deoli Cantonment		
...	...	...		22 0	21 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Erinpura		
...	...	...		19 0	20 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 7	11 7	11 7	Sirohee		
...	...	...		16 6	18 0	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Abu		
...	...	...		18 14	20 8	16 0	...	...	..	11 8	11 8	11 8	Anadra		
...	...	...		30 0	35 0	32 0	*8 pies	*8 pies	*6 pies	8 8	9 0	9 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		* Per bundle.
...	...	...		22 10½	21 14	15 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 13	8 0	8 15¾	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
...	...	...		60 0	60 0	28 12	...	...	...	9 1	9 6	9 11	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
...	...	...		30 0	31 4	20 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 0	Partábgarh (")		
...	...	...		15 0	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	14 6	Marwar (Jodhpore)		
...	...	...		13 6	13 8	14 8	...	..	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaneer		
...	...	...		30 0	32 0	26 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	10 0	9 4	Boondee		
...	...	...		32 8	32 8	22 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 4	10 4	10 0	Kotah		
...	...	...		21 8	21 10	25 6	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 8	11 2	11 4	Tonk		
...	...	...		29 3	29 3	17 12	...	...	...	7 8½	7 10	8 13½	Jhallawar		
...	...	...		21 4	22 8	23 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 14	11 0	11 0	Shahpoora		
...	...	...		18 2	18 9	25 1	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 8	Dholpur		
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Indore Gwalior Goona Baghelkhand (Sutna)	Central India.	

T. C. HOPE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 5th JULY 1881.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Agricultural prospects have improved during the week, as there has been more or less rain in almost all parts of India. In British Burma, Assam, and Bengal the wet weather continues. In Northern India, from the Bengal frontier onwards as far as Sialkot, showers are reported, though both in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Punjab some districts need more rain. In one or two of the States of Rajputana also the rainfall has, as yet, been insufficient; but in others, in several of the Central India States and in Berar, there have been seasonable falls. The rain on the Bombay coast, in Coorg, and in the Central Provinces has been heavy; and in parts of the territories last mentioned the autumn sowings have been somewhat retarded by too much wet. On the other hand, the slight rain reported from Mysore has not yet sufficed to prevent prospects from being doubtful; and in Baroda, Ahmednagar, the Southern Mahratta Country, and the southern districts of the Madras Presidency further rainfall would be beneficial.

On the whole, the improvement in the season is principally apparent in the centre of the country, and in the eastern and central districts of the Punjab. The accounts, however, from Mysore are distinctly better than they were last week.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(July 6th)		
Bellary ...	1·86 (average of five stations).	Standing crops generally good; wet and dry crops being sown; harvest paddy and wheat, yield average; fever in parts.
Kurnool ...	1·03 (average of eight stations).	Cultivation almost at a standstill and young crops suffering from want of rain, except one taluk; cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	·58 (average of nine stations).	Standing dry crops, grains, cotton, and sugarcane thriving.
Kistna ...	1·51 (average of eleven stations).	Early dry crops being sown; water over anicut 5 inches.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·58 (average of four stations).	Water-supply diminishing; crops withering in parts; harvest paddy, outturn moderate; cultivation operations progressing; fever and small-pox in parts, and cattle-disease more general.
Coimbatore ...	·28 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops—wet generally good, dry suffering from want of rain; harvest dry crops, outturn about average.
Tanjore ...	·28 (average of four stations).	Crops withering for want of water.
Madura ...	·65 (average of five stations).	Harvest *cholum*, yield average; water-supply deficient.
Malabar ...	4·70 (average of fourteen stations).	Rain insufficient in parts for standing crops.
Travancore ...	1·45	Fever exists. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(July 6th)		
Kurrachee ...	Ketibunder ·06	River at Kotri on 4th, 14 feet 7 inches against 15 feet on same date last year; fever in three talukas, small pox in four, and measles in one; locusts in four talukas, some damage at Malir; price of wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Sehwan respectively 30, 36 and 38 lbs., in Kotri 26, 20 and 44 lbs., in Ghorabari 18, 40 and 42 lbs., and in Kurrachee 20½, 40 and 34 lbs. per rupee.
Hyderabad ...	.....	*Kharif* operations in progress throughout the district; fever and small-pox in three talukas; weather unusually warm, sky cloudy; slight damage reported in taluka Sakrand from locusts, which have also made their appearance in Hyderabad and Kandiaro; river 14 feet 7 inches on 2nd against 14 feet 4 inches on same date last year; wheat 23, *bajri* 42·9, *jowari* 40, red rice 28, and white rice 18 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	1·26	Ploughing progressing and sowing commenced; wheat 32 and *bajri* 42 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	3·06	Total rainfall 5·83; want of more rain felt everywhere; sowing operations commenced, except in Amreli division, where they are retarded owing to insufficient rain; cholera present in all talukas of Nowsari division except Gandevi and Kumrej, and continues in Baroda, Sinor and Karjan; cattle-disease in Savlipadna and Karjan in Baroda division; prices stationary in Baroda; *bajri* 59 and common rice 23 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	3·88	Total rainfall 5·06; prospects improved, sowing generally progressing; cholera in Surat, Olpar, Chorasi, Bardoli, Jalalpur, and Mandvi; *jowari* 42 and *nagli* 47 lbs. per rupee.
Násik ...	7·90 maximum; ·78 minimum.	Fair rain in all talukas save Yeola, heavy in Igatpuri and Peint; health good; prices falling; wheat 33, *bajri* 40, and *jowari* 53 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	14·35	Rain every day, heavy from 1st to 5th, total to date being 29·21, which is 4 inches above average; average abnormal temperature 1° warm for 29th and 30th, afterwards 3° cool; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind northerly from 29th to 1st, afterwards easterly; thunder on 29th.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Poona ...	Maximum in Purandhar, 3·94; minimum in Bhimtari, ·70.	Rain throughout the district; average prices—*bajri* 41 and *jowari* 63 lbs., in Poona *bajri* 41 and *jowari* 52 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	Maximum at Sheoga, 8·37; minimum at Shrigonda, ·31.	Rainfall general; *kharif* sowing commenced in parts of Ahmednagar, Shrigonda and Korjat, delayed in Jamkhed, Sheogaon, Neevasa and Sangamner owing to excessive moisture, and in Warner, Rahuri, Akola and Kopargaon owing to want of insufficient rain; cattle-disease in Karjat and Sheogaon; *jowari*—maximum 108 lbs. in Jamkhed and minimum 66 lbs. in Kopargaon; *bajri*—72 lbs. in Jamkhed, 48 lbs. in Kopargaon per rupee.
Sholapur ...	2·67	Total rainfall 7·25; cattle-disease in two talukas; *jowari* 76 lbs. 5 tolas and *bajri* 64 lbs. 20 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Maximum at Dharwar, 1·73; minimum at Hubli and Mundergi, ·20.	Slight rain in all talukas, except at Bankapur and Karajghi; sowing operations in progress, but more rain is still wanted; slight cattle-disease in four talukas and one petta; scarcity of drinking-water in Nargund, Kalghatghi, and Ranibenur; *jowari* 92 lbs., rice 30 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	Maximum at Karwar, 15·81; minimum at Sidapur, ·61.	Total rainfall in Karwar 31·38 inches; rice and sugarcane plants healthy in all talukas; cattle-disease in five talukas and two pettas; fever in above Ghât talukas; common rice in Karwar 15 seers, in district $15\frac{3}{5}$ seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	.....	No report received.
		General Remarks.—Rain in all districts, but insufficient in parts of Ahmednagar and Baroda and slight in the Southern Mahratta Country; cholera decreasing in Surat and Broach and continuing in Baroda.
Bengal—(July 5th)		
Chittagong ...	1·72	Weather cloudy; more rain wanted for standing crops; cattle-disease and small-pox still reported.
Dacca ...	0·67	Early rice being harvested, outturn average; late rice sowings finished; standing crops promising.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	1·39	Ploughing and transplanting of late rice going on, prospects good; early rice and jute not doing very well, having been damaged by rain; common rice 18 to 26 seers; health generally fair; rivers not very full.
Moorshedabad ...	0·53	Prospects of crops favourable everywhere.
Rajshahye ...	0·39	A good deal of rain throughout district; prospects of *aus* and *amun* paddy continue favourable, sugarcane also good; fever reported from all parts of the districts; rice 28 to 29 seers pucka.
Burdwan ...	1·92	
Rungpore ...	6·28	Weather cloudy; prospects of crops favourable; health good.
Bhagalpur ...	0·82	Rice 22 seers 12 chittacks; prospects good.
Purneah ...	1·26	Prospects of crops good; weeding and transplanting progressing rice 30 seers; rivers full; health indifferent.
Patna ...	1·65	Indian-corn growing well; sugarcane excellent; rice plants growing well; crops good.
Durbhunga ...	.....	Light showers, high flying clouds; prospects good.
Hazaribagh ...	1·38	Weather hot and cloudy, with showers at intervals; prospects of crops continue good; sowings of *bhadoi* crops still going on; sugarcane doing well; rice 21 seers; general health good.
Cuttack ...	2·77	Young rice plants doing well; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Rain in every district, facilitating ploughing and sowing; *bhadoi* crops still being sown and *amun* seedlings transplanted; jute, rice, sugarcane, *&c.*, promising, jute and early rice being cut and indigo manufacture in some places; prospects of crops good; food cheap; rivers rising; public health generally good; fever prevalent in a few places.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (July 6th)	·2 Benares and Chandauli.	Easterly wind blowing; weather hot; *kharif* crops sown; rain urgently wanted; no disease among men or cattle; bazars well supplied; prices steady.
Gorakhpur („ „)	Abundant rain everywhere, least in Maharajganj.	Ploughing and rice sowings general; cholera rare; prices stationary.
Meerut („ „)	Meerut ·10; Sirdhana ·6; Nimana ·18; Bagpat ·10; Ghaziabad ·6; Garmukhtesar ·8; Hapur ·8.	Fair but close, wind east, passing clouds; cholera still about; cheapest wheat $20\frac{3}{4}$ seers, grain $21\frac{1}{2}$ seers, barley 28 seers, *arhar* 26 seers per rupee.
Allahabad („ „)	·7 in five tahsils	No sign of approach of monsoon rains; district very healthy; sowings going on in most parts; locusts did damage on 30th ultimo; prices rising; wheat $18\frac{7}{8}$, barley $25\frac{1}{4}$, gram $22\frac{1}{2}$, coarse cleaned rice $14\frac{11}{16}$ unhusked rice $22\frac{1}{4}$, *bajra* $23\frac{8}{08}$ and peas $26\frac{13}{07}$ seers.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Jhansi (July 6th)	·17	More or less rain throughout the district; ploughing and sowings continue; health good; wheat 22¼, gram 25, and *bajra* 25 seers.
Agra ...	.....	Timely, but not heavy, rain on 5th in all parganas, except Pinahat, preserving young crops and permitting of further ploughing and sowing; health good; prices—wheat 19, gram 21, barley 23, *bajra* 21, *makka* 26 seers.
Bareilly ...	·6	Rain wanted; early *kharif* which has come up is in fair condition, except rice which requires water; health good; the prices of grain have gone up somewhat; wheat 18 2/4, barley 25½, *bajra* 19¼, common rice 15, gram 20 seers per rupee.
Kumaun ...	Showery	Health fair; slight cholera; some cattle sickness; prices rising.
Lucknow (July 6th)	Sadr ·5; Maliabad ·11; Mohanlalganj ·1.	Weather close, heat great; occasional showers, no proper rain; rain wanted; *kharif* sowings impeded; health fair; barley 27 seers.
Partabgarh („ 5th)	Rain all over the district.	Sowing is in full progress; health good; prices stationary.
Sitapur („ 6th)	·8; Biswan ·13; Sidhauli ·8; Misrik ·2.	Wind east; health good; wheat 23, barley 30, grain 24 seers.
Fyzabad ...	·3 at Sadr	No more rain wanted for the present; weeding is the principal business; prices slightly risen; wheat 19 to 21 seers, rice 12 to 15, gram 24 to 26, barley 28 to 30 seers per rupee.
Aligarh (July 6th)	·13; Koel ·1; Hattras and Iglas ·5.	In Khair weather close, with light clouds; crops healthy; health good; wheat 20, barley 24, *bejhar* 24, grain 21 seers per rupee.
Moradabad („ „)	·18; Amroha ·31; Bilari ·7; Sambal ·5; Hassanpur ·12; Thakurdwar ·3.	More rain wanted; one death from cholera in Amroha tahsil; prices steady; wheat 19 1/16 seers.
Rae Bareli („ 5th)	Dalman ·2; Rae Bareli and Digbijaiganj ·8; Salon ·15.	Rainfall thus far scanty and sporadic like last year, except in tahsil Digbijaiganj on north and pargana Salon in south-east, elsewhere sowings very short, especially of rice in some villages, ploughing even has not begun, people anxious; migration increasing; prices rising; *kakun* 13, wheat 18½, barley, *mothi*, *kodon* and *makra* 21, *dhan* 22, *sowan* 23, *arhar* 23½, and *makai* 24 seers per rupee.
Cawnpore („ „)	Average rainfall over entire district over ·14.	Young crops refreshed and promising; health good; prices stationary; wheat 20 seers, barley 25 seers, *bajra* 26 seers, *juar* 23 seers.
Farukhabad („ 6th)	·20; in Chibraman	Rain still much needed; weather now bright and hot; health good; prices stationary; wheat 18 24/32, barley 25 24/32, gram 19 3/32, *bajra* 25 30/32 seers per rupee.
Saharunpore („ „)	·8	Sky overcast; health good; *kharif* sowings germinated in places wheat 19 6/7, gram 20½, barley 27½, rice 10 2/5, *juar* 19, *bajra* 17, *urd* 23, *makki* 19½, *bijar* 22 seers.
		General Remarks.—Showers have fallen in all districts, weather close and hot; *kharif* crops generally germinating well, but more rain is wanted, especially in rice-growing districts; prices on the whole stationary, but rising slightly in Fyzabad, Rae Bareli, Sitapur, and Allahabad; general health good, but cholera still about in Meerut and Kumaun; cattle-disease continues in Kumaun.
Punjab—(5th July)		
Delhi ...	1·2	Ploughing for autumn crops in progress; prices steady; cholera abating.
Hissar ...	No rain	Rain is now much wanted for the autumn crop sowings; prices stationary.
Umballa ...	·7	Autumn crop sowings commenced; a few cases of cholera in city.
Jullundur ...	1·8	Prices stationary; health good.
Amritsar ...	2·0	Autumn crop sowings commenced; prices steady; health good.
Lahore ...	·4	Prices fluctuating slightly; cholera still prevalent.
Ferozepore ...	·4	Ploughing for autumn crops commenced; prices steady.
Siálkot ...	·5	More rain wanted for the autumn crop sowings; prices steady.
Ráwalpindi ...	No rain	Rain required for the autumn crop sowings; prices steady.
Peshawar ...	No rain	Prospects at present fair; prices show a downward tendency.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Autumn crop sowings in progress; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·7	Prices steady; prospects good.
		General Remarks.—Reports for the past week fairly favourable, but a few districts still need rain for the autumn crop sowings.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (July 6th)	7·12	*Kharif* sowings everywhere in progress, but retarded by recent heavy rain; no epidemic.
Jubbulpore ...	3·95	Cloudy and seasonable; *kharif* sowings continue; cholera lingers; rice 12, wheat 23.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *contd.*		
Saugor	2·24	*Kharif* sowings continue; isolated cases of cholera; prices steady
Seoni	2·6	*Kharif* sowings progressing; cholera prevalent; small-pox abated; rice 1·¼, wheat 27½ seers.
Khandwa	1·32	Rainy; sowings in progress; wheat 19, *jowar* 40 seers.
Hoshangabad	5·22	*Kharif* sowings commenced; rice 9, wheat 18, *jowar* 32 seers.
Raipur (July 2nd)	6·61	Sowing of rice almost completed, that of pulses retarded by excessive rain; cholera and cattle-disease still prevalent; rice 34, wheat 40 seers.
Sambalpur (June 30th)	4·5	Occasional heavy showers, close and warm in intervals; sowing in active progress; health good; rice 45 seers.
		General Remarks.—Weather cloudy and close; rain general, with heavy showers in several districts; *kharif* sowings progressing, but retarded in some parts by recent heavy rain; cholera abating in Jubbulpore division; public health generally good; cattle-disease still reported; prices easy.
British Burma— (July 2nd)		
Akyab ...	11·02	Total rainfall 49·29; public health good; cattle-disease prevalent in district; ploughing proceeding.
Rangoon ...	3·79	Total rainfall 33·34; a few cases of small-pox, otherwise public health good.
Bassein ...	4·59	Total rainfall 32·11; slight small-pox and cholera, otherwise public health good; some cattle-disease; ploughing proceeding.
Prome ...	·84	Total rainfall 17·78; public health good; slight cattle-disease.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	12·81	Total rainfall 65·06; public health and agricultural prospects good; ploughing proceeding.
Toungoo ...	3·27	Total rainfall 27·80; public health good; cattle-disease in two townships; ploughing and sowing proceeding rapidly.
		General Remarks.—A little small-pox and cholera in places in Pegu, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in Akyab, in some districts of Pegu, and in Toungoo; weather generally seasonable.
Assam—(July 6th)		
Gauháti ...	1·31	Prospects of crops favourable; health at Gauhati better, but reports of cholera from a few places in district.
Sylhet ...	2·36	Prospects of crops good.
Cachar ...	2·47	Weather sultry; cattle-disease much diminished; sowing of *dumahi* and *murali* crops finished; cultivation of *sail* crops continues; common rice 26 seers per rupee; health good.
Dibrugarh ...	5·31	Days more warm; crops doidg well; small-pox and cattle-disease reported from North Lakhimpur, Sadr healthy.
Mysore and Coorg— (July 6th)		
Bangalore ...	.....	Slight rain throughout the province, but increasing towards the Ghâts at the end of the week; prospects still continue doubtful; ploughing retarded by lateness of the season; health fair; prices show a tendency to rise.
Mysore ...	.....	No report received.
Mercara ...	16·32	Rainfall sufficient for rice nurseries; rain required in Nanjarajpatna taluka for *ragi*, cardamom, and coffee; prospects good.
Berar & Hyderabad— (July 6th)		
Amraoti ...	2·52	Sowings in progress; prospects good; wheat 20, *jowari* 36 seers.
Akola ...	1·85	Weather cloudy and hot; *kharif* sowings progressing.
Hyderabad ...	2·26	Total rain 7 inches 64 cents; rainfall general and beneficial to crops sown; *kharif* sowings continue; sickness in one taluk; prices —coarse rice 10, wheat 15, *bajra* 27, white *jowar* 20, and *tur* 29 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (July 6th)		
Indore ...	3·19	Good rain has fallen and more is expected; health good; prices stationary; wheat 20 seers and *jowar* 40 seers.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Weather cloudy; health good; rates stationary.
Sutna ...	0·37	Weather cloudy; rain urgently wanted; health good.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	1·98	Weather cloudy; public health good.
Goona ...	0·70	Health and prospects good; wheat 28 seers 8 chittacks.
Bhopal ...	1·1	Weather cloudy; public health good.
Agar ...	3·18	Agricultural prospects favourable; health good.
Nowgong ...	1·21	Health fair; cholera reported in the Panna and Chatrapur States. cattle-disease prevalent in Datia and Panna.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (July 6th)	1·35	Regular monsoons,—steady rain, sky overcast.
Sirohi („ 3rd)	·20	Wells fair.
Marwar („ 1st)	·16	Rains still hold off, causing alarm; prices rising rapidly; rain in certain districts, but not copious; health good.
Meywar („ „)	·50	Wells and tanks fair; health good; monsoon burst on 27th; ploughing commenced.
Harowti („ 2nd)	Deoli ·70; Kotah 1·55; Tonk ·54; Shahpura 1·28.	Clouds and great heat, but rain continuing to hold off; grass scarce; rain much required.
Jhallawar („ 1st)	·92	Rainfall not general, cloudy and sultry.
Ajmere („ 6th)	1·55	After five days' intense heat rain fell on 5th; ploughing will now commence; some locusts reported; health good.
Jeypore („ „)	1·54	Cloudy; sowings commenced; prices firm; health good.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	Report not received.
Ulwar (July 5th)	·2	Past week slight rain in five tahsils, yesterday and to-day good rain, about 2 inches here, sky looks hopeful for more; health good. *General Remarks.*—Prospects greatly improved, and yesterday's rain appears to be general.
Nepal—(July 1st)		
Katmandu ...	7·44	Rice planting has been in active progress during the week; every prospect of more rain; agricultural prospects good.

C. L. TUPPER,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Wednesday, the 6th July, 1881.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bart., G.C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Major-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. Grant, C.S.I.

INDIAN TRUSTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to Private Trusts and Trustees.

INDIAN EASEMENTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to Easements and Licenses.

INDIAN EMIGRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to define and amend the law relating to the Emigration of Natives of India. He said that numerous suggestions for the amendment of Act VII of 1871, which regulated the emigration of natives of India to the British, French and Dutch colonies, had, from time to time, been received by the Government. Many of those which it appeared desirable to adopt dealt with minor and, comparatively speaking, unimportant points; but some proposed substantial changes, which would materially alter the working of the existing law. It had, moreover, been found that the form and arrangement of the Act were, like most things, susceptible of improvement. Under these circumstances, it had been thought advisable to repeal the Act, and re-enact it with all the requisite amendments. Of these amendments, he would now state to the Council the four most important.—

First, the terms "emigrate," "emigrant" and "emigration" would be so defined as to cover not only persons leaving India under a contract to labour, but also dependents of such persons. It was obvious that, for the purposes of controlling recruiters and depôts, regulating emigrant vessels, and so forth, it was as necessary to take count of dependents as of the persons who contracted to labour.

Secondly, section 26 of the Act of 1871 declared that emigration should not be lawful except from Calcutta, Madras or Bombay. Under the Bill the

Governor General in Council would be empowered to establish ports, such, for instance, as Negapatam, other than those of the three Presidency-towns as ports of embarkation.

Thirdly, the Bill would enable minors to enter into contracts to emigrate. Under the English law and the law which prevailed in India (at all events in the Presidency-towns) down to the passing of the Contract Act of 1872, minors, though labouring under a general incapacity to enter into absolutely binding contracts, might make contracts for their own benefit, which would be binding on them till avoided by them within a reasonable time of coming of age. But in a recent correspondence it had been brought to notice that the effect of the Indian Contract Act of 1872 had been to make it impossible for persons under the legal age of majority (in most cases eighteen) to engage to emigrate, though emigration might fairly be said to be always for the minor's benefit. The Bill would set this right. It would declare that every person above sixteen years might himself enter into a contract to emigrate—this was in accordance with the Bengal Labour Districts Emigration Act of 1873—and it would provide that minors below that age and above the age of six years might contract through their guardians, power being reserved to the minor to rescind the contract at any time within the thirty days next following the completion of his age of eighteen years.

Fourthly, the Bill would require all agreements to emigrate to be in writing, and, if entered into within the limits of any port from which emigration was lawful, to be made with the Emigration Agent at such port, and executed in the presence of the Protector; if entered into elsewhere, to be made with a recruiter, and executed in the presence of a Magistrate. It would also lay down what such agreements must contain. At present, there was some obscurity in the law as to what constituted the contract to emigrate; and it was not absolutely necessary that any terms of service should be settled before the emigrant left India. Most, if not all, colonies had already introduced written contracts, so that there would be no hardship in requiring their general use; the conventions with France and Holland expressly stipulated that a written contract must first be executed in India, and there would thus be no difficulty with those Powers. The requirement of a contract, moreover, marked distinctly the stage at which an emigrant became liable for breach of contract—a point which, under the present law, was somewhat uncertain. Lastly, the provision existed (in substance) in the Burma and Straits Settlements Emigration Laws. The material stipulations which the Bill would prescribe were all actually adopted by the colonies which received Indian emigrants.

If the Council gave leave to introduce the Bill, he would mention such further details as might seem necessary to be brought before the attention of the Council. At present he thought it sufficient to state, as he had done, the four principal points in which amendments would be made in the present law.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT remarked that the question was one which had been a long time under discussion, and he found that sanction to legislate upon it was given by his predecessor, Lord Lytton. HIS EXCELLENCY had not yet had an opportunity of examining the Bill, but he hoped shortly to be able to do so.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 20th July, 1881.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

SIMLA;
The 6th July, 1881.

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

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№ 29. } SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Report of Select Committee and the Indian Trusts Bill No. II.
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SUPPLEMENT No. 29.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 15th July 1881.

No. 237.—*Appointments.*—Mr. J. W. Neill, C.S., Commissioner, Nagpur Division, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 15th June 1881, *vice* Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, on furlough.

Colonel J. L. Loch, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, and Officiating Inspector General of Police and Jails in the Central Provinces, to officiate as Commissioner, Nagpur Division, *vice* Mr. J. W. Neill.

Major M. M. Bowie, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, to officiate as Inspector General of Police and Jails in the Central Provinces, *vice* Colonel J. L. Loch.

C. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 15th July 1881.

No. 1515*E.-P.*—It is hereby notified for general information that the Turkish authorities in the Hedjaz (on the Arabian littoral of the Red Sea) have issued orders to the effect that foreigners not provided with papers attesting their nationality are liable to expulsion from the country; and that pilgrims for Mecca and Medina, and other persons arriving at Jedda or other ports of the Hedjaz without passports, are liable to be refused permission to disembark.

All persons proceeding to the Hedjaz from India are, therefore, warned that they should provide themselves with passports, which will be issued at the several Indian ports of embarkation.

The 12th July 1881.

No. 194*G.-P.*—In recognition of the services of Sir Faiz Ali Khan, K.C.S.I., the title of Nawab Mumtaz-ud-Daulah conferred upon him by the Notification of the 9th September 1870, as a personal distinction, is hereby declared by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council to be hereditary.

The 13th July 1881.

No. 197*G.-P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Leopold Biedermann as Acting Vice-Consul for Italy at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. H. Chiaves.

GENERAL.

The 13th July 1881.

No. 1318*G.-G.*—The services of Mr. E. W. Collin, C.S., Senior Attaché in the Foreign Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 11th July 1881.

No. 1320*G.-G.*—Captain N. C. Martelli, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Chirkari, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Major Maitland, proceeding on privilege leave.

No. 1322*G.-G.*—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Waterfield, C.S.I., Officiating Resident of the 1st Class, and Officiating Agent to the Governor General at Baroda, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd July 1881.

No. 1324*G.-G.*—Under Section 131, Civil Leave Code, Mr. R. C. Bower, District Superintendent of Police, Ajmere, is granted furlough to Europe for twenty months, with effect from the 26th March 1881, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Mr. R. A. D'O. Bignell, Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Ajmere, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. Bower.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th July 1881.

No. 1766.—Mr. W. C. Holmes, M.C.S., having been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, joined the office after noon on the 7th July 1881.

No. 1767.—The following Addendum to the Codes of the Financial Department is published for general information.

C. P. C.

PAGES 53 AND 54.

Section 106.

Add the following as Rule 3A :—

3A. In the Public Works Department, the Inspector General of Military Works, the Director General of Telegraphs, and the Director General of Railways exercise the powers of a Local Government under these Rules in regard to all subordinates serving under them except Accountants. The Accountant General also exercises similar powers over all subordinates serving under him, including all Accountants belonging to the establishment under the Government of India.

No. 1789.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th June 1881, published as required by Section 23 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta ...	6,39,18,085	1,93,03,219	4,33,612	1,97,36,831
Madras ...	1,13,29,350	50,96,865	10,58,000	61,54,865
Bombay ...	3,05,35,545	1,22,60,097	1,01,183	1,23,61,280
Allahabad ...	51,34,420	81,37,165	...	81,37,165
Lahore ...	91,84,770	1,83,41,395	...	1,83,41,395
Calicut ...	17,27,490	20,61,215	...	20,61,215
Coconada ...	17,42,285	24,58,930	1,65,000	26,23,930
Nagpur ...	19,71,850	19,41,880	...	19,41,880
Kurrachee ...	34,13,055	14,24,415	61,000	14,85,415
Akola ...	22,45,855	24,35,145	...	24,35,145
TOTAL ...	13,72,03,305	7,34,60,326	18,18,795	7,52,79,121
Add—Amount under remittance from Lahore to Kurrachee ...				20,00,000
				7,72,79,121
Invested in Government Securities under Section 17 of the Act				5,99,24,184
GRAND TOTAL ...				13,72,03,305

T. C. HOPE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 15th July, 1881.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 386.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Howard Goad, 68th Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 12th Bengal Cavalry,—17th November, 1879.

Second-Lieutenant Robert Arthur Cole, 2nd Battalion, 17th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, Deolee Irregular Force,—10th March, 1880.

Second-Lieutenant Cole will take rank as Lieutenant from the 10th March, 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenant Arthur Nisbet Carr, 100th Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 7th Bengal Cavalry,—3rd April, 1880.

No. 387.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Low, C.B., Commandant, 13th Bengal Lancers, is temporarily attached to the Commissariat Department with the rank and pay of a Deputy Commissary General. Dated 26th June, 1881.

No. 388.—Lieutenant R. B. Shawe, S.C., Wing Officer, 4th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be a Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, on probation, with effect from the 17th May, 1881, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 389.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

3rd Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant F. J. B. Priestley, 1st Battalion, 17th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation.

2nd Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant F. C. Dunlop, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, to be Wing Officer and Quartermaster, on probation, *vice* Lieutenant W. F. C. C. Plowden, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

3rd Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant E. W. Cunliffe, S.C., to be Wing Officer and Quartermaster, and to officiate as Adjutant in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 17th and 22nd March, 1881, respectively.

G. G. O. No. 159 of 1881 is cancelled, so far as it refers to Lieutenant Cunliffe.

No. 390.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Behar Mounted Rifle Corps.

Mr. William Brereton Hudson to be Major-Commandant, *vice* Major F. Collingridge, resigned.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 391.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. J. H. Gordon, C.B., S.C., Commandant, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, (p. a.) for 273 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

This cancels the furlough granted to Colonel Gordon in G. G. O. No. 322 of 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Holdsworth, Infantry, (m. c.) for two years and 171 days, under rule XIV, clause 1, and the remaining period, without pay, under rule XVI of the regulations of 1868.

This cancels the furlough granted to Lieutenant-Colonel Holdsworth in G. G. O. No. 227 of 1881.

Major J. E. Sandeman, S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, Survey of India, (p. a.) for one year and 25 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 392.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Captain (Brevet Major) D. C. S. L. Carnegie, late 4th European Light Cavalry, (m. c.) for four months.

No. 393.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) E. W. Dun, Madras S. C., Commandant, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is allowed leave to sea, (p. a.) for 91 days, under rule XXVII of the regulations of 1868.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 394.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Lewis Maltby Boileau,—10th July, 1881.

Lieutenant John Clibborn,—14th July, 1881.

Lieutenant George Edward Money,—14th July, 1881.

No. 395.—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the date specified:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Alexander Pond,—11th July, 1881.

No. 396.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—

Barrack Sergeant Hugh Cahil is appointed Assistant Barrackmaster and promoted to the grade of Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 7th September, 1880, and will be borne as a Supernumerary on the Public Works Department warrant list between Sub-Conductors Holehouse and Gunning.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 397.—Second class Assistant-Apothecary John Edwin Cooney is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 26th March, 1881.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 398.—Surgeon-Major John Barclay Scriven has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 13th June, 1881, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

SPECIAL.

No. 399.—The Most Hon'ble the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to notify that he has received from the Right Hon'ble the Lord High Chancellor of England the following letter, dated the 6th May 1881, transmitting certain resolutions passed by the House of Lords on the 5th of the same month:—

London, May 6th, 1881.

To His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

MY LORD,

I HAVE been ordered by the House of Lords to transmit to Your Excellency the accompanying resolutions, and to request Your Excellency to communicate the same to the several officers referred to therein.

I cannot discharge this duty without at the same time expressing the high gratification I feel in making this communication to Your Excellency.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) SELBORNE, C.,

Die Jovis, 5° Maii, 1881.

Resolved—Nemine Dissentiente, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the thanks of this House be given to General Sir Frederick Paul Haines, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Commander-in-Chief in India, for the ability and judgment with which he directed the recent operations from September 1879 to September 1880 in Afghanistan.

Resolved—Nemine Dissentiente, that the thanks of this House be given to—

Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Martin Stewart, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath;

Lieutenant-General (local) Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Victoria Cross;

Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Onesiphorus Bright, Knight Commander of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath;

Major-General Sir John Ross, Knight Commander of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath;

Major-General Sir James Hills, Knight Commander of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Victoria Cross;

Major-General Sir Robert Phayre, Knight Commander of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath;

Major-General (local) John Watson, Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Victoria Cross;

and the other officers of the army, both European and Native,

for the intrepidity, skill, and perseverance displayed by them in the military operations in Afghanistan, and for their indefatigable zeal and exertions during the late campaign.

Resolved—Nemine Dissentiente, that this House doth highly approve and acknowledge the valour and perseverance displayed by the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, both European and Native, employed in Afghanistan during the late campaign, and that the same be signified to them by the commanders of the several corps, who are desired to thank them for their gallant behaviour.

(Sd.) WILLIAM ROSE,
Cler. Parliamentar.

No. 400.—The Most Hon'ble the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to notify that he has received from the Right Hon'ble the Speaker of the House of Commons the following letter, dated the 2nd June 1881, conveying a vote of thanks of the House to the officers of the army who served in the second phase of the Afghan war:—

June 2nd, 1881.

The Speaker presents his compliments to the Viceroy and Governor General of India, and has the honor to forward to him the vote of thanks passed by the House of Commons on Thursday, May 5th.

The Speaker requests His Excellency to communicate the thanks of the House to—

General Sir Frederick Paul Haines, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.,
Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Martin Stewart, G.C.B.,
Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C.,
Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Onesiphorus Bright, K.C.B.,
Major-General Sir John Ross, K.C.B.,

Major-General Sir James Hills, K.C.B., V.C.,
Major-General Sir Robert Phayre, K.C.B.,
Major-General John Watson, C.B., V.C.,
and the other officers of the army, both European and Native, who served in the campaign.

To the Most Hon'ble the Marquis of Ripon, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

HOUSE OF COMMONS;
Thursday, May 5th, 1881.

Resolved—That the thanks of this House be given to General Sir Frederick Paul Haines, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Commander-in-Chief in India, for the ability and judgment with which he directed the recent operations from September 1879 to September 1880 in Afghanistan.

Resolved—That the thanks of this House be given to—

Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Martin Stewart, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath;
Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Victoria Cross;
Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Onesiphorus Bright, Knight Commander of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath;
Major-General Sir John Ross, Knight Commander of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath;
Major-General Sir James Hills, Knight Commander of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Victoria Cross;
Major-General Sir Robert Phayre, Knight Commander of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath;
Major-General (local) John Watson, Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Victoria Cross;

and the other officers of the army, both European and Native,
for the intrepidity, skill, and perseverance displayed by them in the military operations in Afghanistan, and for their indefatigable zeal and exertions during the late campaign.

Resolved—That this House doth highly approve and acknowledge the valour and perseverance displayed by the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, both European and Native, employed in Afghanistan during the late campaign, and that the same be signified to them by the commanders of the several corps, who are desired to thank them for their gallant behaviour.

Ordered—That the said Resolutions be transmitted by Mr. Speaker to the Viceroy and Governor General of India, and that His Lordship be requested to communicate the same to the several officers referred to therein.

(Sd.) T. ERSKINE MAY,
Cl. Ho. Com.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 15th July, 1881.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 21.—Mr. R. W. Hilton to be an Assistant Engineer, 2nd class, on probation, in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, with effect from the 1st July, 1881.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 22.—Mr. Charles F. Wight, 4th grade officer, to be 3rd grade officer, on probation, with effect from the 9th July, 1881.

No. 23.—Messrs. G. Gill and R. W. Laing, Assistant Engineers, 1st class, to be Engineers, with effect from the 8th July, 1881.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th July 1881.

No. 237.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E., having on return from privilege leave resumed charge of his duties as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, Major T. F. Dowden, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank, is appointed, as a temporary measure, to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, with effect from 30th June 1881.

No. 238.—The undermentioned Storekeepers of the State Railway Department are transferred from the grades noted opposite their names to the State Railway Revenue Establishment Scale, and placed in the classes specified, with effect from 1st January 1881 :—

Mr. W. Mellor, Chief Storekeeper ...	Class III.
Mr. F. Cunliffe, Storekeeper, 1st Grade	
Mr. G. G. Hiley, Storekeeper, 1st Grade	
Mr. E. N. Homan, Storekeeper, 1st Grade	
Mr. J. H. L. Patterson, Storekeeper, 1st Grade	
Mr. T. Wood, Storekeeper, 1st Grade ...	
Mr. H. P. Edwards, Store keeper, 2nd Grade	Class IV.
Mr. G. J. H. M. Sherman, Store keeper, 2nd Grade	

2. Mr. H. P. Edwards (since deceased) officiated in Class III, *vice* Mr. F. Cunliffe, on furlough, with effect from 4th January 1881.

The 11th July 1881.

No. 239.—The transfer of Mr. E. J. Keelan, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, to the Bengal Provincial Establishment, notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 185, dated 13th May 1881, is hereby cancelled.

No. 240.—Mr. F. R. White, Accountant, 1st Grade, held the rank of a Deputy Examiner of Accounts, 2nd Grade, temporary rank, in the Office of Examiner, Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, from the 1st April 1881 to 28th May 1881.

No. 241.—*Erratum.*—In Notifications Nos. 159 and 182, dated 27th April 1881 and 13th May 1881, respectively, appointing Messrs. W. A. Crisp and J. S. Partridge, Assistant Examiners, 1st Grade, temporary rank, *for* "Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade," *read* "Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade."

No. 242.—Mr. G. J. H. M. Sherman, Storekeeper, Tirhoot and Patna-Gya State Railways, in Class IV of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, is appointed to act in Class III, with effect from the 23rd June 1881, *vice* Mr. H. P. Edwards, deceased.

The 13th July 1881.

No. 243.—Mr. T. Wood, Storekeeper in Class III of the Revenue Scale, is appointed Stock-Verifier for State Railways, and is placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

The 15th July 1881.

No. 244.—Mr. A. Morse, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Railway Branch, is transferred from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to British Burma in that Branch.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1881.

From the 2nd April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 26th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
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Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 25 of 1881.

INDIA—WEST COAST.

CALICUT.

Date of Exhibition of Permanent White Light.

With reference to this Department Notice to Mariners, No. 18, dated 15th November 1880, on the temporary exhibition of a fixed light and the intended alteration in the light-apparatus at Calicut Light-house:—

Information has been received that the new permanent light will be exhibited on the 16th July 1881.

The light will be a fixed white light, elevated 102 feet above the level of high water, and should be visible, in clear weather, from a distance of 14 miles.

The apparatus is Dioptric, or by lenses, of the 4th order.

By direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.),*
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Calcutta,—Marine Survey Department,
The 5th July 1881.

This Notice affects the following:—

British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 64, 747, 2737 and 827. West Coast of Hindostan Pilot, (1880), page 95. Also Light List for 1881.

Indian Marine Survey Chart, No. 15*a*. Light List for 1881. Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 405.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg,—No. 541—59, dated Bangalore, the 9th July 1881.

Read—

Letter No. 180—18, dated 2nd July 1881, from the Superintendent of Coorg, reporting the result of the sale of Coffee Estates held on the 10th June 1881, and submitting a declaration of sale for publication in the Gazette.

Order thereon by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

The result of the sale reported in the above is approved, and the sale of the 11 estates named in the declaration is confirmed. The Superintendent is requested to send the latter in duplicate in future.

2. The declaration of sale above mentioned is forwarded to the Publisher of the *Gazette of India*, for publication in Part II of the Gazette, as required by Section 39 of the Regulation III of 1880.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

The lands specified in the undermentioned schedule having been sold by public auction under Regulation III of 1880, being an Act for the recovery of arrears of revenue in the Province of Coorg, it is hereby declared, under Section 39 of the said Regulation, that all the rights and property of the former land-holders in the said lands are lawfully transferred to the purchasers named in the said schedule :—

Schedule.

Name of former holder.	Name of Estate.	Situation of the land and description of buildings, if any.				Extent.		Name of purchaser.	Date of purchase.
		Taluk.	Nad.	Village.	Buildings, if any.	Survey No.	Acres.		
Garo Rama ...	Chickandamotte ...	Mercara...	Mercara Halerinad.	Karnangeri	...	1870	1·08	Telugara Singiah, son of Rungiah, of Mahadeopet.	1881. 10th June.
Muthusawmy Chetty	Kotebanemotte ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	4024	0·16	Shaik Moonoover ...	Ditto.
Putsetti Ramiah ...	Gaddekeremale Gunde.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	1547	1·05	Darjee Munjiah ...	Ditto.
Virabadraha Sannappa.	Kumbalageriniargada Tenkamotte.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	1596	0·45	Thirumaliah, son of Thirumiah.	Ditto.
Are Tukkojee ...	Ittigemotte ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	1649	2·00	Ramasawmy, son of Lutchia, of Pension Line.	Ditto.
Ch. Balamuttu ...	Kallugaulkadu ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	1761	1·15	Telugara Singiah, son of Rungiah, of Mahadeopet.	Ditto.
Mus. Isumiya ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	1865	3·34	Shaik Moonoover ...	Ditto.
Ch. Fonseca ...	Kundinamotte ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	0	¼	Ramasawmy, of Pension Line.	Ditto.
Naugamma and her son Naugappa.	Kalachamotte ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Hebbettageri.	...	1395	3·74	Kenchiana Sannappa...	Ditto.
Mus. Shaik Hussin...	Ukadamotte ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Karnangeri	...	2011	0·90	Koothbodeen's Hayathuli.	Ditto.
Darjee Konnur Subbojee.	Suttukadungamotte	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	0	¼	Darjee Munjiah ...	Ditto.

W. HILL,
Superintendent.

COORG SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
The 2nd July 1881.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 8th July 1881.

No. 446.—Munshi Ajudia Prasad, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Assistant Commissioner, with effect from the afternoon of the 18th May 1881, *vice* Pundit Bhag Ram, on deputation, performing, in addition, the duties of the Office of Extra Assistant Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Ajmere.

Notification No. 326, dated 16th May 1881, published in Part II of the *Gazette of India*, dated 21st May 1881, is hereby cancelled.

By Order,
E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 8th July 1881.

No. 1255 *G.*—Surgeon-Major L. D. Spencer, M.D., Officiating Agency Surgeon, Rajputana, and Superintendent General of Dispensaries and Vaccination in Rajputana, is granted one month and twenty-six days' privilege leave of absence from the 15th July 1881, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 9th July 1881.

No. 1273 *G.*—Jemadar Roopjee, of the Meywar Bhil Corps, is appointed to be Native Adjutant of the Force, with effect from the 1st December 1880, *vice* Goordial Singh, promoted.

By Order,
E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mussoorie, the 11th July 1881.

No. 226.—Mr. H. T. Kitchen, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Section 136 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th July 1881.

The 12th July 1881.

No. 227.—Major W. J. Heaviside, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, is granted three months' special Afghanistan leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th July 1881.

No. 228.—Mr. C. Tapsell, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is granted three months' privilege leave, under Section 136 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th July 1881.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Reverend Welbore MacCarthy, Cathedral Chaplain, to officiate as Archdeacon of Calcutta and Commissary to the Bishop, during the absence of the Venerable Joseph Baly, on privilege leave for three months, with effect from 6th May 1881.

F. J. FERGUSSON,
Registrar and Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th July 1881.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued on General Treasury.	Certificates issued on Currency Department.	Balance of Bullion Under Assay.	Balance of Bullion Assayed.	Balance of Bullion Held on account of the Currency Department.
1881.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
July 4	7,242	...	...	7,072	35,92,067	4,42,647
„ 5	...	...	...	7,242	35,88,209	4,42,647
„ 6	...	...	293	7,242	35,28,859	4,42,936
„ 7	...	...	...	7,242	35,28,596	4,42,936
„ 8	2,133	...	...	9,375	34,88,352	4,42,936
„ 9	...	...	7,136	2,167	34,97,915	4,50,144

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 11th July 1881.

R. V. RIDDELL, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
113	... D 8—37062 ...	500	Kanhya Lal Shunker Pershad, Shahjehanpur.
114	... D 10—68005 ...	5	Baboo Ram Lall, Lucknow.
	„ —68015 ...	5	
115	... D 17—24053 ...	50	Buldeo Pershad, Allahabad.
	„ —24054 ...	50	

ALLAHABAD,
The 13th July 1881.

GODREZJEE D. PUDUMJEE, *A. A. G.,*
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1881-82.		Rs.	
M1	... F 8—59725	20	Pallonjee Sorabjee, 22, Apollo Street, Bombay.
	„ —59726		

NAGPUR,
The 8th July 1881.

W. H. EGERTON,
Asst. Comptlr., C. P.,
in charge of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1881.		Rs.	
W40	... M 38—38174 ...	500	Bihareelal Pursram, Nusseerabad.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1881.		Rs.	
H84	... M 44—15067 ...	100	Bhai Jewba, Bombay.
	M 43—75475 ...	100	
	„ —95273 ...	100	
M37	... M 52—00178	10	Revd. A. O. Walsh, Poona.
	M 55—99295		

BOMBAY,
The 12th July 1881.

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Asst. Acctt. Genl., Paper Currency Dept.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
123	... O 71—27571 ...	500	Goban Lal and Hira Lal Mahton.
	„ —33711 ...	500	
	„ —31306 ...	500	
126	... O 86—63995 ...	20	Mr. W. L. Harwood.
	„ —55190 ...	20	
	P 2—46438 ...	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
69	... L 41—78119	10	Hafez Imamuddeen.
	„ —78116		
70	... O 37—59283	5	Babu Huri Das Basu.
	„ —59282		
	L 29—82715	5	
	„ —82714		
71	... O 91—83975	10	Messrs. Shaw, Finlayson & Co.
	„ —83973		

CALCUTTA,
The 15th July 1881.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
22	... E 2—51530 ...	500	The Commissioner, Rohilkhand Division, Bareilly, on behalf of General Azimud Deen Khan of Rampur.
	N 5—03341 ...	100	
23	... N 5—06613 ...	100	Ram Dass, Lahore.
24	... E 1—53557 ...	1,000	Sobha Ram and Ram Fertab, Ahmedabad.
	„ —52901 ...	1,000	
25	... E 17—59084 ...	20	Karam Chand, Multan.
	„ —31921 ...	20	
	„ —22290 ...	20	
	„ —63913 ...	20	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
22	... E 16—51733 ...	10	Private G. W. Bickley, Bangalore.
29	... E 20—04656 ...	100	Ram Bhuj and Sobha Ram, Rawalpindi.
	E 13—11685 ...	100	
32	... E 8—22276 ...	5	Shunker Dass, Dera Doon.
33	... E 16—69505 ...	10	Hydait Yar Khan, Muradabad.

LAHORE,
The 9th July 1881.

H. J. BRERETON,
for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
29	... B 61—76250 ...	50	Mr. H. D. M. Jones, "Belle Vue," Ootacamund.
30	... B 63—63019 ...	10	Kassi Rao Venkatash Vanaparti, of Krishna.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
44	... B 64—40161 ...	20	Mr. J. Carmeody, Station Master, Guntakal.
9	... B 68—02596 *	100	C. Seethiah Chetti, at C. Lakshmikantam & Brothers', Black Town, Madras.
	„ —02597		
10	... B 36—68783 *	5	Thimi Chetti, Puniah Chetti, No. 4, Annapillai Street, Madras.
	„ —68785		

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 4th July 1881.

C. HALL,
Offg. Chief Clerk to the Acctt. Genl.,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Commissioner.*

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 1st July 1881.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Assam	Apl. 1881	June 15, 1881
2	Military Works Branch ...	Do. „	Do. 18, „
3	Punjab ...	Do. „	Do. 20, „
4	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. „	Do. 23, „
5	Central India ... / Rajputana	Do. „	Do. 24, „
7	Bengal	Do. „	Do. 25, „
8	Hyderabad (Imperial) / Port Blair / Quetta Agency / Hyderabad (Assigned Districts).	Do. „	Do. 27, „
12	Bombay ... ... / Central Provinces ... / Coorg ... / Mysore (Imperial) ...	Do. „	Do. 29, „
16	Madras ... / British Burmah ...	Mar. „	May 31, „

TELEGRAPH DEPT.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Indian Telegraph ...	Mar 1881	May 28, 1881
2	Indo-European ...	Do. „	Do. 30, „

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Assam	Apl. 1881	June 13, 1881
2	Rajputana ...	Do. „	Do. 21, „
3	North-Western Provinces and Oudh. / Punjab	Do. „	Do. 22, „
5	Bengal	Do. „	Do. 24, „
6	Bombay	Do. „	Do. 29, „
7	Madras ... ... / British Burmah ...	Mar. „	May 31, „

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Punjab	Apl. 1881	June 20, 1881
2	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. „	Do. 23, „
3	Bengal	Do. „	Do. 25, „
4	Bombay	Do. „	Do. 29, „
5	Madras	Mar. „	May 31, „

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received	Date of receipt.
1	Omraoti ...	May 1881	June 21, 1881
2	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	Do. „	Do. 14, „
3	Nalhati ... ... / Patna and Gya ... / Umballa & Kalka ...	Do. „	Do. 20, „
6	Tirhoot ..	Do. „	Do. 21, „
7	Calcutta & South-Eastern / Northern Bengal	Do. „	Do. 22, „
9	State Railway Stores Branch.	Do. „	Do. 23, „
10	Holkar	Do. „	Do. 24, „
11	Calcutta & South-Eastern Extension. / Indore-Nasirabad ... / Wardah Coal .. / Nagpur & Chhattisgarh ... / Dhond & Manmad ...	Do. „	Do. 25, „
16	Rajputana ... ... / Sindia ... / Punjab Northern ... / Lala Moosa to Chak Nizam	Do. „	Do. 27, „
20	Bhopal .. ... / Bhopal Extension ... / Indus Valley ... / Kandahar (Lower Sec.) ...	Do. „	Do. 28, „
24	Bombay (Eastern Deccan)	Do. „	Do. 29, „
25	Mysore ...	Do. „	Do. 30, „
26	Kandahar (Upper Sec.) ... / Delhi & Ferozepore ... / Nizam's ...	Do. „	July 1, „
29	Bhavnagar & Gondal ...	Mar. „	May 27, „
30	Khamgaon ...	Do. „	Do. 28, „
31	Bellary & Karwar ...	Do. „	June 1, „
32	Sindia Extension ... / Muttra-Hathras .. / Patna-Bahraich ... / Cawnpore-Farukhabad . / Cawnpore-Farukhabad Extension / Ghazipur-Dildarnagar ... / Achneyra-Muttra ... / Bareilly-Pilibhit ... / Bhawpore-Kalpi / Light Railway Provincial Surveys, N. W. P. & Oudh.	Do. „	Do. 20, „
42	East Indian	Do. „	Do. 29, „

STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Omraoti	May 1881	June 21, 1881
2	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	Apl. „	Do. 14, „
3	Calcutta & South-Eastern / Nalhati ... ... / Tirhoot ... / Patna and Gya ...	Do. „	Do. 22, „
7	Wardah Coal	Do. „	Do. 23, „
8	Northern Bengal ...	Do. „	Do. 24, „
9	Holkar & Sindia-Nimach / Nagpur & Chhattisgarh ...	Do. „	Do. 25, „
11	Sindia	Do. „	Do. 27, „
12	Punjab Northern ... / Bhavnagar & Gondal ..	Do. „	Do. 28, „
14	Indus Valley ... .. / Nizam's	Do. „	July 1, „
16	Rajputana	Mar. „	May 31, „
17	Mysore . ..	Do. „	June 9, „
18	Dhond & Manmad ...	Do. „	Do. 15, „
19	Muttra Hathras .. / Cawnpore Farakhabad ...	Do. „	Do. 20, „
21	East Indian	Do. „	Do. 29, „
22	Khamgaon	Feby. „	Mar. 18, „

SIMLA,
The 6th July 1881.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st June 1881.

The registration fee for inland letters and postcards, and for foreign correspondence generally (letters, postcards, printed papers or books, legal and commercial documents and samples), will be reduced from four annas to two annas, with effect from 1st August 1881.

2. The present and revised rates are quoted below :—

Present Registration Fees.	*Fee.* Annas.	*Revised Registration Fees. (With effect from 1st August 1881)*	*Fee.* Annas.
Inland letters and postcards	4	Inland letters and postcards ...	2
Inland book and pattern packets, including newspapers ..	2	Inland book and pattern packets, including newspapers ...	2
Foreign letters, postcards, printed papers or books, legal and commercial documents and samples ...	4	Foreign letters, postcards, printed papers or books, legal and commercial documents and samples ...	2

F. R. HOGG,

Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 11th July 1881.

No. 3944.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India :—

POSTAL CIRCLE, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Mr. F. Whymper has been appointed to act in the 1st Grade of Superintendent.

POSTAL CIRCLE, PUNJAB.

Mr. C. J. Dease has been appointed to act in the 3rd Grade of Superintendent.

Mr. A. C. W. Lemarchand has been appointed to act in the 4th Grade of Superintendent.

Mr. A. Bean has been appointed to act as a Probationer.

E. R. DOUGLAS,

Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 15th July 1881.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1881.	
Persian Gulf	7 P. M.	22nd July	From Bombay
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports.	7 "	21st "	Str. *Madura.*
Foreign Mails *via* Bombay . .	7 "	23rd "	From Bombay.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	7 "	22nd "	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits .	7 "	20th "	Str. *Pursiu.*
Chittagong, Akyab, and Rangoon	7 "	21st "	Str. *Busheer.*
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China . . .	7 "	20th "	French Str. *Tibre.*
Straits and Hong-Kong . .	7 "	16th "	Strs. *Lenox* and *Japan*
Foreign Mails *via* Bombay . .	7 "	16th "	From Bombay.

* Also *via* Aden for Zanzibar, Mozambique; also *via* Aden for Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Bé and Réunion, can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Post Master.

NOTICE.

The following extracts of the report by the Committee appointed to adjudicate the prize of £100 offered by the Government of India for the best "Manual of Hygiene," for the use of the British soldier in India, are published for the information of the competitors :—

"1. We have examined the 37 manuals submitted for competition, and are agreed that no one of them is in all respects suitable for the purposes for which a manual is required, as prescribed in the Notification offering the prize.

"2. They all, more or less, contain theories regarding the causation of disease which are doubtful, and some of which are directly at variance with Indian experience. Their general tendency moreover is to exaggerate the dangers to health from local and climatic causes, and so to instil an unreasonable dread of Indian service."

It is therefore hereby notified that the prize of £100 has not been awarded. Competitors desiring the return of their manuscripts are requested to apply to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
The 27th June 1881.

NOTICE.

The following stock in the Nilambur Division is open to inspection and offers :—

Nos.	Varieties.	Contents. C. feet	In.	P.
371	Teak	9,230	8	6
33	Blackwood . . .	1,196	4	8
279	Benteak . . .	7,848	7	5
208	Karimurdu . . .	7,028	4	1

45,500 Teak saplings of classes according to size varying from 15 to 40 feet in length and from 3 to 10 inches diameter butt-end.

The above stock is stored in the Forest and Plantation Depôts, respectively, on the river bank, convenient for tying into rafts for transport to the sea coast at Calicut and Beypore. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

J. FERGUSON,

Depy. Conservator.

DEPY. CONSVR.'S OFFICE,
NILAMBUR;
The 17th June 1881.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كوئينائين كا خوب قائم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرينٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سيواے اونكے جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد ليے سے نقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرينٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے نقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے وايني اور ديسي دواخانوںمين بكتي هى علاوهے قيمت مذكورۂ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بارہ آنه

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1878, 4to., 149 pages text, 380 pages tables, 3 plates, 4 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to., 86 pages, 2 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to., 62 pages, 8 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 87 pages, 4 plates ...	2	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclone, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	2	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

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" " BOMBAY SERIES ...	" 1 0
" " ALLAHABAD SERIES.	" 1 0
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Persons desiring to subscribe for or purchase the Reports, should apply to—

MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA;
MESSRS. THACKER AND CO., BOMBAY;
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS;
THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY;
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted.

THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS.

A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, at Rs. 375 a set.

Charts, &c., issued at the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, by order of the Government of India, and sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street.

Indian Ocean—

Indian Ocean, Curves of equal magnetic variation. *Annas 8.*

India, West Coast—

Kurrachee to Vingorla. *Re. 1-12.*
Vingorla to Cape Comorin. *Re. 1-12.*
Port of Salaya or Sernia. *Re. 1.*
Cutch Mandvi. *Re. 1.*
Veráwal Roads. *Re. 1.*
Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. *Annas 8.*
Ratnagiri, including Mirya and Kalbadavie Bays. *Re. 1.*
Kundari Island to Chaul. *Re. 1.*
Chaul and Entrance to Kundalika River. *Re. 1.*
Rajapur Bay and Viziadurg with adjacent Coast. *Re. 1.*
Jaygad and Entrance to Shastri River. *Re. 1.*
Dabhol and Entrance to Washisti River. *Re. 1.*
Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. *Annas 12.*
Narakel Anchorage. *Annas 8.*
Quilon Roads. *Annas 8.*
Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlac and Kiltan Islands. *Annas 12.*
Byramgore Reef or Cherapani, and Angria Bank. *Annas 8.*
Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Encinan Rocks. *Re. 1-8.*

India, East Coast, Bay of Bengal, Ceylon, &c.—

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon. *Re. 1-12.*
Tuticorin Roadstead and Harbour. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Jafnapatam. *Re. 1.*
Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
Mullaittivu or Moeletivoe. *Annas 8.*
Colombo Harbour and its approaches. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour, Ceylon. *Re. 1.*
Bay of Bengal, Western Sheet. *Rs. 2.*
Bay of Bengal, Eastern Sheet. *Rs. 2.*
Coromandel Coast. Sheet No. 2, from Latitude 15° to 16° 30′ N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweny, I. N., 1859-60. *Re. 1.*
Madras Roadstead. *Re. 1.*
Orissa Coast, Narsapoor Point to Palmyras Point, adapted to the latest determinations of the G. T. S. and observations by Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N. *Re. 1.*
Coconada to Bassein River. *Re. 1-12*
Coringa or Coconada Bay, showing the Northern Godavery Mouths. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point Harbour and Approaches. *Re. 1.*
Hooghly River.—Luff Point to Anchoring Creek, showing the James and Mary Shoals and entrance to the Roopnarain River. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point to Mutlah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads. From the latest Government Surveys. *Re. 1.*
Mutlah River to the Chittagong Coast.
Chittagong or Kornafuli River. *Re.*

Ceylon, East Coast—

Batticaloa Roadstead. *Annas 8.*

Coast of Burma, &c.—

Bassein River to Pulo Penang, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. *Re. 1-12.*
Coronge Island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban. *Re. 1.*
Preparis North Channel and Entrance to Bassein River. *Re. 1.*
Rangoon River Approaches. *Re. 1.*
Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. *Re. 1.*
Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River, from a sketch by Lieutenant R. Moresby, with Corrections and Additions. *Re. 1.*
Port Mouat, Andamans.

Siam, Malay Peninsula, West Coast—

Hayes Island to the Pilgrims. *Re. 1.*
Kopah Inlet. *Re. 1.*
Salang Island (Junkseylon). *Re 1.*
Junkseylon, East Coast.—Puket or Tonkah Harbour. *Re. 1.*

Gulf of Siam—

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Hilly Cape to Lacon Bight. *Re. 1.*
Siam Gulf, West Coast, Lacon Bight to Lem Chang P'ra. *Re. 1*
Patani Bay. *Annas 8*
Singora Roadstead and Inner Harbour. *Re. 1*
Lacon Roads. *Re. 1.*
Samuie Strait. *Re. 1.*
Langsuen Roads. *Re 1.*

Sailing Directions, &c.—

The Sailing Directory, Part I, India, Africa and South America, with Charts. *Rs. 16; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1877, together with a Chart showing the positions in which they occurred. *Rs. 2.*

Ditto ditto for 1878. *Price, Rs. 2.*

Ditto ditto for 1879. *Price, Rs. 2.*

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India (Suez to Singapore), corrected from official information. *Re. 1.*

Spheroidal Tables, for every ten minutes of the quadrant, showing the length in feet of a degree, minute, and second of latitude and longitude; the corresponding number of statute miles in each degree of latitude; the number of minutes of latitude, or nautic miles contained in a degree of longitude under each parallel of latitude; and the length, in cables, of a minute of longitude, corresponding to each nautic mile, Compression $\frac{1}{293}$. *Re. 1.*

Glossary of French Terms adopted on French Charts and Maps and in Sailing Directions. *Annas 12.*

Catalogue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., in the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta. *Annas 8.*

Hydrographic Notices—

No. 1. Rangoon River. *Annas 4.*
„ 2. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 8 *Annas 4.*
„ 3. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
„ 4. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 23. *Annas 4.*
„ 5 Kyouk Phyou Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 6. Salween (Maulmain) River. *Annas 4.*
„ 7. Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 8. Mergui Archipelago. Pages 7 to 10 of this Notice superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
„ 9. Indus Banks and Kurrachee. *Annas 4.*
„ 10. Pamban (Paumben) Pass. *Annas 4.*
„ 11. Andaman Islands. *Annas 4.*
„ 12. Jiddah Harbour Red Sea. *Annas 4.*
„ 13 Red Sea, Navigation. In shore Passages, 1878. *Annas 4.*
„ 14. Red Sea, 1878. *Annas 4.*
„ 15. South Indian Ocean, Seychelle, Farquhar Islands, and Madagascar. *Annas 4.*
„ 16. Torres Strait and New Guinea, South-east Coast. *Annas 4.*
„ 17. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri, Rajapur Bay, and Viziadurg. *Annas 4.*
„ 18. Coast of Siam, including Junkseylon and adjacent islands. *Annas 4.*
„ 19. Africa, East Coast, Pemba Island and adjacent Coast. *Annas 4.*
„ 20. India, West Coast, the coast from Kundari Island to Chaul, and the harbours of Dabhol and Jaygad. *Annas 4.*
„ 21. Arabian Coast, Ras Matbakh, 1880. *Annas 4.*
„ 22. Red Sea. Notes from various sources, 1880.
„ 23. Coast of Orissa. False Point Harbour and Approaches.
„ 24. Harbours of Karwar and Bankot.

Notices to Mariners.

Notices issued during the year 1880—

No. 1. Prohibited Anchorage near the Telegraph Cables in Zanzibar Harbour.
„ 2. Discontinuance of Maroon Lights at Krishna Shoal Light Vessel.
„ 3. Exhibition of the new fixed Light at False Point.
„ 4. Extension of the period of exhibition of the "intermediate" Light at the Entrance to the Hooghly River.
„ 5. Alterations in the position and visibility of the Light exhibited from Fort Canning, Singapore.
„ 6. Alteration of position and elevation of the red Light at Cannanore.
„ 7. Discontinuance of the exhibition of maroons from the Light-vessels of the Hooghly River.
„ 8. Fixed Light at Tolkeshwar, Dabhol or Anjanvel.
„ 9. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
„ 10. Changes in the buoyage of the port, Madras.
„ 11. Kenery (Kundari) Island Light. Intended alteration, Bombay.
„ 12. Flashing Light on Flat Cape, Sunda Strait, Sumatra.
„ 13. Destruction of First Point Lighthouse, Java, Sunda Strait.

No. 14. Harbour Light at Beliling, Baly Island.
„ 15. Position of Gwalia Reef, Carimata Strait.
„ 16. Position of Parkin Rock, Hanish Islands.
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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. $\frac{089923}{085090}$ and $\frac{038637}{008919}$, of the 4 per cent. Loan of 21st February 1843, for Rs. 500 each, standing in my name and bearing no final endorsement from me to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Bank of Bengal, Allahabad, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

BAGHEL SINGH,
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Punjab.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th July, 1881:—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to define and amend the law relating to Private Trusts and Trustees was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill, the portions of the report of the Indian Law Commission relating to the Bill, and the papers noted in the schedule to the present report.

2. The Government of India has no desire to bring this Bill into operation in any part of India against the wishes of the Local Government. We have therefore made the Bill to extend in the first instance only to the territories respectively administered by the Governor of Madras in Council, the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces and Assam; and we have given power to the other Local Governments to extend it by notification to any part of the territories respectively under their administration.

3. In section 13 (as to the duty of the trustee to protect the trust-property), before the words "amount or value," we have inserted the words "nature and," inasmuch as it is obviously necessary to have regard to the nature of the property, as well as to its amount or value, in order to determine what steps are reasonably requisite for its preservation.

4. Section 20, in accordance with a suggestion of the Bombay High Court, enumerates the securities on which trustees may properly invest trust-funds. The learned Chief Justice of Bombay has pointed out that the most ordinary and popular investment, among Native trustees (at least in the Bombay mufassal), is an investment of money with the firms of shroffs or merchants of good repute to run at interest. To proscribe this form of investment, as the Bill as introduced practically does, would, in Sir M. Westropp's opinion, cause much inconvenience. Similar kinds of investment may also occur in other parts of India. We have therefore in section 20, clause (*f*), provided that money held in trust may be invested on any security expressly authorized by any rule which the High Court may from time to time prescribe in this behalf. The rule in clause (*e*) forbidding trustees (in the absence of an express authority) to advance more than one-half of the value of property consisting of freehold houses has been objected to as over-stringent by the learned Advocate General of Bengal. But, considering the sudden and rapid deterioration to which, in this country, house-property is liable, our only doubt is whether the rule in question is as stringent as it ought to be.

5. We have struck out section 22, which provided for the transfer of the trust-property to the beneficiary on the completion of the purpose of the trust, as we consider that the case is sufficiently provided for by section 55.

6. In section 23 we have set out the circumstances under which a trustee committing a breach of trust is liable to pay interest and the cases in which that interest is compound. The law on this point was left too much to be gathered from the illustrations.

7. In the second paragraph of section 27 (as to the liability of co-trustees committing a breach of trust) we have added after the words "or his legal representative" the words "to the extent of the assets he has received."

8. The provisions of section 54 which declares that "the beneficiary has a right to the rents and profits of the trust-property," appear to us to be too general. We have, therefore, limited them by making them expressly subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust.

9. We have omitted the proviso to section 55, as we consider it, in view of the provisions of the section, unnecessary; and we have amended the last clause of that section and the last clause of section 67 so as to bring them into conformity with the last clause of section 57.

10. The subject-matter of section 64 (as to the wrongful employment of trust-funds in trade) being sufficiently provided for by the additions we have made to section 23, we have struck out the former section.

11. The illustration to section 77 relates to the case of a trust *inter vivos* for the payment of debts; but as no provision was made for such a case in the section, we have added a clause, (*c*), containing the accepted law on the subject.

12. To section 81 (as to benámi transactions) we have added, at the suggestion of the learned Advocate General of Bengal, a clause saving the Code of Civil Procedure, section 317, and section 36 of Act XI of 1859.

13. We have amended the first illustration to section 82 so as to show that the section provides for the case where a trust is incapable of being executed in consequence of the beneficiary's renunciation of his interest.

14. Section 86 of the Bill as introduced provides for cases of transfer in fraud of the creditors of the transferor. This, we consider, is a matter which more properly belongs to the Transfer of Property Bill, and it is, in fact, provided for by section 53 of that Bill. We have, therefore, struck out the former section, and omitted from the schedule the statute (13 Eliz., cap. 5) dealing with such cases.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb has suggested that the powers conferred by the Bill on a principal Civil Court of Original Jurisdiction should be exerciseable only by such officers as may be specially empowered in that behalf by the Local Government. We are however of opinion that the adoption of this proposal might lead to heart-burning in the case of judges not so empowered, and would certainly cause inconvenience to the public, as, without referring to the notifications in the Gazette, it would be impossible to know what Courts were, or were not, competent to exercise powers under the Act. Moreover, District Judges are now empowered, under the Indian Companies Act, 1866, to wind up companies and have also jurisdiction under the Divorce Act. As the Legislature has deemed them competent to perform these important functions, we cannot hold them incompetent to exercise the much less difficult and delicate jurisdiction conferred by the Trusts Bill. For these reasons we have not accepted His Honour's suggestion.

16. It will be seen that we have left the Bill in substance as it was settled by the Indian Law Commission. We recommend that it be passed as now amended, but it should first be republished in the *Gazette of India* with this report; and, in obedience to the orders of the Secretary of State, it must also be sent to him, published in the local Gazettes, and translated into the vernacular languages.

SIMLA:
The 6th July, 1881.

WHITLEY STOKES.
J. GIBBS.

SCHEDULE.

Endorsement of the Home Department, No. 188, dated 17th February, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 1].

Endorsement of the Government of the Panjáb, No. 630, dated 17th February, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 2.]

Endorsement of the Home Department, No. 214, dated 24th February, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].

Endorsement of the Home Department, No. 336, dated 18th March, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].

Endorsement of the Home Department, No. 448, dated 21st April, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].

From Resident at Haidarábád, to Home Department, No. 4, dated 17th April, 1879, [Paper No. 6].

From Government of Bengal, to Home Department, No. 2225, dated 6th May, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].

From Government of Bombay, to Home Department, No. 2523, dated 26th April, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 8.]

From Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to Home Department, No. 361, dated 9th May, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].

From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to Home Department, No. 2115-100, dated 13th May 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].

From Chief Commissioner, Mysore, to Home Department, No. 61, dated 25th April, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].

From Chief Commissioner, Mysore, to Home Department, No. 1490-J.6, dated 14th May, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].

From Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to Home Department, No. 420, dated 21st May, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 13].

From Government of the Panjáb, to Home Department, No. 169C., dated 9th June, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].

From Government of Bombay, to Home Department, No. 3084, dated 27th May, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 15].

From Government of Bombay, to Home Department, No. 3000, dated 26th May, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 16].

From Government of Madras, to Home Department, No. 1318, dated 6th June, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 17].

From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 1123, dated 27th June, 1880 [Paper No. 18].

Note by Pandit Lakshmí Náráyana, Pleader, High Court, North-Western Provinces, dated 12th July, 1879 [Paper No. 19].

From Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 657, dated 28th July, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 20].

From Government of Madras, to Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 1755, dated 24th July, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 21].

From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1419-9, dated 3rd February, 1881, and enclosure [Papers No. 22].

From Resident at Haidarábád, No. 46, dated 4th February, 1881, and enclosure [Papers No. 23].

From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwára, No. 90, dated 8th February, 1881, and enclosure [Papers No. 24].

From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. $\frac{414A.}{10}$, dated 5th February, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 25].

From Government of Madras, No. 260, dated 3rd February, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 26].

From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 427, dated 17th February, 1881 [Paper No. 27].

From Government of Bengal, No. 876J., dated 23rd February, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 28].

From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1500-10, dated 22nd February, 1881, and enclosure [Papers No. 29].

From Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 1258-28, dated 23rd February, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 30].

From Government of Bombay, No. 1485, dated 5th March, 1881 [Paper No. 31].

From Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Nos. 262 and 502, dated respectively 4th and 16th April, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 32].

From Government of the Panjáb, No. 1539, dated 18th April, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 33].

From Government of Bombay, No. 3700, dated 13th June, 1881, and enclosure [Papers No. 34].

No. II.

THE INDIAN TRUSTS BILL, 1881.

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THE SCHEDULE.

No. II.

A Bill to define and amend the law relating to Private Trusts and Trustees.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to private trusts and trustees; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Trusts in India of various kinds, 18 W. R. (P.C.) 359. Trusts for benefit of creditors, 1 Bom. 233: 9 Bom. 249: 10 Bom. 327. Trustee misapplying trust-funds, Suth. F. B. 60.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Trusts Act, 1882": and it shall

Commencement.

come into force on the first day of March, 1882.

Local extent.

It extends in the first instance to the territories respectively administered by the Governor of Madras in Council, the Lieutenant-Governors of the

North-West Provinces and the Panjáb, the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces and Assam; and the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, extend it to any other part of British India. But nothing herein contained affects the rules of Muhammadan law as to *waqf*, or the mutual relations of the members of an undivided family as determined by any customary or personal law, or applies to public or private religious or charitable endowments, or to trusts to distribute prizes taken in war among the captors; and nothing in the second chapter of this Act applies to trusts created before the said day.

Savings.

As to family religious trusts, 10 Beng. 19: Norton, II, 406. As to Pagoda-trustees, see 1 Mad. 415: 7 Mad. 77: Act XX of 1863.

2. On and from that day the Statute and Acts mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent therein mentioned.

Repeal of enactments.

Property purchased in name of an idol, 15 Beng. 176.

3. A "trust" is an obligation annexed to the ownership of property, and arising out of a confidence reposed in and accepted by the owner, or declared and accepted by him, for the benefit of another, or of another and the owner:

Interpretation-clause. "trust":

the person who reposes or declares the confidence is called the "author of the trust": the person who accepts the confidence is called the "trustee": the person for whose benefit the confidence is accepted is called the "beneficiary": the subject-matter of the trust is called "trust-property" or "trust-money": the "beneficial interest" or "interest" of the beneficiary is his right against the trustee as owner of the trust-property; and the instrument, if any, by which the trust is declared is called the "instrument of trust":

"author of the trust": "trustee": "beneficiary": "trust-property": "instrument of trust":

a breach of any duty imposed on a trustee, as such, by any law for the time being in force is called a "breach of trust":

"breach of trust":

and in this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, "registered" means registered under the law for the registration of documents for the time being in force: a person is said to have "notice" of a fact either when he actually knows that fact or when, but for wilful abstention from inquiry or gross negligence, he would have known it, or when information of the fact is given to or obtained by his agent under the circumstances mentioned in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 229; and all expressions used herein and defined in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by that Act.

"registered": "notice."

Expressions defined in Act IX of 1872.

Cf., 'frauds,' 27, *infra*.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE CREATION OF TRUSTS.

4. A trust may be created for any lawful purpose. The purpose of a trust is lawful unless it is (*a*) forbidden by law, or (*b*) is of such a nature that, if permitted, it would defeat the provisions of any law, or (*c*) is fraudulent, or (*d*) involves or implies injury to the person or property of another, or (*e*) the Court regards it as immoral or opposed to public policy.

Lawful purpose.

9 Beng. 377: Act IX of 1872, s. 23. Beng. Reg. II of 1793, s. 19, forbids Collectors to make their subordinates their trustees. Perpetuity, 14 Beng. 175.

Every trust of which the purpose is unlawful is void. And where a trust is created for two purposes, of which one is lawful and the other unlawful, and the two purposes cannot be separated, the whole trust is void.

Explanation.—In this section, the expression "law" includes, where the trust-property is immoveable and situate in a foreign country, the law of such country.

See *Nelson* v. *Bridport*, 8 Beav. 547.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A conveys property to B in trust to apply the profits to the nurture of female foundlings to be trained up as prostitutes. The trust is void.

(*b*) A bequeathes property to B in trust for C for his life, and after his death to D for his life, and after D's death to such of the sons of D as shall first attain the age of twenty-five. A, B, C and D are persons to whom the Indian Succession Act, 1865, applies. The trust after D's death is void.

Act X of 1865, s. 101.

(*c*) A bequeathes property to B in trust to employ it in carrying on a smuggling business, and out of the profits thereof to support A's children. The trust is void.

(*d*) A, while in insolvent circumstances, transfers property to B in trust for A during his life, and after his death for B. A is declared an insolvent. The trust for A is invalid as against his creditors.

5. No trust in relation to immoveable property is valid unless declared by a non-testamentary instrument in writing signed by the author of the trust or the trustee and registered, or by the will of the author of the trust or of the trustee.

Trust of immoveable property.

No trust in relation to moveable property is valid unless declared as aforesaid, or unless the ownership of the property is transferred to the trustee.

Trust of moveable property.

These rules do not apply where they would operate so as to effectuate a fraud.

6. Subject to the provisions of section five, a trust is created when the author of the trust indicates with reasonable certainty by any words or acts (*a*) an intention on his part to create thereby a trust, (*b*) the purpose of the trust, (*c*) the beneficiary, and (*d*) the trust-property, and (unless the trust is declared by will or the author of the trust is himself to be the trustee) transfers the trust-property to the trustee.

Creation of trust.

Whether voluntary declaration of trust is binding against Hindú declarant, 4 Mad. 462. Transmutation of possession unnecessary, 2 Bom. 143 (a Parsí case).

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeathes certain property to B, "having the fullest confidence that he will dispose of it for the benefit of" C. This creates a trust so far as regards A and C.

See 7 Bom. A. C. J. 149.

(*b*) A bequeathes certain property to B, "hoping he will continue it in the family." This does not create a trust, as the beneficiary is not indicated with reasonable certainty.

(*c*) A bequeathes certain property to B, requesting him to distribute it amongst such members of C's family as B should think most deserving. This does not create a trust, for the beneficiaries are not indicated with reasonable certainty.

(*d*) A bequeathes certain property to B, desiring him to divide the bulk of it among C's children. This does not create a trust, for the trust-property is not indicated with sufficient certainty.

(*e*) A bequeathes a shop and stock-in-trade to B, on condition that he pays A's debts and a legacy to C. This is a condition, not a trust for A's creditors and C.

7. A trust may be created—

Who may create trusts.

Cf. Act IX of 1872, ss. 11 & 12.

(*a*) by every person competent to contract, and

(b) with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, by or on behalf a minor;

but subject in each case to the law for the time being in force as to the circumstances and extent in and to which the author of the trust may dispose of the trust-property.

Subject of trust.

8. The subject-matter of a trust must be property transferable to the beneficiary.

It must not be a merely beneficial interest under a subsisting trust.

Who may be beneficiary.

9. Every person capable of holding property may be a beneficiary.

Disclaimer by beneficiary.

A proposed beneficiary may renounce his interest under the trust by disclaimer addressed to the trustee, or by setting up, with notice of the trust, a claim inconsistent therewith.

Act IX of 1872, s. 11.

Who may be trustee.

10. Every person capable of holding property may be a trustee; but where the trust involves the exercise of discretion, he cannot execute it unless he is competent to contract.

No one bound to accept trust.

No one is bound to accept a trust.

Acceptance of trust.

A trust is accepted by any words or acts of the trustee indicating with reasonable certainty such acceptance.

Disclaimer of trust.

Instead of accepting a trust, the intended trustee may, within a reasonable period, disclaim it, and such disclaimer shall prevent the trust-property from vesting in him.

A disclaimer by one of two or more co-trustees vests the trust-property in the other or others and makes him or them sole trustee or trustees from the date of the creation of the trust.

Illustrations.

(a) A bequeathes certain property to B and C, his executors, as trustees for D. B and C prove A's will. This is in itself an acceptance of the trust, and B and C hold the property in trust for D.

(b) A transfers certain property to B in trust to sell it and to pay out of the proceeds A's debts. B accepts the trust and sells the property. So far as regards B, a trust of the proceeds is created for A's creditors.

(c) A bequeathes a lákh of rupees to B upon certain trusts and appoints him his executor. B severs the lákh from the general assets and appropriates it to the specific purpose. This is an acceptance of the trust.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF TRUSTEES.

Trustee to execute trust.

11. The trustee is bound to fulfil the purpose of the trust, and to obey the directions of the author of the trust given at the time of its creation, except as modified by the consent of all the beneficiaries being competent to contract.

Where the beneficiary is incompetent to contract, his consent may, for the purposes of this section, be given by a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a trustee to obey any direction when to do so would be impracticable, illegal or manifestly injurious to the beneficiaries.

Explanation.—Unless a contrary intention be expressed, the purpose of a trust for the payment of debts shall be deemed to be (a) to pay only the debts of the author of the trust existing and recoverable at the date of the instrument of trust, or, when such instrument is a will, at the date of his death, and (b) in the case of debts not bearing interest, to make such payment without interest.

Illustrations.

(a) A, a trustee, is simply authorized to sell certain land by public auction. He cannot sell the land by private contract.

(b) A, a trustee of certain land for X, Y and Z, is authorized to sell the land to B for a specified sum. X, Y and Z, being competent to contract, consent that A may sell the land to C for a less sum. A may sell the land accordingly.

(c) A, a trustee for B and her children, is directed by the author of the trust to lend, on B's request, trust-property to B's husband, C, on the security of his bond. C becomes insolvent, and B requests A to make the loan. A may refuse to make it.

Trustee to inform himself of state of trust-property.

12. A trustee is bound to acquaint himself, as soon as possible, with the nature and circumstances of the trust-property; to obtain where necessary, a transfer of the trust-property to himself; and (subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust) to get in trust-moneys invested on insufficient or hazardous security.

Illustrations.

(a) The trust-property is a debt outstanding on personal security. The instrument of trust gives the trustee no discretionary power to leave the debt so outstanding. The trustee's duty is to recover the debt without unnecessary delay. 4 Moo. I. A. 152.

(b) The trust-property is money in the hands of one of two co-trustees. No discretionary power is given by the instrument of trust. The other co-trustee must not allow the former to retain the money for a longer period than the circumstances of the case require. *Bai Jadao v. Tribhuvandas*, 9 Bom. 333.

Trustee to protect title to trust-property.

13. A trustee is bound to maintain and defend all such suits, and (subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust) to take such other steps as, regard being had to the nature and amount or value of the trust-property, may be reasonably requisite for the preservation of the trust-property and the assertion or protection of the title thereto. Act I of 187 s. 10, expl.

Illustration.

The trust-property is immoveable property which has been given to the author of the trust by an unregistered instrument. Subject to the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, the trustee's duty is to cause the instrument to be registered.

Trustee not to set-up title adverse to beneficiary.

14. The trustee must not for himself or another set-up or aid any title to the trust-property adverse to the interest of the beneficiary.

Care required from trustee.

15. A trustee is bound to deal with the trust-property as carefully as a man of ordinary prudence would deal with such property if it were his own; and, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, a trustee so dealing is not responsible for the loss, destruction or deterioration of the trust-property. Act IX of 1872, ss. 15 152.

Illustrations.

(a) A, living in Calcutta, is a trustee for B, living in Bombay. A remits trust-funds to B by bills drawn by a person of undoubted credit in favour of the trustee as such, and payable at Bombay. The bills are dishonoured. A is not bound to make good the loss.

(b) A, a trustee of leasehold property, directs the tenant to pay the rents on account of the trust to a banker, B, then in credit. The rents are accordingly paid to B, and A leaves the money with B only till wanted. Before the money is drawn out, B becomes insolvent. A, having had no reason to believe that B was in insolvent circumstances, is not bound to make good the loss.

(c) A, a trustee of two debts for B, releases one and compounds the other, in good faith, and reasonably believing that it is for B's interest to do so. A is not bound to make good any loss caused thereby to B.

(d) A, a trustee directed to sell the trust-property by auction, sells the same, but does not advertise the sale and otherwise fails in reasonable diligence in inviting competition. A is bound to make good the loss caused thereby to the beneficiary.

(e) A, a trustee for B, in execution of his trust, sells the trust-property, but from want of due diligence on his part fails to receive part of the purchase-money. A is bound to make good the loss thereby caused to B.

(f) A, a trustee for B of a policy of insurance, has funds in hand for payment of the premiums. A neglects to pay the premiums, and the policy is consequently forfeited. A is bound to make good the loss to B.

(g) A bequeathes certain monies to B and C as trustees and authorizes them to continue trust-moneys upon the personal security of a certain firm in which A had himself invested them. A dies, and a change takes place in the firm. B and C must not permit the monies to remain upon the personal security of the new firm.

(h) A, a trustee for B, allows the trust to be executed solely by his co-trustee, C. C misapplies the trust-property. A is personally answerable for the loss resulting to B.

Conversion of perishable property.

16. Where the trust is created for the benefit of several persons in succession, and the trust-property is of a wasting nature or a future or reversionary interest, the trustee is bound, unless an intention to the contrary may be inferred from the instrument of trust, to convert the property into property of a permanent and immediately profitable character.

Illustrations.

(a) A bequeathes to B all his property in trust for C during his life, and on his death for D, and on D's death for E. A's property consists of three leasehold houses, and there is nothing in A's will to show that he intended the houses to be enjoyed in specie. B should sell the houses, and invest the proceeds in accordance with section twenty.

(b) A bequeathes to B his three leasehold houses in Calcutta and all the furniture therein in trust for C during his life, and on his death for D, and on D's death for E. Here an intention that the houses and furniture should be enjoyed in specie appears clearly, and B should not sell them.

Trustee to be impartial.

17. Where there are more beneficiaries than one, the trustee is bound to be impartial, and must not execute the trust for the advantage of one at the expense of another.

Where the trustee has a discretionary power, nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize the Court to control the exercise reasonably and in good faith of such discretion.

Illustration.

A, a trustee for B, C and D, is empowered to choose between several specified modes of investing the trust-property. A in good faith chooses one of these modes. The Court will not interfere, although the result of the choice may be to vary the relative rights of B, C and D.

Trustee to prevent waste.

18. Where the trust is created for the benefit of several persons in succession and one of them is in possession of the trust-property, if he commits, or threatens to commit, any act which is destructive or permanently injurious thereto, the trustee is bound to take measures to prevent such act.

Accounts and information.

19. A trustee is bound (a) to keep clear and accurate accounts of the trust-property, and (b), at all reasonable times, at the request of the beneficiary, to furnish him with full and accurate information as to the amount and state of the trust-property.

Investment of trust-money.

20. Where the trust-property consists of money and cannot be applied immediately or at an early date to the purposes of the trust, the trustee is bound (subject to any direction contained in the instrument of trust) to invest the money on the following securities, and on no others:—

Act XXVIII of 1866, ss. 5 and 32.

As to the necessity of some such provisions, see *DeSouza* v. *DeSouza*, 12 Bom. 184.

(a) in promissory notes, debentures, stock or other securities of the Government of India, or of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland;

Cf. 23 & 24 Vic., c. 145, s. 25.

(b) in bonds, debentures and annuities charged by the Imperial Parliament on the revenues of India;

(c) in stock or debentures of, or shares in, Railway or other Companies the interest whereon shall have been guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council;

Cf. 32 & 33 Vic., c. 132, s. 2.

(d) in debentures or other securities for money issued by, or on behalf of, any municipal body under the authority of any Act of a legislature established in British India;

Cf. 34 & 35 Vic., c. 47, s. 13.

(e) on a first mortgage of immoveable property situate in British India: Provided that the property is not a leasehold for a term of years and that the value of the property exceeds by one-third, or, if consisting of buildings, exceeds by one-half, the mortgage-money; or

(f) on any other security expressly authorized by the instrument of trust, or by any rule which the High Court may from time to time prescribe in this behalf.

Provided that, where there is a person competent to contract and entitled in possession to receive the income of the trust-property for his life, or for any greater estate, no investment on any security mentioned or referred to in clauses (d), (e) and (f) shall be made without his consent in writing.

The State excepted from vestment in Consols.

Mortgage of land pledged to Government under Act XXVI of 1871.

21. Nothing in section twenty shall apply to investments made before this Act comes into force, or shall be deemed to preclude an investment on a mortgage of immoveable property already pledged as security for an advance under the Land Improvement Act, 1871, or, in case the trust-money does not exceed three thousand rupees, a deposit thereof in a Government Savings Bank.

27 & 28 c. 114 61.

Deposit in Government Savings Bank.

Sale by trustee directed to sell within specified time.

22. Where a trustee directed to sell within a specified time extends such time, the burden of proving, as between himself and the beneficiary, that the latter is not prejudiced by the extension lies upon the trustee, unless the extension has been authorized by a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

Illustration.

A bequeathes property to B, directing him with all convenient speed and within five years to sell it, and apply the proceeds for the benefit of C. In the exercise of reason-

able discretion, B postpones the sale for six years. The sale is not thereby rendered invalid, but C, alleging that he has been injured by the postponement, institutes a suit against B to obtain compensation. In such suit the burden of proving that C has not been injured lies on B.

Liability for breach of trust.

23. Where the trustee commits a breach of trust, he is liable to make good the loss which the trust-property or the beneficiary has thereby sustained, unless the beneficiary has by fraud induced the trustee to commit the breach, or the beneficiary being competent to contract, has himself, without coercion or undue influence having been brought to bear on him, concurred in the breach, or subsequently acquiesced therein, with full knowledge of the facts of the case and of his rights as against the trustee.

A trustee committing a breach of trust is not liable to pay interest except in the following cases:—

(*a*) where he has actually received interest:

(*b*) where the breach consists in unreasonable delay in paying trust-money to the beneficiary:

(*c*) where the trustee ought to have received interest, but has not done so:

(*d*) where he may be fairly presumed to have received interest.

He is liable in case (*a*) to account for the interest actually received, and, in cases (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*), to account for simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, unless the Court otherwise directs.

(*e*) Where the breach consists in failure to invest trust-money and to accumulate the interest or dividends thereon, he is liable to account for compound interest (with half-yearly rests) at the same rate.

(*f*) Where the breach consists in the employment of trust-property or the proceeds thereof in trade or business, he is liable to account, at the option of the beneficiary, either for compound interest (with half-yearly rests) at the same rate, or for the net profits made by such employment.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A trustee improperly leaves trust-property outstanding, and it is consequently lost: he is liable to make good the property lost, but he is not liable to pay interest thereon.

(*b*) A bequeathes a house to B in trust to sell it and pay the proceeds to C. B neglects to sell the house for a great length of time, whereby the house is deteriorated and its market price falls. B is answerable to C for the loss.

(*c*) A trustee is guilty of unreasonable delay in investing trust-money in accordance with section twenty, or in paying it to the beneficiary. The trustee is liable to pay interest thereon for the period of the delay.

(*d*) The duty of the trustee is to invest trust-money in any of the securities mentioned in section twenty, clause (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*). Instead of so doing, he retains the money in his hands. He is liable, at the option of the beneficiary, to be charged either with the amount of the principal money and interest, or with the amount of such securities which he might have purchased with the trust-money when the investment should have been made, and the intermediate dividends and interest thereon.

(*e*) The instrument of trust directs the trustee to invest trust-money either in any of such securities or on mortgage of immoveable property. The trustee does neither. He is liable for the principal money and interest.

(*f*) The instrument of trust directs the trustee to invest trust-money in any of such securities and to accumulate the dividends thereon. The trustee disregards the direction. He is liable, at the option of the beneficiary, to be charged either with the amount of the principal money and compound interest, or with the amount of such securities which he might have purchased with the trust-money when the investment should have been made, together with the amount of the accumulation which would have arisen from a proper investment of the intermediate dividends.

(*g*) Trust-property is invested in one of the securities mentioned in section twenty, clause (*a*) (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*). The trustee sells such security for some purpose not authorized by the terms of the instrument of trust. He is liable, at the option of the beneficiary, either to replace the security with the intermediate dividends and interest thereon, or to account for the proceeds of the sale with interest thereon.

(*h*) The trust-property consists of land. The trustee sells the land to a purchaser for a consideration without notice of the trust. The trustee is liable, at the option of the beneficiary, to purchase other land of equal value to be settled upon the like trust, or to be charged with the proceeds of the sale with interest.

No set-off allowed to trustee.

24. A trustee who is liable for a loss occasioned by a breach of trust in respect of one portion of the trust-property cannot set-off against his liability a gain which has accrued to another portion of the trust-property through another and distinct breach of trust.

Non-liability for predecessor's default.

25. Where a trustee succeeds another, he is not, as such, liable for the acts or defaults of his predecessor.

Non-liability for co-trustee's default.

26. Subject to the provisions of sections thirteen and fifteen, one trustee is not, as such, liable for a breach of trust committed by his co-trustee:

Provided that, in the absence of an express declaration to the contrary in the instrument of trust, a trustee is so liable—

(*a*) where he has delivered trust-property to his co-trustee without seeing to its proper application: Act I of 1877, s. 54, ill. (b).

(*b*) where he allows his co-trustee to receive trust-property and fails to make due enquiry as to the co-trustee's dealings therewith, or allows him to retain it longer than the circumstances of the case reasonably require:

(*c*) where he becomes aware of a breach of trust committed or intended by his co-trustee, and either actively conceals it or does not within a reasonable time take proper steps to protect the beneficiary's interest.

Joining in receipt for conformity.

A co-trustee who joins in signing a receipt for trust-property and proves that he has not received the same is not answerable, by reason of such signature only, for loss or misapplication of the property by his co-trustee.

Illustration.

A bequeathes certain property to B and C, and directs them to sell it and invest the proceeds for the benefit of D. B and C accordingly sell the property, and the purchase-money is received by B and retained in his hands. C pays no attention to the matter for two years and then calls on B to make the investment. B is unable to do so, becomes insolvent, and the purchase-money is lost. C may be compelled to make good the amount.

Several liability of co-trustees.

27. Where co-trustees jointly commit a breach of trust, or where one of them by his neglect enables the other to commit a breach of trust, each is liable to the beneficiary for the whole of the loss occasioned by such breach.

Contribution as between co-trustees.

But as between the trustees themselves, if one be less guilty than another and has had to refund the loss, the former may compel the latter, or his legal representative to the extent of the assets he has received, to make good such loss; and if all be equally guilty, any one or more of the trustees who has had to refund the loss may compel the others to contribute.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize a trustee who has been guilty of fraud to institute a suit to compel contribution.

Non-liability of trustee paying without notice of transfer by beneficiary.

28. When any beneficiary's interest becomes vested in another person, and the trustee, not having notice of the vesting, pays or delivers trust-property to the person who would have been entitled thereto in the absence of such vesting, the trustee is not liable for the property so paid or delivered.

New.

Liability of trustee where beneficiary's interest is forfeited to Government.

29. When the beneficiary's interest is forfeited or awarded by legal adjudication to Government, the trustee is bound to hold the trust-property to the extent of such interest for the benefit of such person in such manner as the Government may direct in this behalf.

Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 37, shortened. See sections 15 & 26 *supra*.

Indemnity of trustees.

30. Subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust and of sections twenty-three and twenty-six, trustees shall be respectively chargeable only for such moneys, stocks, funds and securities as they respectively actually receive, and shall not be answerable the one for the other of them, nor for any banker, broker or other person in whose hands any trust-property may be placed, nor for the insufficiency or deficiency of any stocks, funds or securities, nor otherwise for involuntary losses.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE RIGHTS AND POWERS OF TRUSTEES.

Right to title-deeds.

31. A trustee is entitled to have in his possession the instrument of trust and all the documents of title (if any) relating solely to the trust-property.

Right to reimbursement of expenses.

32. Every trustee may reimburse himself, or pay or discharge out of the trust-property, all expenses properly incurred in or about the execution of the trust, or the realization, preservation or benefit of the trust-property, or the protection or support of the beneficiary.

If he pays such expenses out of his own pocket he has a first charge upon the trust-property for such expenses and interest thereon; but such charge (unless the expenses have been incurred with the sanction of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction) shall be enforced only by prohibiting any disposition of the trust-property without previous payment of such expenses and interest.

If the trust-property fail, the trustee is entitled to recover from the beneficiary personally on whose behalf he acted, and at whose request, expressed or implied, he made the payment, the amount of such expenses.

Right to be recouped for erroneous overpayment.

Where a trustee has by mistake made an overpayment to the beneficiary, he may reimburse the trust-property out of the beneficiary's interest. If such interest fail, the trustee is entitled to recover from the beneficiary personally the amount of such over-payment.

Right to indemnity from gainer by breach of trust.

33. A person other than a trustee who has gained an advantage from a breach of trust must indemnify the trustee to the extent of the amount actually received by such person under the breach; and where he is a beneficiary the trustee has a charge on his interest for such amount.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to entitle a trustee to be indemnified who has, in committing the breach of trust, been guilty of fraud.

Right to apply to Court for opinion in management of trust-property.

34. Any trustee may, without instituting a suit, apply by petition to a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction for its opinion, advice or direction on any present questions respecting the management or administration of the trust-property other than questions of detail, difficulty or importance, not proper for summary disposal. Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 43.

A copy of such petition shall be served upon, and the hearing thereof may be attended by, such of the persons interested in the application as the Court thinks fit.

The trustee stating in good faith the facts in such petition and acting upon the opinion, advice or direction given by the Court shall be deemed, so far as regards his own responsibility, to have discharged his duty as such trustee in the subject-matter of the application.

The costs of every application under this section shall be in the discretion of the Court to which it is made.

Right to settlement of accounts.

35. When the duties of a trustee, as such, are completed, he is entitled to have the accounts of his administration of the trust-property examined and settled; and where nothing is due to the beneficiary under the trust, to an acknowledgment in writing to that effect.

General authority of trustee.

36. In addition to the powers expressly conferred by this Act and by the instrument of trust, and subject to the restrictions, if any, contained in such instrument, and to the provisions of section seventeen, a trustee may do all acts which are reasonable and proper for the realization, protection or benefit of the trust-property, and for the protection or support of a beneficiary who is not competent to contract.

Every trustee in the actual possession or receipt of the rents and profits of land as defined in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, shall, for the purposes of that Act, be deemed to be a landlord in possession. 27 & 28 Vic., c. 114.

Except with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, no trustee shall lease trust-property for a term exceeding twenty-one years from the date of executing the lease, nor without reserving the best yearly rent that can be reasonably gotten.

Power to sell in lots, and either by public auction or private contract.

37. Where the trustee is empowered to sell any trust-property, he may sell the same either together or in lots, and either by public auction or private contract, and either at one time or at several times, unless the instrument of trust otherwise directs. Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 2, extended to moveables.

Power to sell under special conditions.

38. The trustee making any such sale may insert such reasonable stipulations either as to title or evidence of title, or otherwise, in any conditions of sale or contract for sale, as he thinks fit; and may also Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 3.

buy-in the property or any part thereof at any sale by auction, and rescind or vary any contract for sale, and re-sell the property so bought in, or as to which the contract is so rescinded, without being responsible to the beneficiary for any loss occasioned thereby.

Power to buy-in and re-sell.

Where a trustee is directed to sell trust-property or to invest trust-money in the purchase of property, he may exercise a reasonable discretion as to the time of effecting the sale or purchase.

Time allowed for selling trust-property.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeathes property to B, directing him to sell it with all convenient speed and pay the proceeds to C. This does not render an immediate sale imperative.

(*b*) A bequeathes property to B, directing him to sell it at such time and in such manner as he shall think fit and invest the proceeds for the benefit of C. This does not authorize B, as between him and C, to postpone the sale to an indefinite period.

Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 4.

39. For the purpose of completing any such sale, the trustee shall have power to convey or otherwise dispose of the property sold in such manner as may be necessary.

Power to convey.

Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 32.

40. A trustee may, at his discretion, call in any trust-property invested in any security and invest the same on any of the securities mentioned in section twenty, and from time to time vary any such investments for others of the same nature:

Power to vary investments.

Provided that, where there is a person competent to contract and entitled at the time to receive the income of the trust-property for his life, or for any greater estate, no such change of investment shall be made without his consent in writing.

Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 33.

41. Where any property is held by a trustee in trust for a minor, such trustee may, at his discretion, pay to the guardians (if any) of such minor, or otherwise apply for or towards his maintenance or education or advancement in life, or the reasonable expenses of his marriage or funeral, the whole or any part of the income to which he may be entitled in respect of such property; and such trustee shall accumulate all the residue of such income by way of compound interest, by investing the same and the resulting income thereof from time to time in any of the securities mentioned or referred to in section twenty, for the benefit of the person who shall ultimately become entitled to the property from which such accumulations have arisen: Provided that such trustee may, at any time, if he thinks fit, apply the whole or any part of such accumulations as if the same were part of the income arising in the then current year.

Power to apply property of minors, &c., for their maintenance, &c.

Where the income of the trust-property is insufficient for the minor's maintenance or education or advancement in life, or the reasonable expenses of his marriage or funeral, the trustee may, with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, but not otherwise, apply the whole or any part of such property for or towards such maintenance, education, advancement or expenses.

See Acts XL of 1858, XX of 1864 and XIII of 1874.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of any local law for the time being in force relating to the persons and property of minors.

42. A trustee may give a receipt in writing for any money paid or property transferred to him by reason or in the exercise of any trust reposed in him, and, in the absence of fraud, such receipt shall discharge the person paying or transferring the same therefrom, and from seeing to the application thereof or being accountable for any loss or misapplication thereof. Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 36, shortened.

Power to give receipts.

43. When an authority to deal with the trust-property is given to several trustees and one of them disclaims or dies, the authority may be exercised by the continuing trustees, unless from the terms of the instrument of trust it is apparent that the authority is to be exercised by a number in excess of the number of the remaining trustees.

Power to several trustees of whom one disclaims or dies.

44. Where a decree has been made in a suit for the execution of a trust, the trustee must not exercise any of his powers except in conformity with such decree, or with the sanction of the Court by which the decree has been made, or, where an appeal against the decree is pending, of the Appellate Court.

Suspension of trustee's powers by decree.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE DISABILITIES OF TRUSTEES.

45. A trustee who has accepted the trust cannot afterwards renounce it except (*a*) with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, or (*b*), if the beneficiary is competent to contract, with his consent, or (*c*) by virtue of a special power in the instrument of trust.

Trustee cannot renounce after acceptance.

46. A trustee cannot delegate his office or any of his duties either to a co-trustee or to a stranger, unless (*a*) the instrument of trust so provides, or (*b*) the delegation is in the regular course of business, or (*c*) the delegation is necessary, or (*d*) the beneficiary, being competent to contract, consents to the delegation. 3 Calc. Rep.

Trustee cannot delegate.

Explanation.—The appointment of an attorney or proxy to do an act merely ministerial and involving no independent discretion is not a delegation within the meaning of this section.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeathes certain property to B and C on certain trusts to be executed by them or the survivor of them or the assigns of such survivor. B dies. C may bequeath the trust-property to D and E upon the trusts of A's will.

(*b*) A is a trustee of certain property with power to sell the same. A may employ an auctioneer to effect the sale.

(*c*) A bequeathes to B fifty houses let at monthly rents in trust to collect the rents and pay them to C. B may employ a proper person to collect these rents.

47. When there are more trustees than one, all must join in the execution of the trust, except where the instrument of trust otherwise provides.

Co-trustees cannot act singly.

48. Where a discretionary power conferred on a trustee is not exercised reasonably and in good faith, such power may be controlled by a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

Control of discretionary power.

6 Beng. 278.

Trustee may not charge for services.

49. In the absence of express directions to the contrary contained in the instrument of trust or of a contract to the contrary entered into with the beneficiary or the Court at the time of accepting the trust, a trustee has no right to remuneration for his trouble, skill and loss of time in executing the trust.

*As to them, see Acts XVII of 1864, II of 1874, XX of 1858, and XX of 1864.

Nothing in this section applies to any Official Trustee, Administrator General, Public Curator, or person holding a certificate of administration.

Trustee may not use trust-property for his own profit.

50. A trustee may not use or deal with the trust-property for his own profit or for any other purpose unconnected with the trust.

Trustee for sale or his agent may not buy.

51. No trustee whose duty it is to sell trust-property, and no agent employed by such trustee for the purpose of the sale, may, directly or indirectly, buy the same or any interest therein, on his own account or as agent for a third person.

Trustee may not buy beneficiary's interest without permission.

52. No trustee, and no person who has recently ceased to be a trustee, may, without the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, buy or become mortgagee or lessee of the trust-property or any part thereof; and such permission shall not be given unless the proposed purchase, mortgage or lease is manifestly for the advantage of the beneficiary.

Trustee for purchase.

And no trustee whose duty it is to buy or to obtain a mortgage or lease of particular property for the beneficiary may buy it, or obtain a mortgage or lease of it, for himself.

Co-trustees may not lend to one of themselves.

53. A trustee or co-trustee whose duty it is to invest trust-money on mortgage or personal security must not invest it on a mortgage by, or on the personal security of, himself or one of his co-trustees.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF THE BENEFICIARY.

Lewin 576, 85.

Rights to rents and profits.

54. The beneficiary has, subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust, a right to the rents and profits of the trust-property.

Act I of 1877, s. 12, l. (a).

Right to specific execution.

55. The beneficiary is entitled to have the intention of the author of the trust specifically executed to the extent of the beneficiary's interest;

3 Beng. A. J. 409; 3 Beng. O. J. 92.

Right to transfer of possession.

and where there is only one beneficiary and he is competent to contract, or where there are several beneficiaries and they are competent to contract and all of one mind, he or they may require the trustee to transfer the trust-property to him or them, or to such person as he or they may direct.

When property has been transferred or bequeathed for the benefit of a married woman, so that she shall not have power to deprive herself of her beneficial interest, nothing in the second clause of this section applies to such property during her marriage.

Illustrations.

(*a*) Certain Government securities are given to trustees upon trust to accumulate the interest until A attains the age of 24, and then to transfer the gross amount to him. A on attaining majority may, as the person exclusively interested in the trust-property, require the trustees to transfer it immediately to him.

(*b*) A bequeathes Rs. 10,000 to trustees upon trust to purchase an annuity for B, who has attained his majority and is otherwise competent to contract. B may claim the Rs. 10,000.

(*c*) A transfers certain property to B and directs him to sell or invest it for the benefit of C, who is competent to contract. C may elect to take the property in its original character.

Right to inspect and take copies of instrument of trust, accounts, &c.

56. The beneficiary has a right as against the trustee and all persons claiming under him with notice of the trust to inspect and take copies of the instrument of trust, the documents of title relating solely to the trust-property, the accounts of the trust-property and the vouchers (if any) by which they are supported, and the cases submitted and opinions taken by the trustee for his guidance in the discharge of his duty.

Right to transfer beneficial interest.

57. The beneficiary, if competent to contract, may transfer his interest, but subject to the law for the time being in force as to the circumstances and extent in and to which he may dispose of such interest:

Provided that when property is transferred or bequeathed for the benefit of a married woman, so that she shall not have power to deprive herself of her beneficial interest, nothing in this section shall authorize her to transfer such interest during her marriage.

Right to sue for execution of trust.

58. Where no trustees are appointed or all the trustees die, disclaim or are discharged, or where for any other reason the execution of a trust by the trustee is or becomes impracticable, the beneficiary may institute a suit for the execution of the trust, and the trust shall, so far as may be possible, be executed by the Court until the appointment of a trustee or new trustee.

Right to proper trustees.

59. The beneficiary has a right (subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust) that the trust-property shall be properly protected and held and administered by proper persons and by a proper number of such persons.

Explanation I.—The following are not proper persons within the meaning of this section:—

A person domiciled abroad: an alien enemy: a person having an interest inconsistent with that of the beneficiary: a person in insolvent circumstances; and, unless the personal law of the beneficiary allows otherwise, a married woman and a minor.

Explanation II.—When the administration of the trust involves the receipt and custody of money, the number of trustees should be two at least.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, one of several beneficiaries, proves that B, the trustee, has improperly disposed of part of the trust-property, or that the property is in danger from B's being in insolvent circumstances, or that he is incapacitated from acting as trustee. A may obtain a receiver of the trust-property.

(*b*) A bequeathes certain jewels to B in trust for C. B dies during A's lifetime; then A dies. C is entitled to have the property conveyed to a trustee for him.

(c) A conveys certain property to four trustees in trust for B. Three of the trustees die. B may institute a suit to have three new trustees appointed in the place of the deceased trustees.

(d) A conveys certain property to three trustees in trust for B. All the trustees disclaim. B may institute a suit to have three trustees appointed in place of the trustees so disclaiming.

(e) A, a trustee for B, refuses to act, or goes to reside permanently out of British India, or is declared an insolvent or compounds with his creditors, or suffers a co-trustee to commit a breach of trust. B may institute a suit to have A removed and a new trustee appointed in his room.

Act I of 1877, s. 54.

Right to compel to any act of duty.

60. The beneficiary has a right that his trustee shall be compelled to perform any particular act of his duty as such, and restrained from committing any contemplated or probable breach of trust.

Illustrations.

(a) A contracts with B to pay him monthly Rs. 100 for the benefit of C. B writes and signs a letter declaring that he will hold in trust for C the money so to be paid. A fails to pay the money in accordance with his contract. C may compel B on a proper indemnity to allow C to sue on the contract in B's name.

Act I of 1877, s. 64, ill. (f).

(b) A is trustee of certain land, with a power to sell the same and pay the proceeds to B and C equally. A is about to make an improvident sale of the land. B may sue on behalf of himself and C for an injunction to restrain A from making the sale.

Wrongful purchase by trustee.

61. Where a trustee has wrongfully bought trust-property, the beneficiary has a right to have the property declared subject to the trust or retransferred by the trustee, if it remains in his hands unsold, or, if it has been bought from him by any person with notice of the trust, by such person. But in such case the beneficiary must repay the purchase-money paid by the trustee, with interest, and such other expenses (if any) as he has properly incurred in the preservation of the property; and the trustee or purchaser must (a) account for the net profits of the property, (b) be charged with an occupation-rent, if he has been in actual possession of the property, and (c) allow the beneficiary to deduct a proportionate part of the purchase-money if the property has been deteriorated by the acts or omissions of the trustee or purchaser.

Nothing in this section—

(a) impairs the rights of lessees and others who, before the institution of a suit to have the property declared subject to the trust or retransferred, have contracted in good faith with the trustee or purchaser; or

(b) entitles the beneficiary to have the property declared subject to the trust or retransferred where he, being competent to contract, has himself, without coercion or undue influence having been brought to bear on him, ratified the sale to the trustee with full knowledge of the facts of the case and of his rights as against the trustee.

6 Bom. O. C. J 59: I. L. R. 1 Bom. 237.

Following trust-property—

into the hands of third persons;

62. Where trust property comes into the hands of a third person inconsistently with the trust, the beneficiary may require him to admit formally, or may institute a suit for a declaration, that the property is comprised in the trust.

Where the trustee has disposed of trust-property

into that into which it has been converted.

and the money or other property which he has received therefor can be traced in his hands, or the hands of his legal representative or legatee, the beneficiary has, in respect thereof, rights as nearly as may be the same as his rights in respect of the original trust-property.

Illustrations.

(a) A, a trustee for B of Rs. 10,000, wrongfully invests the Rs. 10,000 in the purchase of certain land. B is entitled to the land.

(b) A, a trustee, wrongfully purchases land in his own name, partly with his own money, partly with money subject to a trust for B. B is entitled to a charge on the land for the amount of the trust-money so misemployed.

Saving of rights of certain transferees.

63. Nothing in section sixty-two entitles the beneficiary to any right in respect of property in the hands of—

As to moveables, see Act IX of 1872, s. 108.

(a) a transferee in good faith for consideration without having notice of the trust, either when the purchase-money was paid, or when the conveyance was executed, or—

5 W. R. 120: W. R. 1864, p. 225.

(b) a transferee for consideration from such a transferee.

A judgment-creditor of the trustee attaching and purchasing trust-property is not a transferee for consideration within the meaning of this section.

Nothing in section sixty-two applies to money, currency notes and negotiable instruments in the hands of a *bonâ fide* holder to whom they have passed in circulation, or shall be deemed to affect the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 108, or the liability of a person to whom a debt or charge is transferred.

Acquisition by trustee of trust-property wrongfully converted.

64. Where a trustee wrongfully sells or otherwise transfers trust-property and afterwards himself becomes the owner of the property, the property again becomes subject to the trust, notwithstanding any want of notice on the part of intervening transferees in good faith for consideration.

Right in case of blended property.

65. Where the trustee wrongfully mingles the trust-property with his own, the beneficiary is entitled to a charge on the whole fund for the amount due to him.

Cf. Contract Act, s. 157.

Wrongful employment by partner-trustee of trust-property for partnership purposes.

66. If a partner, being a trustee, wrongfully employs trust-property in the business or on the account of the partnership, no other partner is liable therefor in his personal capacity to the beneficiaries, unless he had notice of the breach of trust.

The partners having such notice are jointly and severally liable for the breach of trust.

Illustrations.

(a) A and B are partners. A dies, having bequeathed all his property to B in trust for Z, and appointed B his sole executor. B, instead of winding-up the affairs of the partnership, retains all the assets in the business. Z may compel him, as partner, to account for so much of the profits as are derived from A's share of the capital. B is also answerable to Z for the improper employment of A's assets.

(b) A, a trader, bequeaths his property to B in trust for C, appoints B his sole executor, and dies. B enters into partnership with X and Y in the same trade, and employs A's assets in the partnership-business. B gives an indemnity to X and Y against the claims of C. Here X and Y are jointly liable with B to C as having knowingly become parties to the breach of trust committed by B.

67. Where one of several beneficiaries—

Liability of beneficiary joining in breach of trust.

(a) joins in committing breach of trust, or

(b) knowingly obtains any advantage therefrom, without the consent of the other beneficiaries, or

(c) becomes aware of a breach of trust committed or intended to be committed, and either actually conceals it, or does not within a reasonable time take proper steps to protect the interests of the other beneficiaries, or

(d) has deceived the trustee and thereby induced him to commit a breach of trust,

the other beneficiaries are entitled to have all his beneficial interest impounded as against him and all who claim under him (otherwise than as transferees for consideration without notice of the breach) until the loss caused by the breach has been compensated.

When property has been transferred or bequeathed for the benefit of a married woman, so that she shall not have power to deprive herself of her beneficial interest, nothing in this section applies to such property during her marriage.

68. Every person to whom a beneficiary transfers his interest has the rights, and is subject to the liabilities, of the beneficiary in respect of such interest at the date of the transfer.

Rights and liabilities of beneficiary's transferee.

CHAPTER VII.

OF VACATING THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE.

69. The office of a trustee is vacated by his death or by his discharge from his office.

Office how vacated.

1 Spence 920.

70. A trustee may be discharged from his office only as follows:—

Discharge of trustee.

(a) by the extinction of the trust;

(b) by the completion of his duties under the trust;

'under express authority conferred by.'

(c) by such means as may be prescribed by the instrument of trust;

(d) by appointment under this Act of a new trustee in his place;

(e) by consent of himself and the beneficiary, or, where there are more beneficiaries than one, all the beneficiaries being competent to contract, or

(f) by the Court to which a petition for his discharge is presented under this Act.

71. Notwithstanding the provisions of section eleven, every trustee may apply by petition to a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction to be discharged from his office; and, if the Court finds that there is sufficient reason for such discharge, it may discharge him accordingly, and direct his costs to be paid out of the trust-property. But where there is no such reason, the Court shall not discharge him, unless a proper person can be found to take his place.

Petition to be discharged from trust.

XXVIII of 1866, s. 4. & 24 Vic. 145, s. 27.

72. Whenever any person appointed a trustee disclaims, or any trustee dies, or is for a continuous period of six months absent from British India, or leaves British India for the purpose of residing abroad, or is declared an insolvent, or desires to be discharged from the trust, or refuses or becomes, in the opinion of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, unfit or personally incapable to act in the trust, or accepts an inconsistent trust, a new trustee may be appointed in his place by—

Appointment of new trustees on death, &c.

(a) the person nominated for that purpose by the instrument of trust (if any), or

(b) if there be no such person, or no such person able and willing to act, the author of the trust if he be alive and competent to contract, or the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee for the time being, or legal representative of the last surviving and continuing trustee, or the retiring trustees, if they all retire simultaneously, or the last retiring trustee. 5 Beng. 184.

Every such appointment shall be by writing under the hand of the person making it.

The Official Trustee may, with his consent and by the order of the Court, be appointed under this section, in any case in which only one trustee is to be appointed and such trustee is to be the sole trustee.

For the purposes of this section, any refusing or retiring trustee shall, if willing to act in the execution of the power, be considered a continuing trustee.

73. Whenever any such vacancy or disqualification occurs and it is found impracticable to appoint a new trustee under section seventy-two, the beneficiary may, without instituting a suit, apply by petition to a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction for the appointment of a trustee or a new trustee, and the Court may appoint a trustee or a new trustee accordingly.

Appointment by Court.

In appointing new trustees, the Court shall have regard (a) to the wishes of the author of the trust as expressed in or to be inferred from the instrument of trust; (b) to the wishes of the person, if any, empowered to appoint new trustees; (c) to the question whether the appointment will promote or impede the execution of the trust, and (d) where there are more beneficiaries than one, to the interests of all such beneficiaries.

Rule for selecting new trustees.

74. Whenever any new trustee is appointed under section seventy-two or section seventy-three, all the trust-property for the time being vested in the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee, or in the legal representative of any trustee, shall become vested in such new trustee, either solely or jointly with the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee as the case may require.

Vesting of trust-property in new trustees.

Every new trustee so appointed, and every trustee appointed by a Court either before or after the passing of this Act, shall have the same powers, authorities and discretions, and shall in all respects act, as if he had been originally nominated a trustee by the author of the trust.

Powers of new trustees.

75. On the death or discharge of one of several co-trustees, the trust survives, and the trust property passes to the others, unless the instrument of trust expressly declares otherwise.

Survival of trust.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE EXTINCTION OF TRUSTS.

Trust how extinguished.

76. A trust is extinguished—

(a) when its purpose is completely fulfilled; or

(b) when its purpose becomes unlawful; or

(c) when the fulfilment of its purpose becomes impossible by destruction of the trust-property or otherwise; or

(d) when the trust, being revocable, is expressly revoked.

Revocation of trust.

77. A trust created by will may be revoked at the pleasure of the testator.

A trust otherwise created can be revoked only—

Jijibhoi v. *Sorabhoi*, 2 Bom. 139. N. W. P., 1870, p. 420.

(a) where all the beneficiaries are competent to contract—by their consent;

(b) where the trust has been declared by a non-testamentary instrument or by word of mouth—in exercise of a power of revocation expressly reserved to the author of the trust; or

(c) where the trust is for the payment of the debts of the author of the trust, and has not been communicated to the creditors—at the pleasure of the author of the trust.

Illustration.

A conveys property to B in trust to sell the same and pay out of the proceeds the claims of A's creditors. A reserves no power of revocation. If no communication has been made to the creditors, A may revoke the trust. But if the creditors are parties to the arrangement, the trust cannot be revoked without their consent.

Revocation not to defeat what trustees have duly done.

78. No trust can be revoked by the author of the trust so as to defeat or prejudice what the trustees may have duly done in execution of the trust.

CHAPTER IX.

OF CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS IN THE NATURE OF TRUSTS.

Where obligation in nature of trust is created.

79. An obligation in the nature of a trust is created in the following cases.

Where it does not appear that transferor intended to dispose of beneficial interest.

80. Where the owner of property transfers or bequeathes it and it cannot be inferred consistently with the attendant circumstances that he intended to dispose of the beneficial interest therein, the transferee or legatee must hold such property for the benefit of the owner or his legal representative.

Illustrations.

(a) A conveys land to B without consideration and declares no trust of any part. It cannot, consistently with the circumstances under which the transfer is made, be inferred that A intended to transfer the beneficial interest in the land. B holds the land for the benefit of A.

(b) A conveys to B two fields, Y and Z, and declares a trust of Y, but says nothing about Z. It cannot, consistently with the circumstances under which the transfer is made, be inferred that A intended to transfer the beneficial interest in Z. B holds Z for the benefit of A.

(c) A transfers certain stock into the joint names of himself and B. It cannot, consistently with the circumstances under which the transfer is made, be inferred that A intended to transfer the beneficial interest in the stock during his life. A and B hold the stock for the benefit of A during his life.

(d) A makes a gift of certain land to his wife B. She takes the beneficial interest in the land free from any trust in favour of A, for it may be inferred from the circumstances that the gift was for B's benefit.

Transfer to one for consideration paid by another.

81. Where property is transferred to one person for a consideration paid or provided by another person, and it appears that such other person did not intend to pay or provide such consideration for the benefit of the transferee, the transferee must hold the property for the benefit of the person paying or providing the consideration.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the Code of Civil Procedure, section 317, or Act No. XI of 1859 (*to improve the law relating to sales of land for arrears of revenue in the Lower Provinces under the Bengal Presidency*), section 36.

Trust incapable of execution or executed without exhausting trust-property.

82. Where a trust is incapable of being executed, or where the trust is completely executed without exhausting the trust-property, the trustee, in the absence of a direction to the contrary, must hold the trust-property, or so much thereof as is unexhausted, for the benefit of the author of the trust or his legal representative. I. L. R. Bom. 410.

Illustrations.

(a) A conveys certain land to B—
"upon trust," and no trust is declared, or
"upon trust to be thereafter declared," and no such declaration is ever made; or
upon trusts that are too vague to be executed;
upon trusts that become incapable of taking effect; or
"in trust for C," and C renounces his interest under the trust.

In each of these cases B holds the land for the benefit of A.

(b) A transfers Rs. 10,000 in the four per cents. to B, in trust to pay the interest annually accruing due to C for her life. A dies. Then C dies. B holds the fund for the benefit of A's legal representative.

(c) A conveys land to B upon trust to sell it and apply one moiety of the proceeds for certain charitable purposes and the other for the maintenance of the worship of an idol. B sells the land, but the charitable purposes wholly fail, and the maintenance of the worship does not exhaust the second moiety of the proceeds. B holds the first moiety and the part unapplied of the second moiety for the benefit of A or his legal representative.

(d) A bequeathes Rs. 10,000 to B, to be laid out in buying land to be conveyed for purposes which either wholly or partially fail to take effect. B holds for the benefit of A's legal representative the undisposed of interest in the money or land if purchased.

Transfer for illegal purpose.

83. Where the owner of property transfers it to another for an illegal purpose and such purpose is not carried into execution, or the transferor is not as guilty as the transferee, or the effect of permitting the transferee to retain the property might be to defeat the provisions of any law, the transferee must hold the property for the benefit of the transferor.

Bequest for illegal purpose.

84. Where a testator bequeathes certain property upon trust and the purpose of the trust appears on the face of the will to be unlawful, or during the testator's lifetime the legatee agrees with him to apply the property for an unlawful purpose, the legatee must hold the property for the benefit of the testator's legal representative.

Bequest of which revocation is prevented by coercion.

Where property is bequeathed and the revocation of the bequest is prevented by coercion, the legatee must hold the property for the benefit of the testator's legal representative.

See Act I of 877, s. 35.

Transfer pursuant to rescindible contract.

85. Where property is transferred in pursuance of a contract which is liable to rescission or induced by fraud or mistake, the transferee must, on receiving notice to that effect, hold the property for the benefit of the transferor, subject to repayment by the latter of the consideration actually paid.

Debtor becoming creditor's representative.

86. Where a debtor becomes the executor or other legal representative of his creditor, he must hold the debt for the benefit of the persons interested therein.

Act I of 877, s. 3, ills. (b), (c), (e), (f): L. R. 2 Ind. pp. 18.

Advantage gained by fiduciary.

87. Where a trustee, executor, partner, agent, director of a company, legal adviser, or other person bound in a fiduciary character to protect the interests of another person, by availing himself of his character, gains for himself any pecuniary advantage, or where any person so bound enters into any dealings under circumstances in which his own interests are, or may be, adverse to those of such other person and thereby gains for himself a pecuniary advantage, he must hold for the benefit of such other person the advantage so gained.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, an executor, buys at an undervalue from B, a legatee, his claim under the will. B is ignorant of the value of the bequest. A must hold for the benefit of B the difference between the price and value.

(*b*) A, a trustee, uses the trust-property for the purpose of his own business. A holds for the benefit of his beneficiary the profits arising from such user.

(*c*) A, a trustee, retires from his trust in consideration of his successor paying him a sum of money. A holds such money for the benefit of his beneficiary.

(*d*) A, a partner, buys land in his own name with funds belonging to the partnership. A holds such land for the benefit of the partnership.

(*e*) A, a partner, employed on behalf of himself and his co-partners in negotiating the terms of a lease, clandestinely stipulates with the lessor for payment to himself of a lákh of rupees. A holds the lákh for the benefit of the partnership.

(*f*) A and B are partners. A dies. B, instead of winding up the affairs of the partnership, retains all the assets in the business. B must account to A's legal representative for the profits arising from A's share of the capital.

(*g*) A, an agent employed to obtain a lease for B, obtains the lease for himself. A holds the lease for the benefit of B.

(*h*) A, a guardian, buys up for himself incumbrances on his ward B's estate at an undervalue. A holds for the benefit of B the incumbrances so bought, and can only charge him with what he has actually paid.

Advantage gained by exercise of undue influence.

88. Where by the exercise of undue influence any advantage is gained in derogation of the interests of another, the person gaining such advantage without consideration or with notice that such influence has been exercised must hold the advantage for the benefit of the person whose interests have been so prejudiced.

Act I of 877, s. 3, ill. (d). Cf. 5 Beng. L. R. 1. Mortgagee redeeming equity of redemption.

Advantage gained by qualified owner.

89. Where a tenant for life, co-owner, mortgagee or other qualified owner of any property, by availing himself of his position as such, gains an advantage in derogation of the rights of the other persons interested in the property, or where any such owner, as representing all persons interested in such property, gains any advantage, he must hold, for the benefit of all persons so interested, the advantage so gained, but subject to repayment by such persons of their due share of the expenses properly incurred, and to an indemnity by the same persons against liabilities properly contracted, in gaining such advantage.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, the tenant for life of leasehold property, renews the lease in his own name and for his own benefit. A holds the renewed lease for the benefit of all those interested in the old lease.

(*b*) A village belongs to a Hindú family. A, one of its members, pays nazrána to Government and thereby procures his name to be entered as the inámdár of the village. A holds the village for the benefit of himself and the other members.

(*c*) A mortgages land to B, who enters into possession. B allows the Government revenue to fall into arrear with a view to the land being put up for sale and his becoming himself the purchaser of it. The land is accordingly sold to B. Subject to the repayment of the amount due on the mortgage and of his expenses properly incurred as mortgagee, B holds the land for the benefit of A. 10 Moo. I. A. 322; 14 Moo. I. A. 305.

Act I of 1877, s. 3, ills. (g), (h).

Property acquired with notice of existing contract.

90. Where a person acquires property with notice that another person has entered into an existing contract affecting that property, of which specific performance could be enforced, the former must hold the property for the benefit of the latter to the extent necessary to give effect to the contract.

Purchase by person contracting to buy property to be held on trust.

91. Where a person contracts to buy property to be held on trust for certain beneficiaries and buys the property accordingly, he must hold the property for their benefit to the extent necessary to give effect to the contract.

Advantage secretly gained by one of several compounding creditors.

92. Where creditors compound the debts due to them, and one of such creditors, by a secret arrangement with the debtor, gains an undue advantage over his co-creditors, he must hold for the benefit of such creditors the advantage so gained.

Constructive trusts in cases not expressly provided for.

93. In any case not coming within the scope of any of the preceding sections, where there is no trust, but the person having possession of property has not the whole beneficial interest therein, he must hold the property for the benefit of the persons having such interest, or the residue thereof (as the case may be), to the extent necessary to satisfy their just demands.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, an executor, distributes the assets of his testator B to the legatees without having paid the whole of B's debts. The legatees hold for the benefit of B's creditors, to the extent necessary to satisfy their just demands, the assets so distributed.

(*b*) A by mistake assumes the character of a trustee for B, and under colour of the trust receives certain moneys. B may compel him to account for such moneys.

(*c*) A makes a gift of a lákh of rupees to B, reserving to himself, with B's assent, power to revoke at pleasure the gift as to Rs. 10,000. The gift is void as to Rs. 10,000, and B holds that sum for the benefit of A.

Obligor's duties, liabilities and disabilities.

94. The person holding property in accordance with any of the preceding sections of this chapter must, so far as may be, perform the same duties, and is subject, so far as may be, to the same liabilities and disabilities, as if he were a trustee of the property for the person for whose benefit he holds it:

Provided that (*a*) where he rightfully cultivates the property or employs it in trade or business, he is entitled to reasonable remuneration for

his trouble, skill and loss of time in such cultivation or employment; and (*b*) where he holds the property by virtue of a contract with the person for whose benefit he holds it, or with any one through whom such person claims, he may, without the permission of the Court, buy or become lessee or mortgagee of the property or any part thereof.

Saving of rights of *bonâ fide* purchasers.

95. Nothing contained in this chapter shall impair the rights of transferees in good faith for consideration, or create an obligation in evasion of any law for the time being in force.

THE SCHEDULE.

STATUTE.

Year and chapter.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
29 Car. II, c. 3 ...	The Statute of Frauds.	Sections 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
XXVIII of 1866 ...	The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866.	Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37. In sections 39 and 43, the word "trustee" wherever it occurs; and in section 43 the words "management or" and "the trust-property or."
I of 1877 ...	The Specific Relief Act, 1877.	In section 12, the first illustration.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th July, 1881:—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to define and amend the law relating to Easements and Licenses was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill, the portions of the report of the Indian Law Commission relating to the Bill, and the papers noted in the schedule annexed to this report.

2. As the Government of India does not wish to put the Bill in force in any territory against the wishes of the Local Government, we have made it apply, in the first instance, only to the Presidency of Madras, Coorg and the Central Provinces, and, as regards the rest of British India, made it extendible to such areas as the respective Local Governments think fit.

3. We have left out the section (5) relating to affirmative and negative easements, as its provisions were only required to explain the use of those terms in section 15, and it does not appear necessary to use them in that section.

4. In section 15, paragraph 2, which provides for the period within which a right to support can be acquired by prescription, we have inserted the words "as of right." We consider that this easement should not be acquired except in cases where the owner of the land from which the support is enjoyed has an opportunity of resisting its acquisition. No doubt, the natural secrecy of the enjoyment often makes it difficult to shew that the servient owner has been aware of the user. But where the dominant house is so constructed, or the manner of imposing the pressure is so manifest, that the servient owner may reasonably be held to have notice of the support, there seems no reason why this easement should not be acquired in the same manner as any other.

5. Paragraph 5 of section 15 of the Bill as introduced follows the existing law, as contained in section 26 of Act No. XV of 1877 (the Indian Limitation Act). It provides that the period of twenty years, the period fixed by the section for the acquisition of easements by prescription, shall be taken to be a period ending within two years next before the institution of the suit wherein the claim to which such period relates is contested. The effect is that, in a suit in which the right to an easement is contested, the party claiming the easement must not only prove a twenty years' enjoyment, but must also prove that the enjoyment has continued till within two years next before the institution of the suit. This provision was necessary when the Indian Limitation Act was passed, because there was no law to regulate the extinction of easements by non-enjoyment; but now that section 49 of the Bill (section 47 of the Bill as amended) defines the law on this subject, the rule contained in paragraph 5 of section 15 appears to be no longer required, and we have therefore omitted it. This omission has the further advantage of rendering it unnecessary to apply the doctrine contained in the recent decision of the Privy Council in the case of *Raj Roop Koer* v. *Abdool Hossein*.

6. For explanation IV to section 15, we have substituted an illustration suggested by the case of *Angus* v. *Dalton*.

7. The provisions of clause (*h*), section 17, of the Bill as introduced contain a doctrine which is based on the theory of presumed grants—a theory not recognised by the Bill. We have therefore omitted this clause, and modified the explanation accordingly.

8. Section 35 of the Bill as introduced provides (in accordance with the decision in the case of *the St. Helen's Smelting Company*) that the fact that air or water is already polluted by a person who enjoys an easement of which the air or water is the subject does not give others the right to add to the pollution; and section 36 of the Bill as introduced declares that the continued disturbance of an easement, after compensation has been recovered for an original disturbance, gives a right to recover compensation for the continuance. We have omitted these sections, as the former does not seem likely to be of practical utility, and the latter contains an elementary rule which will more fitly find a place in a code of the law of torts.

9. We have redrawn section 45 (now 43) as to the extinction of an easement by changes in the dominant heritage, so as to express more clearly what we take to be the existing law on the subject.

10. We have also made a few verbal amendments, but the Bill in substance remains the same as settled by the Indian Law Commission. We do not see how it can be further shortened or simplified. We therefore recommend that it be passed as now amended, but that, in obedience to the orders of the Secretary of State for India, it be republished in the *Gazette of India* with this report; it must also be sent to the Secretary of State, published in the local Gazettes, and translated into the vernacular languages.

SIMLA;
The 6th July 1881.

WHITLEY STOKES.
J. GIBBS.

SCHEDULE.

Endorsement by the Home Department, No. 788, dated 25th June, 1878, and enclosures [Papers No. 1].

Endorsement by the Home Department, No. 789, dated 25th June, 1878, and enclosures [Papers No. 2].

Office Memorandum from the Home Department, No. 919, dated 18th July, 1878, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].

Endorsement by the Home Department, No. 951, dated 25th July, 1878, and enclosures [Papers Nos. 4 and 5].

Endorsement by the Home Department, No. 993, dated 5th August, 1878, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].

Endorsement by the Home Department, No. 1016, dated 8th August, 1878, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].

Endorsement by the Home Department, No. 1035, dated 12th August, 1878, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].

Endorsement by the Home Department, No. 1004, dated 7th August, 1878, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].

Endorsement by the Home Department, No. 1131, dated 24th August, 1878, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].

Endorsement by the Home Department, No. 1433, dated 17th October, 1878, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].

Endorsement by the Home Department, No. 1554, dated 26th November, 1878, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].

Endorsement by the Home Department, No. 239, dated 1st March, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].

From Resident at Haidarábád, to the Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 1, dated 12th April, 1879 [Paper No. 14].

From Government of Bombay, to the Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 212 5, dated 22nd April, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 15].

From Government of Bombay, to the Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 2522, dated 26th April, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 16].

From Resident at Haidarábád, to Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 8, dated 23rd April, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 17].

From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, to Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 60, dated 25th April, 1879 [Paper No. 18].

From Government of Bengal, to Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 2222, dated 6th May, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 19].

From Chief Commissioner, Assam, to the Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 732, dated 1st May, 1879 [Papers No. 20].

From Lakshmí Náráyana Pandit, Pleader, High Court, North-Western Provinces, dated 3rd May, 1879 [Paper No. 21].

From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 1962-99, dated 30th April, 1879 [Paper No. 22].

From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, to Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 115-5, dated 7th May, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 23].

From Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, and enclosures [Papers No. 24].

From Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, and enclosures [Papers No. 25].

From Government of Bombay, to the Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 2879, dated 17th May, 1879, and enclosure [Paper No. 26].

From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, to the Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 1121, dated 27th June, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 27].

From Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 667-247, dated 27th May, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 28].

From Government of the Panjáb, to the Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 179C., dated 11th June, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 29].

From Government of the Panjáb, to the Secretary to Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 4 6C., dated 18th July, 1879 [Paper No. 30].

Notes by Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, Judge, Chief Court, Panjáb, dated 25th May, 1878 [Papers No. 31].

From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1419-9, dated 3rd February, 1881, and enclosure [Papers No. 32].

From Resident at Haidarábád, No. 47, dated 4th February, 1881 [Paper No. 33].

From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwára, No. 91, dated 8th February, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 34].

From Government of Madras, No. 285, dated 7th February, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 35].

From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 513A.-3, dated 15th February, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 36].

From Government of Bengal, No. 823J., dated 19th February, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 37].

From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 49T., dated 21st February, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 38].

From Government of Bombay, No. 1095, dated 19th February, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 39].

From Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 1263-1L., dated 23rd February, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 40].

From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 565, dated 11th March, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 41].

From Resident at Haidarábád, No. 92, dated 10th March, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 42].

From Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 462, dated 30th March, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 43].

From Government of the Panjáb, No. 1313, dated 3rd April, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 44].

From Government of Bombay, No. 3103, dated 17th May, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 45].

No. II.

THE INDIAN EASEMENTS BILL, 1881.

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No. II.

A Bill to define and amend the law relating to Easements and Licenses.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to Easements and Licenses; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Preamble.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Easements Act, 1882":

Local extent.

It extends in the first instance to the territories respectively administered by the Governor of Madras in Council and the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Coorg, and the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, extend it to any other part of British India;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the first day of March 1882.

Savings.

2. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any law not hereby expressly repealed; or to derogate from—

(*a*) any right of the Government to regulate the collection, retention and distribution of the water of rivers and streams flowing in natural channels, and of natural lakes and ponds, or of the water flowing, collected, retained or distributed in or by any channel or other work constructed at the public expense for irrigation;

(*b*) any customary or other right (not being a license) in or over immoveable property which the Government, the public or any person may possess irrespective of other immoveable property; or

(*c*) any right acquired, or arising out of a relation created, before this Act comes into force.

Repeal of Act XV of 1877, sections 26 and 27.

3. Sections 26 and 27 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, and the definition of "easement" contained in that Act, are hereby repealed. All references to the said sections, or to sections 27 and 28 of Act No. IX of 1871, shall be read as made to sections fifteen and sixteen of this Act.

CHAPTER I.—OF EASEMENTS GENERALLY.

"Easement" defined.

4. An easement is a right which the owner or occupier of certain land possesses, as such, for the beneficial enjoyment of that land, to do and continue to do something, or to prevent and continue to prevent something being done, in or upon, or in respect of, certain other land not his own.

Dominant and servient heritages and owners.

The land for the beneficial enjoyment of which the right exists is called the dominant heritage, and the owner or occupier thereof the dominant owner; the land on which the liability is imposed is called the servient heritage, and the owner or occupier thereof the servient owner.

Explanation.—In the first and second clauses of this section, the expression "land" includes also things permanently attached to the earth: the expression "beneficial enjoyment" includes also possible convenience, remote advantage, and even a mere amenity; and the expression "to do something" includes removal and appropriation by the dominant owner, for the beneficial enjoyment of the dominant heritage, of any part of the soil of the servient heritage or anything growing or subsisting thereon.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, as the owner of a certain house, has a right of way thither over his neighbour B's land for purposes connected with the beneficial enjoyment of the house. This is an easement.

(*b*) A, as the owner of a certain house, has the right to go on his neighbour B's land, and to take water for the purposes of his household out of a spring therein. This is an easement.

(*c*) A, as the owner of a certain house, has the right to conduct water from B's stream to supply the fountains in the garden attached to the house. This is an easement.

(*d*) A, as the owner of a certain house and farm, has the right to graze a certain number of his own cattle on B's field, or to take, for the purpose of being used in the house, by himself, his family, guests, lodgers and servants, water or fish out of C's tank, or timber out of D's wood, or to use, for the purpose of manuring his land, the leaves which have fallen from the trees on E's land. These are easements.

(*e*) A dedicates to the public the right to occupy the surface of certain land for the purpose of passing and repassing. This right is not an easement.

(*f*) A is bound to cleanse a watercourse running through his land and keep it free from obstruction for the benefit of B, a lower riparian owner. This is not an easement.

Continuous and discontinuous, apparent and non-apparent, easements.

5. Easements are either continuous or discontinuous, apparent or non-apparent.

A continuous easement is one whose exercise is or may be continual without the act of man.

A discontinuous easement is one that needs the act of man for its exercise.

r v. Car- H. & N.

An apparent easement is one that has some permanent sign of its existence, which, upon careful inspection by a competent person, would be visible to him.

A non-apparent easement is one that has no such sign.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A right annexed to B's house to receive light by the windows without obstruction by his neighbour A. This is a continuous easement.

(*b*) A right of way annexed to A's house over B's land. This is a discontinuous easement.

(*c*) Rights annexed to A's land to lead water thither across B's land by an aqueduct and to draw off water thence by a drain. The drain would be discovered upon careful inspection by a person conversant with such matters. These are apparent easements.

(*d*) A right annexed to A's house to prevent B from building on his own land. This is a non-apparent easement.

Easement for limited time or on condition.

6. An easement may be permanent, or for a term of years or other limited period, or subject to periodical interruption, or exercisable only at a certain place, or at certain times, or between certain hours, or for a particular purpose, or on condition that it shall commence or become void or voidable on the happening of a specified event or the performance or non-performance of a specified act.

Easements restrictive of certain rights.

7. Easements are restrictions of one or other of the following rights (namely) :—

Exclusive right to enjoy.

(*a*) The exclusive right of every owner of immoveable property (subject to any law for the time being in force) to enjoy and dispose of the same and all products thereof and accessions thereto.

Rights to advantages arising from situation.

(*b*) The right of every owner of immoveable property (subject to any law for the time being in force) to enjoy without disturbance by another the natural advantages arising from its situation.

Illustrations of the rights above referred to.

W. P.). pp. 182.

(*a*) The exclusive right of every owner of land in a town to build thereon, subject to any municipal law for the time being in force.

(*b*) The right of every owner of land that the air passing thereto shall not be unreasonably polluted by other persons.

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(*c*) The right of every owner of a house that his physical comfort shall not be interfered with materially and unreasonably by noise or vibration caused by any other person.

(*d*) The right of every owner of land to so much light and air as pass vertically thereto.

(*e*) The right of every owner of land that such land, in its natural condition, shall have the support naturally rendered by the subjacent soil of another person.

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Explanation.—Land is in its natural condition when it is not excavated and not subjected to artificial pressure; and the "subjacent and adjacent soil" mentioned in this illustration means such soil only as in its natural condition would support the dominant heritage in its natural condition.

(*f*) The right of every owner of land that, within his own limits, the water which naturally passes or percolates by, over or through his land shall not, before so passing or percolating, be unreasonably polluted by other persons.

(*g*) The right of every owner of land to collect and dispose within his own limits of all water under the land and all water on its surface which does not pass in a defined channel. Marshall 506.

(*h*) The right of every owner of land that the water of every natural stream which passes by, through or over his land in a defined natural channel shall be allowed by other persons to flow within such owner's limits without interruption and without material alteration in quantity, direction, force or temperature; the right of every owner of land abutting on a natural lake or pond into or out of which a natural stream flows, that the water of such lake or pond shall be allowed by other persons to remain within such owner's limits without material alteration in quantity or temperature. L. R. 6 Ind. App. 33; 3 W. R. 218; 13 W. R. 48; 8 W. R. 525.

(*i*) The right of every owner of upper land that water naturally rising in, or falling on, such land, and not passing in defined channels, shall be allowed by the owner of adjacent lower land to run naturally thereto. 20 W. R. 287.

(*j*) The right of every owner of land abutting on a natural stream, lake or pond to use and consume its water for drinking, household purposes and watering his cattle and sheep; and the right of every such owner to use and consume the water for irrigating such land, and for the purposes of any manufactory situate thereon, provided that he does not thereby cause material injury to other like owners. 11 W. R. 254.

Explanation.—A natural stream is a stream, whether permanent or intermittent, tidal or tideless, on the surface of land or underground, which flows by the operation of nature only and in a natural and known course.

CHAPTER II.—THE IMPOSITION, ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF EASEMENTS.

Who may impose easements.

8. An easement may be imposed by any one in the circumstances, and to the extent in and to which he may transfer his interest in the heritage on which the liability is to be imposed.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is tenant of B's land under a lease for an unexpired term of twenty years, and has power to transfer his interest under the lease. A may impose an easement on the land to continue during the time that the lease exists or for any shorter period.

(*b*) A is tenant for his life of certain land with remainder to B absolutely. A cannot, unless with B's consent, impose an easement thereon which will continue after the determination of his life-interest.

(*c*) A, B and C are co-owners of certain land. A cannot, without the consent of B and C impose an easement on the land or on any part thereof.

(*d*) A and B are lessees of the same lessor, A of a field X for a term of five years, and B of a field Y for a term of ten years. A's interest under his lease is transferable; B's is not. A may impose on X, in favour of B, a right of way terminable with A's lease.

(*e*) A is the trustee of certain land for the benefit of B. A cannot, without the consent of B, impose an easement on the trust property.

Servient owners.

9. Subject to the provisions of section eight, a servient owner may impose on the servient heritage any easement that does not lessen the utility of the existing easement. But he cannot, without the consent of the dominant owner, impose an easement on the servient heritage which would lessen such utility.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A has, in respect of his mill, a right to the uninterrupted flow thereto, from sunrise to noon, of the water of B's stream. B may grant to C the right to divert the water of the stream from noon to sunset: provided that A's supply is not thereby diminished.

(*b*) A has, in respect of his house, a right of way over B's land. B may grant to C, as the owner of a neighbouring farm, the right to feed his cattle on the grass growing on the way: provided that A's right of way is not thereby obstructed.

Lessor and mortgagor.

10. Subject to the provisions of section eight, a lessor may impose, on the property leased, any easement that does not derogate from the rights of the lessee as such, and a mortgagor may impose, on the property mortgaged, any easement that does not render the security insufficient. But a lessor or mortgagor cannot, without the consent of the lessee or mortgagee, impose any other easement on such property, unless it be to take effect on the termination of the lease or the redemption of the mortgage.

Explanation.—A security is insufficient within the meaning of this section unless the value of the mortgaged property exceeds by one-third, or, if consisting of buildings, exceeds by one-half, the amount for the time being due on the mortgage.

Lessee.

11. No lessee or other person having a derivative interest may impose on the property held by him as such an easement to take effect after the expiration of his own interest or in derogation of the right of the lessor or the superior proprietor.

Who may acquire easements.

12. An easement may be acquired by the owner of the immoveable property for the beneficial enjoyment of which the right is created, or on his behalf, by any person in possession of the same.

One of two or more co-owners of immoveable property may, as such, with or without the consent of the other or others, acquire an easement for the beneficial enjoyment of such property.

7 Mad. 64. No lessee of immoveable property can acquire for the beneficial enjoyment of other immoveable property of his own an easement in or over the property comprised in his lease.

Easements of necessity and *quasi*-easements.

13. Where one person transfers or bequeathes immoveable property to another,—

Mayor of London v. *Riggs*, 49 L. J. Chan. Div. 297.

(*a*) if an easement in other immoveable property of the transferor or testator is absolutely necessary for enjoying the subject of the transfer or bequest, the transferee or legatee shall be entitled to such easement; or

Morgan v. *Kerbin*, I. L. R. 2 Mad. 46.

(*b*) if such an easement is apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying the said subject as it was enjoyed when the transfer or bequest took effect, the transferee or legatee shall, unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, be entitled to such easement;

(*c*) if an easement in the subject of the transfer or bequest is absolutely necessary for enjoying other immoveable property of the transferor or testator, the transferor or the legal representative of the testator shall be entitled to such easement; or

(*d*) if such an easement is apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying the said property as it was enjoyed when the transfer or bequest took effect, the transferor, or the legal representative of the testator, shall, unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, be entitled to such easement.

Sec. 181. Where a partition is made of the joint property of several persons,—

(*e*) if an easement over the share of one of them is absolutely necessary for enjoying the share of another of them, the latter shall be entitled to such easement, or

(*f*) if such an easement is apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying the share of the latter as it was enjoyed when the partition took effect, he shall, unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, be entitled to such easement.

The easements mentioned in this section, clauses (*a*), (*c*) and (*e*), are called easements of necessity.

Where immoveable property passes by operation of law, the persons from and to whom it so passes are, for the purpose of this section, to be deemed, respectively, the transferor and transferee.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A sells B a field then used for agricultural purposes only. It is inaccessible except by passing over A's adjoining land, or by trespassing on the land of a stranger. B is entitled to a right of way, for agricultural purposes only, over A's adjoining land to the field sold.

(*b*) A, the owner of two fields, sells one to B, and retains the other. The field retained was at the date of the sale used for agricultural purposes only and is inaccessible except by passing over the field sold to B. A is entitled to a right of way, for agricultural purposes only, over B's field to the field retained.

(*c*) A sells B a house with windows overlooking A's land, which A retains. The light which passes over A's land to the windows is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the grant took effect. B is entitled to the light, and A cannot afterwards obstruct it by building on his land.

(*d*) A sells B a house with windows overlooking A's land. The light passing over A's land to the windows is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the grant took effect. Afterwards A sells the land to C. Here C cannot obstruct the light by building on the land, for he takes it subject to the burdens to which it was subject in A's hand.

(*e*) A is the owner of a house and adjoining land. The house has windows overlooking the land. A simultaneously sells the house to B and the land to C. The light passing over the land is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the sale was made. Here A impliedly grants B a right to the light, and C takes the land subject to the restriction that he may not build so as to obstruct such light.

(*f*) A is the owner of a house and adjoining land. The house has windows overlooking the land. A, retaining the house, sells the land to B, without expressly reserving any easement. The light passing over the land is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the sale took effect. A is entitled to the light, and B cannot build on the land so as to obstruct such light. *Contra* England, *Allen* v. *T.* 16, L. R. C. p. 353.

(*g*) A sells B a factory. B is entitled, as against A, to pollute the air, when necessary, with smoke and vapours from the factory.

(*h*) A, the owner of two adjoining houses, Y and Z, sells Y to B, and retains Z. B is entitled to the benefit of all the gutters and drains common to the two houses and necessary for enjoying Y as it was enjoyed when the sale was made, and A is entitled to the benefit of all the gutters and drains common to the two houses and necessary for enjoying Z as it was enjoyed when the sale was made.

(*i*) A, the owner of two adjoining buildings, sells one to B, retaining the other. B is entitled to a right to lateral support from A's building, and A is entitled to a right to lateral support from B's building.

(*j*) A, the owner of two adjoining buildings, sells one to B, and the other to C. C is entitled to lateral support from B's building, and B is entitled to lateral support from C's building.

(*k*) A grants land to B for the purpose of building a house thereon. B is entitled to such amount of lateral and subjacent support from A's land as is necessary for the safety of the house.

(*l*) Under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, a Railway Company compulsorily acquires a portion of B's land for the purpose of making a siding. The Company is entitled

to such amount of lateral support from B's adjoining land as is essential for the safety of the siding.

(m) Owing to the partition of joint property, A becomes the owner of an upper room in a building and B becomes the owner of the portion of the building immediately beneath it. A is entitled to such amount of vertical support from B's portion as is essential for the safety of the upper room.

(n) A lets a house and grounds to B for a particular business. B has no access to them other than by crossing A's land. B is entitled to a right of way over that land suitable to the business to be carried on by B in the house and grounds.

Bolton v. Bolton, 11 Ch. Div.

Direction of way of necessity.

14. When right to a way of necessity is created under section thirteen, the transferor, the legal representative of the testator, or the owner of the share over which the right is exercised, as the case may be, is entitled to set out the way; but it must be reasonably convenient for the dominant owner.

When the person so entitled to set out the way refuses or neglects to do so, the dominant owner may set it out.

Act XV of 1877, s. 26.

Acquisition by prescription.

15. Where the access and use of light or air to and for any building have been peaceably enjoyed therewith, as an easement, and as of right without interruption, and for twenty years,

Angus v. Dalton.

and where support from one person's land, or things affixed thereto, has been peaceably received by another person's land subjected to artificial pressure, or by things affixed thereto, as an easement, and as of right without interruption, and for twenty years,

Limitation Act 38 Vic., s. 57.

and where a right of way or any other easement has been peaceably and openly enjoyed by any person claiming title thereto, as an easement and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

the right to such access and use of light or air, support, or other easement shall be absolute.

Explanation I.—Nothing is an enjoyment within the meaning of this section when it has been had in pursuance of an agreement with the owner or occupier of the property over which the right is claimed, and it is apparent from the agreement that such right has not been granted as an easement, or, if granted as an easement, that it has been granted for a limited period, or subject to a condition on the fulfilment of which it is to cease.

L. R. 1 Q. B. 430.

Explanation II.—Nothing is an interruption within the meaning of this section unless where there is an actual cessation of the enjoyment by reason of an obstruction by the act of some person other than the claimant, and unless such obstruction is submitted to or acquiesced in for one year after the claimant has notice thereof and of the person making or authorizing the same to be made.

Explanation III.—Suspension of enjoyment in pursuance of a contract between the dominant and servient owners is not an interruption within the meaning of this section.

Explanation IV.—In the case of an easement to pollute water, the said period of twenty years begins when the pollution first prejudices perceptibly the servient heritage.

Illustrations.

(a) A suit is brought in 1883 for obstructing a right of way. The defendant admits the obstruction, but denies the right of way. The plaintiff proves that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him, claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right, without interruption, from 1st January, 1862, to 1st January, 1882. The plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

(b) In a like suit the plaintiff shows that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him for twenty years. The defendant proves that for a year of that time the plaintiff was entitled to possession of the servient heritage as lessee thereof and enjoyed the right as such lessee. The suit shall be dismissed, for the right of way has not been enjoyed "as an easement" for twenty years.

(c) In a like suit the plaintiff shows that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him for twenty years. The defendant proves that the plaintiff on one occasion during the twenty years had admitted that the user was not of right and asked his leave to enjoy the right. The suit shall be dismissed, for the right of way has not been enjoyed "as of right" for twenty years.

(d) A builds on his land adjoining to B's land two houses. One of these is of ordinary stability and of reasonable construction. The other, owing to some defect or peculiarity in its construction, requires a greater amount of support from B's land than B can reasonably be expected to be aware of and provide for. B excavates his land so that both houses fall down. A sues him for compensation for their destruction, and proves that he has enjoyed the support of B's land for both houses as an easement peaceably and without interruption for twenty years. As regards the former house he also proves that the enjoyment has been 'as of right.' As to this house A is entitled to judgment, for his right to support for it has become absolute. As to the latter house the suit must be dismissed; for under the circumstances A cannot prove that the enjoyment has been "as of right."

Act XV of 1877, s. 27.

Exclusion in favour of reversioner or servient heritage.

16. Provided that, when any land or water upon, over or from which any easement has been enjoyed or derived has been held under or by virtue of any interest for life or any term of years exceeding three years from the granting thereof, the time of the enjoyment of such easement during the continuance of such interest or term shall be excluded in the computation of the said last-mentioned period of twenty years, in case the claim is, within three years next after the determination of such interest or term, resisted by the person entitled, on such determination, to the said land or water.

Illustration.

A sues for a declaration that he is entitled to a right of way over B's land. A proves that he has enjoyed the right for twenty-five years; but B shows that during ten of these years C had a life-interest in the land; that on C's death B became entitled to the land; and that within two years after C's death he contested A's claim to the right. The suit must be dismissed, as A, with reference to the provisions of this section, has only proved enjoyment for fifteen years.

Rights which cannot be acquired by prescription.

17. Easements acquired under section fifteen are said to be acquired by prescription, and are called prescriptive rights.

None of the following rights can be so acquired:—

(a) a right which would tend to the total destruction of the servient heritage or the subject of the right;

(b) a right to the free passage of light or air to an open space of ground;

Potts v. Smith, L. R. 6 Eq. Ca. 31 L.

(c) a right to surface-water not flowing in a stream and not permanently collected in a pool, tank or otherwise;

(d) a right to underground water not passing in a defined channel.

Explanation.—In this section the expression "servient heritage" means the property which, in case the acquisition referred to were made, would

be the property on which liability would be imposed.

Customary easements.

18. An easement may be acquired in virtue of a local custom. Such easements are called customary easements.

Illustrations.

(*a*) By the custom of a certain village every cultivator of village land is entitled, as such, to graze his cattle on the common pasture. A having become the tenant of a plot of uncultivated land in the village breaks up and cultivates that plot. He thereby acquires an easement to graze his cattle in accordance with the custom.

(*b*) By the custom of a certain town no owner or occupier of a house can open a new window therein so as substantially to invade his neighbour's privacy. A builds a house in the town near B's house. A thereupon acquires an easement that B shall not open new windows in his house so as to command a view of the portions of A's house which are ordinarily excluded from observation, and B acquires a like easement with respect to A's house.

Transfer of dominant heritage passes easement.

19. Where the dominant heritage is transferred or devolves, by act of parties or by operation of law, the transfer or devolution shall, unless a contrary intention appears, be deemed to pass the easement to the person in whose favour the transfer or devolution takes place.

Illustration.

A has certain land to which a right of way is annexed. A lets the land to B for twenty years. The right of way vests in B and his legal representative so long as the lease continues.

CHAPTER III.—THE INCIDENTS OF EASEMENTS.

Rules controlled by contract or title.

20. The rules contained in this chapter are controlled by any contract between the dominant and servient owners relating to the servient heritage, and by the provisions of the instrument or decree, if any, by which the easement referred to was imposed.

Incidents of customary easements.

And when any incident of any customary easement is inconsistent with such rules, nothing in this chapter shall affect such incident.

Bar to use unconnected with enjoyment.

21. An easement must not be used for any purpose not connected with the enjoyment of the dominant heritage.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, as owner of a farm Y, has a right of way over B's land to Y. Lying beyond Y, A has another farm Z, the beneficial enjoyment of which is not necessary for the beneficial enjoyment of Y. He must not use the easement for the purpose of passing to and from Z.

(*b*) A, as owner of a certain house, has a right of way to and from it. For the purpose of passing to and from the house, the right may be used, not only by A, but by the members of his family, his guests, lodgers, servants, workmen, visitors and customers; for this is a purpose connected with the enjoyment of the dominant heritage. So, if A lets the house, he may use the right of way for the purpose of collecting the rent and seeing that the house is kept in repair.

Exercise of easement.

22. The dominant owner must exercise his right in the mode which is least onerous to the servient owner;

Confinement of exercise of easement.

and when the exercise of an easement can without detriment to the dominant owner be confined to a determinate part of the servient heritage, such exercise shall, at the request of the servient owner, be so confined.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A has a right of way over B's field. A must enter the way at either end, and not at any intermediate point.

(*b*) A has a right annexed to his house to cut thatching-grass in B's swamp. A, when exercising his easement, must cut the grass so that the plants may not be destroyed.

Right to alter mode of enjoyment.

23. Subject to the provisions of section twenty-two, the dominant owner may, from time to time, alter the mode and place of enjoying the easement, provided that he does not thereby impose any additional burden on the servient heritage.

Exception.—The dominant owner of a right of way cannot vary his line of passage at pleasure, even though he does not thereby impose any additional burden on the servient heritage. Panjáb Record, 1867, 156.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, the owner of a saw-mill, has a right to a flow of water sufficient to work the mill. He may convert the saw-mill into a corn-mill, provided that it can be worked by the same amount of water.

(*b*) A has a right to discharge on B's land the rain-water from the eaves of A's house. This does not entitle A to advance his eaves if, by so doing, he imposes a greater burden on B's land.

(*c*) A, as the owner of a paper-mill, acquires a right to pollute a stream by pouring in the refuse-liquor produced by making in the mill paper from rags. He may pollute the stream by pouring in similar liquor produced by making in the mill paper by a new process from bamboos provided that he does not substantially increase the amount, or injuriously change the nature, of the pollution.

(*d*) A, a riparian owner, acquires, as against the lower riparian owners, a prescriptive right to pollute a stream by throwing sawdust into it. This does not entitle A to pollute the stream by discharging into it poisonous liquor.

Right to do acts to secure enjoyment.

24. The dominant owner is entitled, as against the servient owner, to do all acts necessary to secure the full enjoyment of the easement; but such acts must be done at such time and in such manner as, without detriment to the dominant owner, to cause the servient owner as little inconvenience as possible; and the dominant owner must repair, as far as practicable, the damage (if any) caused by the act to the servient heritage.

Accessory rights.

Right to do acts necessary to secure the full enjoyment of an easement are called accessory rights.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A has an easement to lay pipes in B's land to convey water to A's cistern. A may enter and dig the land in order to mend the pipes, but he must restore the surface to its original state.

(*b*) A has an easement of a drain through B's land. The sewer with which the drain communicates is altered. A may enter upon B's land and alter the drain, to adopt it to the new sewer, provided that he does not thereby impose any additional burden on B's land.

(*c*) A, as owner of a certain house, has a right of way over B's land. The way is out of repair, or a tree is blown down and falls across it. A may enter on B's land and repair the way or remove the tree from it.

(*d*) A, as owner of a certain field, has a right of way over B's land. B renders the way impassable. A may deviate from the way and pass over the adjoining land of B, provided that the deviation is reasonable.

(*e*) A, as owner of a certain house, has a right of way over B's field. A may remove rocks to make the way.

(*f*) A has an easement of support from B's wall. The wall gives way. A may enter upon B's land and repair the wall.

(g) A has an easement to have his land flooded by means of a dam in B's stream. The dam is half swept away by an inundation. A may enter upon B's land and repair the dam.

Liability for expenses necessary for preservation of easement.

25. The expenses incurred in constructing works, or making repairs, or doing any other act necessary for the use or preservation of an easement, must be defrayed by the dominant owner.

Liability for damage from want of repair.

26. Where an easement is enjoyed by means of an artificial work, the dominant owner is liable to make compensation for any damage to the servient heritage arising from the want of repair of such work.

Servient owner not bound to do anything.

27. The servient owner is not bound to do anything for the benefit of the dominant heritage, and he is entitled, as against the dominant owner, to use the servient heritage in any way consistent with the enjoyment of the easement: but he must not do any act tending to restrict the easement or to render its exercise less convenient.

W. P. p. 191.

Illustrations.

(a) A, as owner of a house, has a right to lead water and send sewage through B's land. B is not bound as servient owner to clear the watercourse or scour the sewer.

(b) A grants a right of way through his land to B as owner of a field. A may feed his cattle on grass growing on the way, provided that B's right of way is not thereby obstructed; but he must not build a wall at the end of his land so as to prevent B from going beyond it, nor must he narrow the way so as to render the exercise of the right less easy than it was at the date of the grant.

(c) A, in respect of his house, is entitled to an easement of support from B's wall. B is not bound as servient owner to keep the wall standing and in repair. But he must not pull down or weaken the wall so as to make it incapable of rendering the necessary support.

(d) A, in respect of his mill, is entitled to a watercourse through B's land. B must not drive stakes so as to obstruct the watercourse.

(e) A, in respect of his house, is entitled to a certain quantity of light passing over B's land. B must not plant trees so as to obstruct the passage to A's windows of that quantity of light.

Extent of easements.

28. With respect to the extent of easements and the mode of their enjoyment, the following provision shall take effect:—

Easement of necessity.

An easement of necessity is co-extensive with the necessity as it existed when the easement was imposed

of Low. Riggs, J. 297.

Other easements.

The extent of any other easement and the mode of its enjoyment must be fixed with reference to the probable intention of the parties, and the purpose for which the right was imposed or acquired.

In the absence of evidence as to such intention and purpose—

Right of way.

(a) a right of way of any one kind does not include a right of way of any other kind;

Right to light or air acquired by grant.

(b) the extent of a right to the passage of light or air to a certain window, door or other opening, imposed by assurance or will, is the quantity of light or air that entered the opening at the time the assurance was made or the testator died:

Prescriptive right to light or air.

(c) the extent of a prescriptive right to the passage of light or air to a certain window, door or other opening is that quantity of light or air which has been accustomed to enter that opening during the whole of the prescriptive period irrespectively of the purposes for which it has been used:

Prescriptive right to pollute air and water.

(d) the extent of a prescriptive right to pollute air or water is the extent of the pollution at the commencement of the period of user on completion of which the right arose: and

Other prescriptive rights.

(e) the extent of every other prescriptive right and the mode of its enjoyment must be determined by the accustomed user of the right.

Increase of easement.

29. The dominant owner cannot, by merely altering or adding to the dominant heritage, substantially increase an easement.

Where an easement has been granted or bequeathed so that its extent shall be proportionate to the extent of the dominant heritage, if the dominant heritage is increased by alluvion, the easement is proportionately increased, and if the dominant heritage is diminished by diluvion, the easement is proportionately diminished.

Save as aforesaid, no easement is affected by any change in the extent of the dominant or the servient heritage.

Illustrations.

(a) A, the owner of a mill, has acquired a prescriptive right to divert to his mill part of the water of a stream. A alters the machinery of his mill. He cannot thereby increase his right to divert water.

(b) A has acquired an easement to pollute a stream by carrying on a manufacture on its banks by which a certain quantity of foul matter is discharged into it. A extends his works and thereby increases the quantity discharged. He is responsible to the lower riparian owners for injury done by such increase.

(c) A, as the owner of a farm, has a right to take, for the purpose of manuring his farm, leaves which have fallen from the trees on B's land. A buys a field and unites it to his farm. A is not thereby entitled to take leaves to manure this field.

Partition of dominant heritage.

30. Where a dominant heritage is divided between two or more persons, the easement becomes annexed to each of the shares, but not so as to increase substantially the burden on the servient heritage: provided that such annexation is consistent with the terms of the instrument, decree or revenue proceeding (if any) under which the division was made, and in the case of prescriptive rights, with the user during the prescriptive period.

Illustrations.

(a) A house to which a right of way by a particular path is annexed is divided into two parts, one of which is granted to A, the other to B. Each is entitled, in respect of his part, to a right of way by the same path.

(b) A house to which is annexed the right of drawing water from a well to the extent of fifty buckets a day is divided into two distinct heritages, one of which is granted to A, the other to B. A and B are each entitled, in respect of his heritage, to draw from the well fifty buckets a day; but the amount drawn by both must not exceed fifty buckets a day.

(c) A, having in respect of his house an easement of light, divides the house into three distinct heritages. Each of these continues to have the right to have its windows unobstructed.

31. In the case of excessive user of an easement the servient owner may, without prejudice to any other remedies to which he may be entitled, obstruct the user, but only on the servient heritage: provided that such user cannot be obstructed when the obstruction would interfere with the lawful enjoyment of the easement.

Obstruction in case of excessive user.

Illustration.

A, having a right to the free passage over B's land of light to four windows six feet by four, increases their size and number. It is impossible to obstruct the passage of light to the new windows without also obstructing the passage of light to the ancient windows. B cannot obstruct the excessive user.

CHAPTER IV.—THE DISTURBANCE OF EASEMENTS.

32. The owner or occupier of the dominant heritage is entitled to enjoy the easement without disturbance by any other person.

Right to enjoyment without disturbance.

Illustration.

A, as owner of a house, has a right of way over B's land. C unlawfully enters on B's land, and obstructs A in his right of way. A may sue C for compensation, not for the entry, but for the obstruction.

33. The owner of any interest in the dominant heritage, or the occupier of such heritage, may institute a suit for compensation for the disturbance of the easement or of any right accessory thereto; provided that the disturbance has actually caused substantial damage to the plaintiff.

Suit for disturbance of easement.

Explanation I.—The doing of any act likely to injure the plaintiff by affecting the evidence of the easement, or by materially diminishing the value of the dominant heritage, is substantial damage within the meaning of this section and section thirty-four.

Explanation II.—Where the easement disturbed is a right to the free passage of light passing to the openings in a house, no damage is substantial within the meaning of this section unless it falls within the first Explanation, or interferes materially with the physical comfort of the plaintiff, or prevents him from carrying on his accustomed business in the dominant heritage as beneficially as he had done previous to instituting the suit.

15 Ben. 68. *Explanation III.*—Where the easement disturbed is a right to the free passage of air to the openings in a house, damage is substantial within the meaning of this section if it interferes materially with the physical comfort of the plaintiff, though it is not injurious to his health.

Illustration.

(*a*) A places a permanent obstruction in a path over which B, as tenant of C's house, has a right of way. This is substantial damage to C, for it may affect the evidence of his reversionary right to the easement.

1 Calc. 425. (*b*) A, as owner of a house, has a right to walk along one side of B's house. B builds a verandah overhanging the way about ten feet from the ground, and so as not to occasion any inconvenience to foot-passengers using the way. This is not substantial damage to A.

Act XV of 1877, s. 24. **34.** The removal of the means of support to which a dominant owner is entitled does not give rise to a right to recover compensation unless and until substantial damage is actually sustained.

When cause of action arises for removal of support.

35. Subject to the provisions of the Specific Relief Act, 1877, sections 52 to 57 (both inclusive), an injunction may be granted to restrain the disturbance of an easement—

Injunction to restrain disturbance.

(*a*) if the easement is actually disturbed,—when compensation for such disturbance might be recovered under this chapter:

(*b*) if the disturbance is only threatened or intended,—when the act threatened or intended must necessarily, if performed, disturb the easement.

36. Notwithstanding the provisions of section twenty-four, the dominant owner cannot himself abate a wrongful obstruction of an easement. 7 Mad. Ruling, XXXV.

Abatement of obstruction of easement.

CHAPTER V.—THE EXTINCTION, SUSPENSION AND REVIVAL OF EASEMENTS.

37. When, from a cause which preceded the imposition of an easement, the person by whom it was imposed ceases to have any right in the servient heritage, the easement is extinguished.

Extinction by dissolution of right of servient owner.

Exception.—Nothing in this section applies to an easement lawfully imposed by a mortgagor in accordance with section ten.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A transfers Sultánpur to B on condition that he does not marry C. B imposes an easement on Sultánpur. Then B marries C. B's interest in Sultánpur ends, and with it the easement is extinguished.

(*b*) A, in 1860, lets Sultánpur to B for thirty years from the date of the lease. B, in 1861, imposes an easement on the land in favour of C, who enjoys the easement peaceably and openly as an easement without interruption for twenty-nine years. B's interest in Sultánpur then ends, and with it C's easement.

(*c*) A and B, tenants of C, have permanent transferable interests in their respective holdings. A imposes on his holding an easement to draw water from a tank for the purpose of irrigating B's land. B enjoys the easement for twenty years. Then A's rent falls into arrear and his interest is sold. B's easement is extinguished.

(*d*) A mortgages Sultánpur to B, and lawfully imposes an easement on the land in favour of C in accordance with the provisions of section ten. The land is sold to D in satisfaction of the mortgage-debt. The easement is not thereby extinguished.

38. An easement is extinguished when the dominant owner releases it, expressly or impliedly, to the servient owner.

Extinction by release.

Such release can be made only in the circumstances and to the extent in and to which the dominant owner can alienate the dominant heritage.

An easement may be released as to part only of the servient heritage.

Explanation I.—An easement is impliedly released—

(*a*) where the dominant owner expressly authorizes an act of a permanent nature to be done on the servient heritage, the necessary consequence of which is to prevent his future enjoyment of the easement, and such act is done in pursuance of such authority;

(*b*) where any permanent alteration is made in the dominant heritage of such a nature as to show that the dominant owner intended to cease to enjoy the easement in future.

Explanation II.—Mere non-user of an easement is not an implied release within the meaning of this section.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, B and C are co-owners of a house to which an easement is annexed. A, without the consent of B and C, releases the easement. This release is effectual only as against A and his legal representative.

(*b*) A grants B an easement over A's land for the beneficial enjoyment of his house. B assigns the house to C. B then purports to release the easement. The release is ineffectual.

(*c*) A, having the right to discharge his eavesdroppings into B's yard, expressly authorizes B to build over this yard to a height which will interfere with the discharge. B builds accordingly. A's easement is extinguished to the extent of the interference.

(*d*) A, having an easement of light to a window, builds up that window with bricks and mortar so as to manifest an intention to abandon the easement permanently. The easement is impliedly released.

(*e*) A, having a projecting roof by means of which he enjoys an easement to discharge eavesdroppings on B's land permanently alters the roof, so as to direct the rain-water into a different channel and discharge it on C's land. The easement is impliedly released.

Extinction by revocation.

39. An easement is extinguished when the servient owner, in exercise of a power reserved in this behalf, revokes the easement.

Extinction on expiration of limited period or happening of dissolving condition.

40. An easement is extinguished where it has been imposed for a limited period, or acquired on condition that it shall become void on the performance or non-performance of a specified act, and the period expires or the condition is fulfilled.

Extinction on termination of necessity.

41. An easement of necessity is extinguished when the necessity comes to an end.

Illustration.

A grants B a field inaccessible except by passing over A's adjoining land. B afterwards purchases a part of that land over which he can pass to his field. The right of way over A's land which B had acquired is extinguished.

Extinction of useless easement.

42. An easement is extinguished when it becomes incapable of being at any time and under any circumstances beneficial to the dominant owner.

Extinction by permanent change in dominant heritage.

43. Where by any permanent change in the dominant heritage the burden on the servient heritage is materially increased and cannot be reduced by the servient owner without interfering with the lawful enjoyment of the easement, the easement is extinguished, unless—

(*a*) it was intended for the beneficial enjoyment of the dominant heritage, to whatever extent the easement should be used; or

(*b*) the injury caused to the servient owner by the change is so slight that no reasonable person would complain of it; or

(*c*) the easement is an easement of necessity.

Extinction on permanent alteration of servient heritage by superior force.

44. An easement is extinguished where the servient heritage is by superior force so permanently altered that the dominant owner can no longer exercise his right:

Provided that, where a way of necessity is destroyed by superior force, the dominant owner has a right to another way over the servient heritage; and the provisions of section fourteen apply to such way.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A grants to B, as the owner of a certain house, a right to fish in a river running through A's land. The river changes its course permanently and runs through C's land. B's easement is extinguished.

(*b*) Access to a path over which A has a right of way is permanently cut off by an earthquake. A's right is extinguished.

Extinction by destruction of either heritage.

45. An easement is extinguished when either the dominant or the servient heritage is completely destroyed.

Illustration.

A has a right of way over a road running along the foot of a sea-cliff. The road is washed away by a permanent encroachment of the sea. A's easement is extinguished.

Extinction by unity of ownership.

46. An easement is extinguished when the same person becomes entitled to the absolute ownership of the whole of the dominant and servient heritages. Act. 365.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, as the owner of a house, has a right of way over B's field. A mortgages his house, and B mortgages his field to C. Then C forecloses both mortgages and becomes thereby absolute owner of both house and field. The right of way is extinguished.

(*b*) The dominant owner acquires only part of the servient heritage: the easement is not extinguished, except in the case illustrated in section forty-one.

(*c*) The servient owner acquires the dominant heritage in connection with a third person: the easement is not extinguished.

(*d*) The separate owners of two separate dominant heritages jointly acquire the heritage which is servient to the two separate heritages: the easements are not extinguished.

(*e*) The joint owners of the dominant heritage jointly acquire the servient heritage: the easement is extinguished.

(*f*) A single right of way exists over two servient heritages for the beneficial enjoyment of a single dominant heritage. The dominant owner acquires one only of the servient heritages. The easement is not extinguished.

(*g*) A has a right of way over B's road. B dedicates the road to the public. A's right of way is not extinguished.

Extinction by non-enjoyment.

47. A continuous easement is extinguished when it totally ceases to be enjoyed as such for an unbroken period of twenty years.

A discontinuous easement is extinguished when, for a like period, it has not been enjoyed, or the dominant owner has not registered, under the Indian Registration Act, 1877, a declaration of his intention to retain the easement.

Such period shall be reckoned, in the case of a continuous easement, from the day on which its enjoyment was obstructed by the servient owner, or rendered impossible by the dominant owner; and, in the case of a discontinuous easement, from the day on which it was last enjoyed by any person as dominant owner, or the day on which the dominant owner registered the said declaration.

Where an easement can be enjoyed only at a certain place, or at certain times, or between certain hours, or for a particular purpose, its enjoyment during the said period at another place, or at other times, or between other hours, or for another purpose, does not prevent its extinction under this section.

The circumstance that, during the said period, no one was in possession of the servient heritage,

or that the easement could not be enjoyed, or that a right accessory thereto was enjoyed, or that the dominant owner was not aware of its existence, or that he enjoyed it in ignorance of his right to do so, does not prevent its extinction under this section.

An easement is not extinguished under this section—

(*a*) where the cessation is in pursuance of a contract between the dominant and servient owners;

(*b*) where the dominant heritage is held in co-ownership, and one of the co-owners enjoys the easement within the said period, or

(*c*) where the easement is a necessary easement.

Where several heritages are respectively subject to rights of way for the benefit of a single heritage, and the ways are continuous, such rights shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be a single easement.

Illustration.

A has, as annexed to his house, rights of way from the high road thither over the heritages X and Z and the intervening heritage Y. Before the twenty years expire, A exercises his right of way over X. His rights of way over Y and Z are not extinguished.

Extinction of accessory rights.

48. When an easement is extinguished, the rights (if any) accessory thereto are also extinguished.

Illustration.

A has an easement to draw water from B's well. As accessory thereto, he has a right of way over B's land to and from the well. The easement to draw water is extinguished under section forty-seven. The right of way is also extinguished.

Suspension of easement.

49. An easement is suspended when the dominant owner becomes entitled to possession of the servient heritage for a limited interest therein, or when the servient owner becomes entitled to possession of the dominant heritage for a limited interest therein.

Servient owner not entitled to require continuance.

50. The servient owner has no right to require that an easement be continued; and, notwithstanding the provisions of section twenty-six, he is not entitled to compensation for damage caused to the servient heritage in consequence of the extinguishment or suspension of the easement, if the dominant owner has given to the servient owner such notice as will enable him, without unreasonable expense, to protect the servient heritage from such damage.

Compensation for damage caused by extinguishment.

Where such notice has not been given, the servient owner is entitled to compensation for damage caused to the servient heritage in consequence of such extinguishment or suspension.

Illustration.

A, in exercise of an easement, diverts to his canal the water of B's stream. The diversion continues for many years, and during that time the bed of the stream partly fills up. A then abandons his easement, and restores the stream to its ancient course. B's land is consequently flooded. B sues A for compensation for the damage caused by the flooding. It is proved that A gave B a month's notice of his intention to abandon the easement, and that such notice was sufficient to enable B, without unreasonable expense, to have prevented the damage. The suit must be dismissed.

Revival of easements.

51. An easement extinguished under section forty-five revives (*a*) when the destroyed heritage is, before twenty years have expired, restored by the deposit of alluvion; (*b*) when the destroyed heritage is a servient building and before twenty years have expired such building is rebuilt upon the same site; and (*c*) when the destroyed heritage is a dominant building and before twenty years have expired such building is rebuilt upon the same site and in such a manner as not to impose a greater burden on the servient heritage. N.-W. P. 1866), p. 107.

An easement extinguished under section forty-six revives when the grant or bequest by which the unity of ownership was produced is set aside by the decree of a competent Court. A necessary easement extinguished under the same section revives when the unity of ownership ceases from any other cause.

A suspended easement revives if the cause of suspension is removed before the right is extinguished under section forty-seven.

Illustration.

A, as the absolute owner of field Y, has a right of way thither over B's field Z. A obtains from B a lease of Z for twenty years. The easement is suspended so long as A remains lessee of Z. But when A assigns the lease to C, or surrenders it to B, the right of way revives.

CHAPTER VI.—LICENSES.

"License" defined.

52. Where one person grants to another, or to a definite number of other persons, a right to do, or continue to do, in or upon the immoveable property of the grantor, something which would, in the absence of such right, be unlawful, and such right does not amount to an easement or an interest in the property, the right is called a license.

Who may grant license.

53. A license may be granted by any one in the circumstances and to the extent in and to which he may transfer his interests in the property affected by the license.

Grant may be express or implied.

54. The grant of a license may be express or implied from the conduct of the grantor, and an agreement purporting to create an easement, which is ineffectual for that purpose, may operate to create a license.

Accessory licenses annexed by law.

55. All licenses necessary for the enjoyment of any interest, or the exercise of any right, are implied in the constitution of such interest or right. Such licenses are called accessory licenses.

Illustration.

A sells the trees growing on his land to B. B is entitled to go on the land and take away the trees.

License when transferable.

56. Unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, a license to attend a place of public entertainment may be transferred by the licensee; but, save as aforesaid, a license cannot be transferred by the licensee or exercised by his servants or agents. "It is founded on personal confidence," 3 Kent 583.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A grants B a right to walk over A's field whenever he pleases. The right is not annexed to any immoveable property of B. The right cannot be transferred.

(b) The Government grant B a license to erect and use temporary grain-sheds on Government land. In the absence of express provision to the contrary, B's servants may enter on the land for the purpose of erecting sheds, erect the same, deposit grain therein and remove grain therefrom.

Grantor's duty to disclose defects.

57. The grantor of a license is bound to disclose to the licensee any defect in the property affected by the license, likely to be dangerous to the person or property of the licensee, of which the grantor is, and the licensee is not, aware.

Grantor's duty not to render property unsafe.

58. The grantor of a license is bound not to do anything likely to render the property affected by the license dangerous to the person or property of the licensee.

17 Q. B. 574.

Grantor's transferee not bound by license.

59. When the grantor of the license transfers the property affected thereby, the transferee is not as such bound by the license.

Gale 69.

License when revocable.

60. A license may be revoked by the grantor, unless—

Gale 65.

(a) it is coupled with a transfer of property and such transfer is in force:

(b) the licensee, acting upon the license, has executed a work of a permanent character and incurred expenses in the execution.

Revocation express or implied.

61. The revocation of a license may be express or implied.

Illustrations.

(a) A, the owner of a field, grants a license to B to use a path across it. A, with intent to revoke the license, locks a gate across the path. The license is revoked.

(b) A, the owner of a field, grants a license to B to stack hay on the field. A lets or sells the field to C. The license is revoked.

3 Kent 582.

License when deemed revoked.

62. A license is deemed to be revoked—

(a) when, from a cause preceding the grant of it, the grantor ceases to have any interest in the property affected by the license:

(b) when the licensee releases it, expressly or impliedly, to the grantor or his representative:

(c) where it has been granted for a limited period, or acquired on condition that it shall become void on the performance or non-performance of a specified act, and the period expires, or the condition is fulfilled:

(d) where the property affected by the license is destroyed or by superior force so permanently altered that the licensee can no longer exercise his right:

(e) where the licensee becomes entitled to the absolute ownership of the property affected by the license:

(f) where the license is granted for a specified purpose and the purpose is attained, or abandoned, or becomes impracticable:

(g) where the license is granted to the licensee as holding a particular office, employment or character, and such office, employment or character ceases to exist:

(h) where the license totally ceases to be used as such for an unbroken period of twenty years, and such cessation is not in pursuance of a contract between the grantor and the licensee:

(i) in the case of an accessory license, when the interest or right to which it is accessory ceases to exist.

Licensee's rights on revocation.

63. Where a license is revoked, the licensee is entitled to a reasonable time to leave the property affected thereby and to remove any goods which he has been allowed to place on such property.

L. R. 5 C. P. 334; L. R. 9 Q. B. 400.

Licensee's rights on eviction.

64. Where a license has been granted for a consideration, and the licensee, without any fault of his own, is evicted by the grantor before he has fully enjoyed, under the license, the right for which he contracted, he is entitled to recover compensation from the grantor.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 29. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1881.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, PUNJAB, FOR THE YEAR 1879-80.

Nos. 238-511, dated Simla, 18th June 1881.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 857-I., dated 11th March 1881, forwarding copy of the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for 1879-80, and of the Resolution by that Government reviewing the Report.

OBSERVATIONS.—The figures in the Report and Resolution by the Local Government do not in all cases agree with those recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts. A note by the Accountant General, and a statement of financial results in accordance with the recorded accounts, is appended to this Resolution.

2. The net revenue, direct and indirect, left a clear profit of Rs. 6,582, after deducting the interest charges on the whole of the Capital expended, including works under construction and not yet earning revenue.

3. The decrease in the area irrigated from the Western Jumna Canal, as shown in the record for this year, is not to be regretted, if, as appears to be the case, it occurred in the villages which have been long taking irrigation from the canal. If the decrease becomes permanent in these villages, water will be available for new irrigation in contiguous estates which have not yet enjoyed the boon.

4. The increase in the area irrigated from the Bari Doab Canal is very satisfactory, two-thirds of the increase being on the old channels, while the working expenses have been materially reduced and are still being diminished.

5. With reference to paragraph 12 of the Resolution by the Government of India on the Report for 1877-78, and paragraph 9 of that on the Report for

1878-79, it is stated that there has been no general rise of the spring level in the tracts irrigated by the Bari Doab Canal, which is so far satisfactory; but it is believed that this level is nearer the surface now in many places than it was before the canal irrigation commenced, and the object of the Government of India in making the enquiry was to ascertain under what circumstances these local elevations of the level occurred, and whether swamp has anywhere been the result. Further investigation on this point is required. In the statements of gross area and areas irrigated, which are annexed to the report, the aggregate area irrigated in both seasons of the year is given, so that in some instances the area irrigated in the year exceeds the gross area of the village. To be of real use in this investigation, it is obvious that the area of double-cropped land must be deducted from the aggregate in each case.

6. The Chief Engineer mentions that designs for permanent works to remedy the effects of excessive slope in a portion of the main line of the canal are in hand. The necessity for these works has long been recognised, and the Government of India is glad to learn that steps are being taken towards carrying them out.

7. The increase of the land assessments on the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals in the Mooltan District shows clearly the beneficial effect of scientific management of the canals during the last twenty years.

8. In the Indus Canal series in the Dera Gazi Khan District there is still an apparent heavy loss; three-fifths of the capital outlay on this series has been on flood embankments, and it is stated that all the lands protected by these embankments are assessed with canal revenue, and that there is no cultivation without the aid of the canals.

9. The results of the operations of the Department for the year under review are, taken as a whole, very satisfactory.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report and Resolution by the Punjab Government be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and to the Finance and Commerce and Home, Revenue and Agricultural Departments of this Government for information.

Also, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the Punjab for information and guidance.

Also, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report and Resolution by the Punjab Government be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces and British Burma.
The Foreign Department, for communication to the Resident at Mysore and Chief Commissioner, Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents, Governor-General, Central India and Rajputana.

Also, that this Resolution, the Resolution by the Local Government, and the Chief Engineer's Report, with a few selected tables, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. CROFTON, *Major-Genl., R. E.,*

Deputy Secretary to Government of India.

Note by the Accountant General, Public Works Department, dated 21st April 1881, on the Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department, Punjab, for the year 1879-80.

The figures have been checked with the following result :—

Paragraph 6 of Punjab Government Resolution.—There are the following differences in the figures of contributions by the Native States on account of the Sirhind Canal :—

	During 1879-80.	To end of 1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
As per Resolution	7,76,772	76,94,127
As per Finance and Revenue Accounts	7,49,680	76,26,504
DIFFERENCE ...	27,092	67,623

Paragraph 7.—The gross receipts of the year from the canals in operation are shewn in the Resolution at Rs. 33,13,090, whereas, according to the Finance and Revenue Accounts, it is Rs. 33,12,777. The difference, Rs. 313, is due to the inclusion in the Finance Accounts of certain adjustments by the Civil Department in the figures of the "Owner's rates" of the Western Jumna Canal, reported after the submission of the annual accounts by the Examiner, with which the Revenue Report agrees.

Paragraph 10.—The charges for interest on the whole Capital is set down at Rs. 6,095 in excess of the collections of the year. But it is really Rs. 6,582 *less* than the collections. Please read paragraphs 7 and 10 of the Resolution :—

	Rs.
The net collections are put down at	16,73,298
while the interest is quoted at	16,66,403
thus, the net profit is	*6,895
Deduct from this alluded to under paragraph 7 above	313
and the net profit is reduced to	6,582

Paragraph 11 shows a net profit to end of year (*i. e.*, after paying off interest)

	Rs.
of—	2,14,80,969

But taking the figures of the administrative accounts appended to the Resolution, we get—

Bari Doab Canal	—60,49,941
Western Jumna	2,53,00,850
Upper Sutlej	—5,01,545
Lower „	37,89,534
Indus Canals	—2,42,636
Shapur „	22,560
Madhopur Workshops	—7,66,655
TOTAL ...	2,15,52,167

The correct figure however, according to the records of this office, is Rs. 2,15,52,365.†

As showing the basis of our figures given above, the annexed statement exhibits the financial results of irrigation works in the Punjab to end of 1879-80.

Briefly, the differences are—

	As per Punjab Resolution on Revenue Report.	As per our Accounts.	Difference.
1.—Contributions for Sirhind Canal—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
During year	7,76,772	7,49,680	—27,092
To end of year	76,94,127	76,26,504	—67,623
2.—Gross receipts during year	33,13,090	33,12,777	—313
3.—Net profit during year (on entire capital)	—6,095	+6,582	+12,677
4.—Net profit to end of year (works in operation) ...	2,14,80,969	2,15,52,365	+71,396

The causes of the differences have been explained in the above note. In regard to item 4, however, it should be noted that the sum of Rs. 2,14,80,969 adopted in the Resolution is apparently incorrect, as the Revenue Report on which the Resolution is seemingly based—

	Rs.
shews	2,15,52,167
The accounts in this office show	2,15,52,365
and reduce the difference of Rs. 71,296	
shewn in the above table to	198

A statement of the financial results of irrigation works in the Punjab to end of 1879-80, based on the accounts in this office, is put up, and shews how the figures in column 2 above have been obtained.

J. J. McLEOD INNES.

* Not Rs. 6,095 ; this is an error in the Resolution.

† Please see appended statement.

Statement of financial results of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for and to end of 1879-80.

	Capital Outlay						Gross Revenue						Working Expenses.		Net Revenue.		Charges for Interest.		Profit.	
	During 1879-80.			To end of 1879-80.			During 1879-80.			To end of 1879-80.			During 1879-80.	To end of 1879-80.	During 1879-80.	To end of 1879-80.	During 1879-80.	To end of 1879-80.	During 1879-80.	To end of 1879-80.
	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.								
Works in operation.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bari Doab Canal ...	3,384	3,955	7,339	1,49,49,381	12,397	1,49,61,778	11,91,291	.	11,91,291	1,14,97,716	36,30,175	1,51,27,891	5,02,288	78,56,476	6,89,003	72,71,415	6,72,646	1,33,21,356	16,357	—60,49,941
Western Jumna Canal .	4,10,570	22,940	4,33,510	69,19,372	81,953	70,01,325	11,30,547	2,75,835	14,06,382	2,45,33,179	1,60,00,745	4,05,33,924	4,75,632	1,03,58,970	9,30,750	3,01,74,946	3,02,134	48,73,898	6,28,616	1,53,01,048
Upper Sutlej " ...	—224	...	—224	5,23,093	45,501	5,68,594	17,334	1,06,060	1,23,394	7,51,101	10,17,444	17,68,545	1,19,286	18,06,840	4,108	—38,295	23,544	4,63,250	—19,436	—5,01,545
Lower " " ..	670	...	670	1,10,224	...	1,10,224	1,47,000	2,55,777	4,02,777	24,74,755	47,36,233	72,10,988	2,15,097	33,30,648	1,87,680	38,80,340	4,945	90,806	1,82,735	37,89,534
Indus " .	1,10,960	...	1,10,960	6,91,860	57	6,91,917	38,183	1,39,259	1,77,442	8,04,748	25,32,490	33,37,238	3,03,869	32,03,197	—1,26,427	1,34,041	28,637	3,76,677	—1,55,064	—2,42,636
Shapur " ..	...		...	38,868	1,592	40,460	11,491	...	11,491	88,938	...	88,938	9,259	55,179	2,232	33,759	1,749	11,199	483	22,560
Madhopur Workshops ...	—4,528	...	—4,528	5,28,315	...	5,28,315	...	...	...	36,584	...	36,584	14,361	4,34,932	—14,361	—3,98,348	23,876	3,68,307	—38,237	—7,66,655
	5,20,832	26,895	5,47,727	2,37,61,113	1,41,500	2,39,02,613	25,35,846	7,76,931	33,12,777	4,01,87,021	2,79,17,087	6,81,04,108	16,39,792	2,70,46,250	16,72,985	4,10,57,858	10,57,531	1,95,05,493	6,15,454	2,15,52,365
Works under construction.																				
Sirhind Canal { Imperial ...	15,04,715	71,377	15,76,092	1,25,53,832	2,76,822	1,28,30,654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	5,31,066	28,62,082	—5,31,066	—28,62,082
Sirhind Canal { Constructions ...	7,49,680		7,49,680	76,26,504	...	76,26,504	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swat River Canal	3,47,056	8,870	3,55,926	11,19,038	11,706	11,30,744	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,548	91,924	—42,548	—91,924
Lower Bari Doab Survey ...	..	...	...	4,40,886	...	4,40,886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,840	1,38,967	—19,840	—1,38,967
Derajat Canal " ...	...	...	...	3,07,544	...	3,07,544	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,839	81,913	—13,839	—81,913
Abdul Rahman Khan's Canal ...	...	...		35,095	...	35,095	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	1,579	6,843	—1,579	—6,843
	26,01,451	80,247	26,81,698	2,20,82,899	2,88,528	2,23,71,427	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	...	...	6,08,872	31,81,729	—6,08,872	—31,81,729
GRAND TOTAL ...	31,22,283	1,07,142	32,29,425	4,58,44,012	4,30,028	4,62,74,040	25,35,846	7,76,931	33,12,777	4,01,87,021	2,79,17,087	6,81,04,108	16,39,792	2,70,46,250	16,72,985	4,10,57,858	16,66,403	2,26,87,222	6,582	1,83,70,636

* After deduction of Rs. 313, adjustments by the Civil Department in the figures of the "Owner's rates" reported after the submission of the annual accounts by the Examiner.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies in the Public Works Department,—No. 856I, dated 11th March 1881.

READ—

Revenue Report of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab, for the year 1879-80.

The results of the irrigation in the year under review have been fairly successful, although there is a slight falling off of 0·38 per cent. in the net revenue based on the assessments as compared with those of 1878-79. The collections show an increase of 0·69 per cent.

2. The reduction is due to the falling off in the area irrigated, the previous year having been one of comparative drought,—1,418,270 acres were watered, while in the current year only 1,220,344 acres received water. The reduction on the permanent canals was entirely on the Western Jumna Canal. But after visiting the country the Lieutenant-Governor cannot think it wholly a matter of regret that the irrigation in the districts traversed by this canal should fall off. He has no doubt that it will be renewed in due time, and that then the people will take no more water than they really require. Before the new settlement they were forced by the high rate of the land revenue assessment to take water,—the land was over-cropped, swamping resulted from excessive irrigation, and the health of the people suffered. The present state of things is the natural result of removing the inducement to irrigate which formerly existed.

3. The increase in the area irrigated from the Bári Doáb Canal is very satisfactory, as is also the reduction in the working expenses. If the amount of water for which this canal was originally designed were available in the cold season, there is little doubt that this would prove a most remunerative work; but even under the present circumstances there is good reason to hope for a fair return for the money invested.

4. One means for securing this result is at present undeveloped. The water power which exists at each of the falls on this canal has not as yet attracted the attention of manufacturers. One new application for water power to work a Woollen Mill has been granted during the year, but there is no doubt that the public are unaware of the vast amount of cheap power available on the numerous falls of this canal, which are situated in a country of great fertility, possessing an abundant supply of labour. The proposed railway which will connect Amritsar with Pathánkot will run near these falls throughout its course, and its construction will doubtless tend greatly to develop the use of the water power.

5. On the inundation canals the results of this year have not been good, owing to the low level of the water. Little snow having fallen on the hills in the previous cold season, the rivers rose late and never at any time reached the level of the previous year.

6. The Capital invested by Government in the Punjab Canals at the end of the year was as follows:—

Canals in operation.—Rs. 2,39,02,613, of which Rs. 5,47,727 was spent during the year.

Canals under construction.—Rs. 1,38,93,775, of which Rs. 19,04,926 was spent during the year.

In addition to the above, contributions have been made by the Native States concerned in the Sirhind Canal, amounting to Rs. 76,94,127, of which Rs. 7,76,772 was expended during the year; So that the total Capital of the canals under construction at the end of the year was Rs. 2,15,87,902, of which Rs. 26,81,698 has been spent during the year.

Suspended Works.—The sum spent on surveys for works, the construction of which has been suspended, amounts to Rs. 7,83,525, so that the total Capital of the canals of the province amounts to Rs. 4,62,74,040, of which Rs. 76,94,127 has been supplied by Native States.

7. The receipts of the year from the canals in operation amounted to Rs. 33,13,090, and the working expenses to Rs. 16,39,792, so that there was a profit of Rs. 16,73,298, or 7 per cent. on the Capital. The profit in the previous year was 6·31 per cent.

8. The above refers to collections; but the assessments for the year amounted to Rs. 34,33,917, and the working expenses to Rs. 16,39,792, so that the net revenue was Rs. 17,94,125, or 7·5 per cent. on the Capital, against 7·88 in the previous year.

9. The interest chargeable against the canals amounted to Rs. 10,57,531, which is Rs. 7,37,594 less than the profit by the assessments, and Rs. 6,15,767 less than that by the collections, so that the net profit of the canals in operation, after paying all charges including interest, was 3·08 by assessments and 2·57 per cent. by collections. The canals which did not pay the full amount of interest were the Upper Sutlej and Indus Canals and the Mádhopur Workshops, which have been closed.

10. The charge for interest on the whole Capital, including that of the suspended works, was Rs. 16,66,403, which is Rs. 1,27,722 less than the profit by the assessments, but Rs. 6,095 in excess of that by the collections of the year.

11. The total interest account up to date shows a balance of revenue from the canals in operation of Rs. 2,15,90,462 excluding, and Rs. 2,14,80,969 including the indirect charges. If the unfinished and suspended works are included, the balance of revenue is reduced to Rs. 1,82,90,240.

12. The area irrigated during the year was 1,220,344 acres, being 197,935 acres less than in the previous year.

The following table shows the area irrigated during the last five years: —

	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1875-76.
AREA IRRIGATED—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Permanent Canals ...	704,003	726,018	774,969	569,194	524,194
Inundation Canals ...	516,341	692,261	549,511	544,888	574,235
TOTAL ...	1,220,344	1,418,279	1,324,480	1,114,032	1,098,429

It will be seen that there was a falling off on both the permanent and inundation canals in the current year. On the former it was due entirely to the Western Jumna Canal, where the decrease was 87,774 acres, while on the Bari Doab there was an increase of 65,759 acres.

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.

13. The area irrigated by this canal was 310,6 86 acres, or 87,774 less than in the previous year, and is one of the worst recorded since 1861. The decrease is due in some measure to a favorable rainy season, and partially to great sickness in the districts and to the alteration in the land revenue settlement. If the people should reduce their irrigation permanently, there would be no difficulty in distributing the water elsewhere, and the tract of country at present irrigated would be benefited by the reduction.

14. The collections of the year show a profit of 13·29 per cent., against 15·27 and 19·39 in the two previous years; the reduction is partially due to the increase of capital caused by the remodelling works.

The decrease since 1869 is 40 per cent., of which about 25 is due to the increased capital and 15 to the decreased irrigation.

15. By the assessments the profit is only 11·96 per cent., against 17·82 in the previous year. The falling off is due to the great reduction in area irrigated during the rabbi.

16. The amount uncollected at the end of the year was Rs. 42,762. This large balance was caused by the disturbance of the district arrangements caused by settlement operations, and will probably not recur.

17. After deducting all charges the balance of revenue over interest on this canal at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 2,52,61,456.

BARI DOAB CANAL.

18. The area irrigated by this canal was 393,317 acres, being an increase of 60,563 acres over that of the previous year. Of this increase, 20,011 acres was on the newly opened branches.

19. The collections of the year show a profit of 4·6 per cent. on the capital invested, against 3·16 and 1·12 in the two previous years.

20. The assessments show a profit of 5·90 per cent., against 4·28 and 2·49 in the previous years.

21. The balance uncollected at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 17,006.

22. The net profits were Rs. 16,357 in excess of the interest charge. The balance of interest against the canal up to the end of the year was Rs. 60,11,801.

23. The charge for the establishment of the canal has been reduced from Rs. 1·26 per acre in 1876-77 to Rs. ·718 in the current year, and the whole working expenses from Rs. 2·73 to 1·18 excluding, and Rs. 1·27 including the book charges, which have been brought forward in this year for the first time. The establishments were carefully revised at the end of the year, and it is believed there will again be a reduction under this head in the ensuing year.

24. The duty of the water on this canal was unfavorably compared by the Government of India with that of other canals. It has been explained in the Chief Engineer's report that as the duty to be done by the water is to supply the difference between the amount of rain-fall and the quantity necessary to mature a crop, it must always be less in a district where the rain-fall is small than in one where it is greater. Besides this, while on other canals the full quantity of water for the rabbi irrigation is available throughout the season, on this canal the supply falls far below the requisite amount in the month of December, the most critical period of the season. An increased supply is generally available in February and March, which allows of fuller irrigation being given to the crops in those months; this although it increases the weight of the grain produced does not, except under most exceptional circumstances, lead to any increase in the area irrigated. For instance, in 1877-78 when there was no rise in the river, the duty obtained from the supply available, only 1,130 cubic feet per second, was 160·47 acres per cubic foot entering the canal; while in the current year, when there was a rise of the river in February, the average supply rose 2,073 cubic feet per second; and the duty was only 117·7 acres, but then the available supply in December was only 1,713 cubic feet per second. In February and March the supply rose to 2,156 and 2,908 cubic feet respectively, but there was only an increase of 18,944 acres out of 224,685 in consequence, while the duty of the water had to be calculated on the larger supply.

25. The proportion of the gross area irrigated in each village varies very much; tabular statements are appended to the report, and a more complete one is under preparation. There is no reason as yet to suppose that there has been any rise in the springs along the canal line

sufficient to have a deleterious effect on the community, although in many villages the area irrigated is 50 per cent. of the total area, and in some cases even more.

26. Careful enquiries have been made regarding the falling off in the irrigation between 1869 and 1878; indeed, the point had attracted notice before it was remarked on by the Government of India. The substitution of water advantage rate for land revenue, and the demand for five years' arrears of that rate made in 1870, doubtless had some effect. The two worst years of the series, 1875-76 and 1876-77, were seasons of excessive rain-fall, and the heavy cost of repairs to the head works prevented money being available for thorough clearance of the canal until 1877-78, since which year there has been a great increase in the area irrigated.

UPPER SUTLEJ INUNDATION CANALS.

27. The profit on these canals was only 0·72 per cent., against 8·54 in the previous year. The interest account shows a balance of loss for the year, amounting to Rs. 19,437 or 3·42 per cent. on the capital. The total amount of interest unpaid at the end of the year was Rs. 5,01,545.

28. The area irrigated was 99,474 acres, or 33,484 acres less than in the previous year. The falling off was entirely due to the state of the river which rose late and subsided early, which is the most unfavorable action for the success of these inundation canals. The late rise affects the area of cotton sown and the early subsidence that of wheat. The area under rise appears to be steadily increasing.

29. Although the actual returns from these canals are small, they are of great benefit to the districts through which they pass, as without them cultivation would be almost impossible.

LOWER SUTLEJ AND CHENAB INUNDATION CANALS.

30. The profit on these canals was 170·27 per cent., against 140·19 in the previous year. This is entirely due to the revision of the land revenue assessment, whereby the amount credited to the canals was raised by Rs. 39,437. This will be still further increased when the new settlement comes into full operation, as the share allotted to the canal is Rs. 3,11,002, but this full amount will only be realized in favorable seasons; there will generally be some deductions, but the increase of Rs. 1,13,609 in the fixed amount due to the canals is a most satisfactory result of the working of the last 20 years.

31. The area irrigated was less than the average of the last five years by 22,667 acres and than that of the previous year by 63,599 acres. This was due, as in the case of the Upper Sutlej Canals, to the state of the rivers, which never in any one month rose to the level of the previous year and were very late in rising at all. This caused the total failure of the indigo crop; but there was an increase over the average in the rabbi crops, as the high prices induced the people to cultivate a larger area.

32. The cost to the irrigators was Rs. 1·71 per acre which is the highest since 1873-74, when it was Rs. 2·09. This was due to the increased land assessment, and it is not probable that the rate will ever again be as low as it was in 1878-79, Rs. 1·3 per acre.

33. The total profit on these canals up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 37,89,534.

INDUS CANALS, DERA GHAZI KHAN.

34. The loss on these canals amounted to 18·27 per cent. on the capital, against 19·54 in the previous year; but this again was abnormal, the loss in the two preceding years having been 12·07 and 5·05 respectively. The total loss up to date has been Rs. 2,42,636.

The loss of the two last years was due to the severe damage done to all the works in 1878, the cost of which was partly paid in the current year, as it was impossible to complete the repairs in the one season.

35. The area irrigated was 144,377 acres, being 64,551 acres less than in the previous year, due, as on all other inundation canals, to the low state of the rivers.

36. There was a loss to Government in the current year of Rs. 7,739 on the fixed amount for the half share of the silt clearance, Rs. 45,000. During the seven years for which this sum has been fixed the total loss has been Rs. 50,918. It has been raised to Rs. 54,000 for the ensuing year.

37. The capital and maintenance charges of the embankments and canals have been shown separately for this year, but the Civil authorities state that there are no cultivated lands protected by the embankments which are not charged with canal revenue.

SHAHPUR CANALS.

38. The profit on these canals was 5·51 per cent. on the capital, against 28·93 in the previous year; after deducting the interest charge the profit was still 1·19 per cent. At the end of the year the receipts exceeded the charges including interest by Rs. 22,560 on a capital of Rs. 40,460.

39. The area irrigated was only 4,487 acres, not half that of the previous year; but owing to high prices the result to the people was not so disastrous, as the value of the crops is esti-

mated at Rs. 57,965 against Rs. 66,785 in the previous year. The reduction in area was due to the low state of the river.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

H. W. GULLIVER, *Major-General, R.E.,*
Joint-Secretary to Government, Punjab, P. W. D.,
Irrigation Branch.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REVENUE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1879-80.

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.

The expenditure on new work during the year was Rs. 4,33,510, which raised the Capital invested to Rs. 69,19,372 excluding and Rs. 70,01,325 including book charges.

2. The amount spent on Works, Tools and Plant, and Establishment, after deducting the receipts on Capital Account, and the reduction of suspense balances, was Rs. 4,10,570. The remainder, Rs. 22,940, consists of the book charges for capitalization of abatement of land revenue and leave and pension allowances.

3. The principal expenditure was on the New Main Line, Rs. 88,271; New Delhi Branch, Rs. 2,28,517; Distributaries, Rs. 21,559.

4. The Revenue Account is as follows:—

Expenditure.		Rs.	Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.
Extensions and Improvements ...		8,714	Water-rates	9,67,453	
Maintenance and Repairs ...		1,28,646	Owners' rates... ...	1,12,238	
Compensation		3,565			10,79,691
Establishment—	Rs.		Miscellaneous		51,169
Direction ...	52,403		Land revenue collected in Civil Department...		2,75,835
Executive ...	1,31,662				
Revenue ...	64,986				
Fees on collection ...	42,564				
Plantations ...	520				
		2,92,135			
Tools and Plant		3,062			
Refunds		116			
Total Works ...		4,36,238			
Book charges—					
Leave and pension allowances...		39,394			
Total Working Expenses ...		4,75,632			
Balance Revenue ...		9,31,063			
Total ...		14,06,695	Total ...		14,06,695

The balance of receipts is thus Rs. 9,70,457 excluding, and Rs. 9,31,063 including the book charges.

5. The profit is 13·29 per cent. on the Capital invested at the end of the year. The regular diminution in profit from 1869 to the present time, viz., from 53·65 to 13·29 per cent., is due principally to the Capital expenditure on remodelling the canal for the improvement of the state of the country, on which Rs. 45,55,664 has been spent in the interval. The profit on the old Capital would this year have been 38·07 per cent. The remaining difference is due to the decrease in irrigation caused by a favorable rainy season, and the alteration in the land revenue settlement, which has induced people to try whether they can do without irrigation now that they only pay the owners' rates when they take the water. Should the deduction be permanent, the water can be distributed elsewhere, and it will be a benefit to the country, of which by far too large a proportion is now irrigated. The present year has been one of the worst on record for the canal, as in only two years since 1861 has the area irrigated been less than in 1879-80.

6. The interest charge for the year is Rs. 3,02,134, and the balance of profit, Rs. 6,68,823 excluding, and Rs. 6,28,929 including the book charges, and the result to the end of the year, after paying all charges, a profit of Rs. 2,53,00,850.

7. The account of the book credit to be given to the Canal Department for land revenue on assigned lands which have been granted to Jágírdárs was not received in time for incorporation in the year's accounts. It is as follows:—

	Rs.
Amount due to the end of 1877-78	7,78,216
Estimated amount for 1878-79	27,117
Total ...	8,05,333

which makes the total profit up to date, Rs. 2,61,06,183.

8. The charge for extensions and improvements included the erection of one inspection bungalow, additions to another, and a well at a third.

9. The following table shows a comparison of the maintenance charges for five years:—

———	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extensions and Improvements	8,714	12,974	3,983	4,536	521
Maintenance and Repairs	1,32,211	1,33,916	1,43,019	1,22,752	1,19,885
Establishment, including fees on collection ...	2,92,135	2,62,932	2,63,853	2,54,895	2,47,038
Tools and Plant	3,062	5,263	6,263	3,322	5,340
Profit and Loss	...	311	...	...	...
Refunds, including Land Revenue ...	116	39	1,607	3,868	2,374
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES ...	4,36,238	4,15,435	4,18,725	3,89,373	3,75,158
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Area irrigated	310,686	398,460	507,974	366,482	309,955
Rate per 100 acres	140	104	82	106	121

This comparison shows fairly the difference between the cost of maintenance in good and bad years, as in 1877-78, when the area irrigated was the largest on record; the rate was 82 per 100 acres in 1875-76 and 1879-80, the two worst; the rates were 121 and 144 respectively.

The only item of the above in which there is any great increase over previous years is the Establishment. This is partly due to less Capital expenditure which in a mixed division causes a larger proportion of the cost to be thrown on maintenance, and to considerable expenditure on the provision of the maps prepared under the new settlement.

10. The account above given shows the water-rates as Rs. 9,67,453, and the miscellaneous receipts as Rs. 51,169. But the amounts will more properly be Rs. 9,63,620 and Rs. 55,002, as the charge on the Najafgarh Jhil lands, amounting to Rs. 3,833, which is not water-rate proper due to the working of the canal supply, but a charge made on lands flooded in the rainy season and cultivated in the cold weather, has been included in the water-rates. The collections of the past five years have been—

	Rs.
1879-80	10,18,622
1878-79	11,80,564
1877-78	9,92,106
1876-77	8,78,133
1875-76	10,08,717

They vary with area irrigated, those of 1878-79 being due to the abnormally large crop in the cold weather of 1877, the largest on record.

11. The balance unrealized at the end of the year was Rs. 42,762, which is an improvement on that of the previous year, Rs. 67,599, but still much in excess of that of 1877-78, Rs. 16,352. This is in a great measure due to the disturbance of arrangements due to settlement operations, and will probably not occur in future.

12. The actual cash transactions of the year have hitherto been under report, *i. e.*, collections and disbursements; but now turning to operations of the year, *i. e.*, irrigation and assessment, it will be seen that there is again a large falling off in water-rate of Rs. 1,73,387 due to several causes—1st, the people returning from Hardwár brought cholera back with them, which was rather severe in the Hissár District at the time of sowing the kharif; but the principal falling off is in the rabbi, and this is accounted for by the opportune falls of rain which enabled the cultivators to sow without artificial irrigation. Then the canal was closed from 1st January to 10th February for emergent repairs which had been delayed for two years, and just as it was re-opened, and the demand for first watering commenced, down came three days' rain all over the district and stopped irrigation.

The principal cause, however, of the decrease is without doubt due to the new settlement, for it has almost entirely taken place in the newly settled tracts; for instance, in the Karnál Division the falling-off is in the Karnál Tahsíl; in the Hánsi Division it is in the Karnál and Rohtak Districts; and in the Delhi Division, which has been settled throughout, there is a decrease of over 50,000 acres.

All radical changes of the nature lately introduced necessarily upset the people. Nearly 40 years ago the last settlement was made which forced the cultivators to pay a fixed water-rate in the shape of enhanced land revenue, and whether they wished it or not, they were obliged to take canal-water to be able to pay this heavy tax. Even though they saw their lands deteriorating under the effects of incessant saturation, they were obliged to go on irrigating, for the moment they stopped canal-water the *banniah* stopped their supplies, for he at any rate knew they had no chance without it of paying their heavy jama.

The new settlement has released the people from this fixed water-rate, and the land has rest; the moment the burden was eased from their shoulder they determined to enjoy their

liberty, and it will take some little time for them to settle down. The *banniahs*, however, will not let them long remain idle, but they must be allowed to feel their way.

In my opinion this release from a fixed water-rate will be an immense benefit, and go a long way towards relieving the country of its water-logging and consequent malaria and general insanitary condition, and although loss of revenue may be a temporary inconvenience, the ultimate gain, both to land and revenue, will be decided and permanent.

13. The assessments for the last four years are given below :—

—	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Water-rate from irrigation	8,44,064	10,17,451	11,91,862	9,16,244
Miscellaneous receipts by sale of water ...	2,649	1,700	2,726	3,161
Water-supply for domestic purposes	1,268	2,095	2,036	676
Plantations	13,010	14,829	16,394	14,233
Other canal produce	2,677	2,404	2,041	3,883
Water-power	6,108	112	11,648	15,287
Navigation receipts	14,654	8,709	10,364	8,341
Rent of buildings	1,077	842	936	812
Fines	4,375	6,291	7,124	6,150
Miscellaneous	9,184	4,217	2,847	2,359
TOTAL ...	55,002	41,199	56,116	54,902
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,99,066	10,58,650	12,47,978	9,71,146

14. The miscellaneous revenue has improved by Rs. 13,803 over that of the previous year, but is only about the same as in former years.

The items on which the increase occurred are ;—Water-power Rs. 6,000, caused by the letting of the Delhi mills, which, owing to the great demand for irrigation, having caused a a loss in 1877-78, could not be let in 1878-79. In navigation rates Rs. 6,000 due to the increased number of sleepers sent down, and this would have been much larger but for the reduction of rates since re-adjusted.

The increase in miscellaneous has been explained above.

The other differences are inconsiderable.

15. The working of the canal is given in detail as follows for four years :—

—	1879-80.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1876-77.	
AREA IRRIGATED—	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	
Khárif	174,172		204,388		215,135		175,729	
Per cent.	56·05		51·29		42·34		47·95	
Rabbi	136,514		194,072		292,839		190,753	
Per cent.	43·95		48·71		57·65		52·05	
TOTAL ...	310,686		398,460		507,974		366,482	
Rain-fall	10·4″ to 36·4″		20·8″ to 33·5″		14″ to 21″		19·3″ to 40·6″	
	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres	
Twice-cropped land	38,110		57,075		85,202		39,298	
DUTY OF WATER PER CUBIC FOOT OF SUPPLY UTILIZED—	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Khárif	89·1	278	103	302	81	228	78	257
Rabbi	72·6	160	91	197	150	324	97	237
DUTY OF WATER PER CUBIC FOOT OF SUPPLY AT HEAD—	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	
Khárif	79·6		100·8		81		...	
Rabbi	61·6		90·1		149		...	
SUPPLY ENTERING CANAL—	Cubic feet per second.		Cubic feet per second.		Cubic feet per second.		Cubic feet per second.	
Khárif	2,188		2,026		2,579		2,204	
Rabbi	2,216		2,152		1,930		1,937	
SUPPLY UTILIZED—								
Khárif	1,955		1,976		2,505		2,009	
Rabbi	1,878		2,124		1,913		1,684	
LOSS OF WATER—								
Khárif	233		50		74		195	
Rabbi	338		38		17		253	
NUMBER OF VILLAGES IRRIGATED—								
Khárif	676		677		693		654	
Rabbi	619		699		680		626	
AVERAGE WATER-RATE PER ACRE IRRIGATED—	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Khárif	3·12		2·92		2·66		2·94	
Rabbi	2·19		2·16		2·12		2·09	

16. The decrease in area irrigated has before been explained. The area of twice-cropped land has fallen with the total area.

The rain-fall was more varied, but the irrigated area still follows it; the smallest fall was 10·4″ at Hissár, where the usual area was irrigated; in Delhi, where 36·4″ fell, there was an immense falling off in artificial irrigation.

The duty of water is given as directed by Inspector-General for both the supply entering at the head and the supply utilized; but, as explained last year, the large amount of drainage falling into the canal upsets exact calculations except in a season of drought.

The amount of water lost by being passed out at the escapes shows how small the actual demand was.

The water-rate per acre irrigated varies with the class of crops sown, which again are dependent on the demands of the market.

The falls of rain were very opportune, and many of the crops that took a first watering were matured without artificial irrigation, and only paid the *paleve* rate: this was specially the case in the Delhi Division.

17. The following table gives areas for four years of the principal crops:—

Crops.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugar-cane	46,973	44,006	42,135	34,602
Rice	44,076	48,383	34,733	46,047
Cotton	63,201	76,286	65,989	76,616
Wheat	103,470	140,374	206,361	143,072

There is a slight increase in sugar-cane, but a falling off in all the rest, principally in wheat.

18. The usual table of times of sowing, reaping and periods of watering is here given:—

Crops.	Time of sowing.	Time of reaping.	Earliest date of watering.	Latest date of watering.
Sugar-cane	February to April ...	November to February	1st March ...	28th February.
Cotton	March to June ...	September to December	Ditto ...	31st March.
Rice	May to July ...	September to October ...	1st May ...	31st October.
Jowár	June to August ...	Ditto ...	1st June ...	15th September.
Indian-corn	May to August ...	October ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Wheat	October to December ...	April to May ...	1st October ...	31st March.
Barley	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Gram	September to December	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

19. Cost of measurements and preparation of demand statements, including the area of Najafgarh Jhil, was—

Particulars.	Measurements.				Cost and area measured.				Demand statements.					
	Kharif.		Rabbi.		Kharif.		Rabbi.		Last batch submitted.		Kharif.		Rabbi.	
	Commenced.	Completed.	Commenced.	Completed.	Area and amount.	Rate per 100 acres.	Area and amount.	Rate per 100 acres.	Kharif.	Rabbi.	Cost.	Rate per 100 acres.	Cost.	Rate per 100 acres.
	1879.	1879.	1880.	1880.		Rs.		Rs.	1879.	1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karnál ...	15th Sep.	10th Nov.	5th March	1st May	148 / 15,767	0·90	136 / 10,566	1·28	12th Dec.	22nd June	63	0·39	42	0·40
Hánsi ...	8th „	23rd „	18th Feb.	4th „	1,104 / 89,207	1·23	1,046 / 92,876	1·12	15th „	15th „	485	0·54	466	0·50
Delhi ...	15th June 15th Sep.	14th Aug. 21st Nov.	5th March	21st April	1,203 / 69,756	1·72	707 / 33,832	2·08	15th „	26th May	625	0·89	371	1·09
Whole Canal ...	...	...	...	...	2,460 / 174,730	1·41	1,888 / 137,276	1·37	...	...	1,173	0·61	879	0·64

Including expenditure on Najafgarh Jhil the expenditure was Rs. 361 less than last year; the rates were higher owing to a smaller and more scattered area having to be measured, for which the measuring establishment remained practically the same.

The demand statements for the last rabbi have been sent in duplicate to facilitate the collection of owner's rate.

The work done by measuring parties is better throughout the Circle—

Karnal Division.		Hansi Division.		Delhi Division.	
Kharif.	Rabbi.	Kharif.	Rabbi.	Kharif.	Rabbi.
Acres. 115	Acres. 140	Acres. 146	Acres. 165	Acres. 146	Acres. 165

Of this 437 acres were checked by European Officers and 2,071 by Deputy Collectors.

20. The value of crops irrigated during the year amounted to Rs. 1,16,07,891, of which the principal crops were estimated as follows :—

	Rs.
Sugar-cane	51,15,054
Rice	10,55,590
Cotton	17,86,485
Wheat	25,25,550

21. The following table of rain-fall at some of the principal stations shows that there was rain generally throughout the Canal Districts in August and September, to allow of the crops being got in. Again in December and January there was enough for a first watering, and in February, as before stated, rain fell again just as the canal was re-opened after silt-clearance. Consequently the demand for artificial irrigation was not great.

Months.	Umballa District.			Karnal District.		Rohtak District.			Hissar District.		Delhi District.	
	Hathnikund.	Dádúpur.	Kanjnán.	Karnál.	Pánipát.	Rohtak.	Sámpla.	Gohana.	Hissar.	Hánsi.	Delhi.	Sonepat.
Kharif.												
April 1879 ...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May " ...	...	0·26	0·70	0·02	...	...	0·10	...	0·20	0·20	...	...
June " ...	8·38	4·84	2·13	3·19	2·60	3·30	1·90	2·80	0·90	...	8·20	2·30
July " ...	9·75	5·70	5·36	8·70	11·40	2·60	5·30	4·90	0·40	0·80	16·80	7·10
August " ...	15·13	15·23	10·48	8·02	6·50	10·80	11·00	11·00	7·30	9·00	8·10	10·70
September " ...	1·77	0·85	0·58	1·20	1·70	2·50	3·50	2·25	1·40	1·20	1·80	0·80
Total ...	35·12	26·88	19·25	21·13	22·20	19·20	21·80	20·95	10·20	11·20	34·90	20·90
Rabbi.												
October 1879 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10
November " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December " ...	0·93	0·38	0·44	0·16	0·50	0·95	1·50	0·65	...	...	1·20	1·60
January 1880 ...	1·29	1·05	1·80	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...
February " ...	3·30	4·25	4·30	1·90	1·00	0·80	...	0·50	0·20	0·70	0·20	0·60
March " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5·52	5·68	6·54	2·17	1·50	1·75	1·50	1·15	0·20	0·70	1·50	2·30
GRAND TOTAL, 1879-80 ...	40·64	32·56	25·79	23·30	23·70	20·95	23·30	22·10	10·40	11·90	36·40	23·20
GRAND TOTAL, 1878-79 ...	41·08	33·54	22·86	27·90	24·20	19·50	22·20	22·70	20·80	24·40	32·50	19·40

22. As already stated, the Najafgarh Jhíl has been amalgamated with the Delhi Division, and here it need only be stated that the jhíl remained low till September, when the water in it rose to 10 feet, and it remained high throughout the cold weather, so that there was practically little or no rabbi crop; the area irrigated was kharíf 558 and rabbi 790, total 1,348 acres.

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.

Statement of Areas of Crops Irrigated, and Estimated Value of Produce, during the year 1879-80.

Name of Crop.	Karnal Division.							Hansi Division.							Delhi Division.							Whole Circle.
	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Total value of produce.
KHARIF, 1879.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Rs.
Class I—																						
Gardens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,079	196	2,275	...	...	Rs. 80 per acre.	1,82,000	1,82,000
Sugar-cane	1,664	550	2,214	13 16 0	29,668	0 9 12	1,21,715	11,566	336	11,902	32 0 0	380,864	0 12 0	12,69,546	31,516	1,341	32,857	34 0 0	1,117,138	0 12 0	37 23,793	51,15,054
Total ...	1,664	550	2,214	13 16 0	29,668	...	1,21,715	11,566	336	11,902	32 0 0	380,864	...	12,69,546	33,595	1,537	35,132	...	1,117,138	...	39,05,793	52,97,054
Class II—																						
Cereals—Rice	10,323	104	10,437	13 26 6	142,569	0 23 12	2,40,116	21,569	3	21,572	7 15 0	59,093	0 30 0	2,12,124	12,064	3	12,067	25 0 0	301,675	0 20 0	6,03,350	10,55,590
Drugs—Tobacco	3	39	42	19 9 10	808	0 7 0	4,617	...	1	1	14 5 0	14	0 16 0	35	24	29	53	10 0 0	530	0 8 0	2,650	7,302
Spices—Chillies	2	1	3	20 0 0	60	0 3 4	732	119	158	277	21 20 0	5,955	0 30 0	7,940	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,672
Miscellaneous—Vegetables ...	28	26	54	80 0 0	4,320	1 0 0	4,320	77	97	174	32 0 0	5,568	1 10 0	4,454	557	46	603	...	...	Rs. 50 per acre.	30,150	38,924
Singharas (water-nuts) ...	137	...	137	17 0 0	2,332	0 10 12	8,676	46	...	46	31 10 0	1,437	0 16 0	3,593	118	...	118	80 0 0	9,440	1 0 0	9,440	21,709
Melons ...	107	42	149	80 0 0	11,920	0 32 0	14,900	91	89	180	20 20 0	3,690	1 0 0	3,690	9	2	11	80 0 0	880	1 0 0	880	19,470
Total ...	10,610	212	10,822	...	162,009	...	2,73,361	21,902	348	22,250	...	175,757	...	2,31,836	12,772	80	12,852	...	312,525	...	6,46,470	11,51,667
Class III—																						
Fibres—Cotton	995	671	1,666	6 4 13	10,196	0 3 8	1,16,250	42,320	2,416	44,718	7 10 0	324,205	0 13 0	9,97,555	15,781	1,036	16,817	3 0 0	50,451	0 3 0	6,72,680	17,86,485
Dyes—Indigo	170	2	172	0 4 0	17	0 0 9	1,259	1,675	4	1,679	0 5 0	210	0 0 8	16,790	190	16	206	7 0 0	1,442	Rs. 50 per maund.	72,100	90,149
Oil-seeds—Toria	14	1	15	4 0 0	60	0 16 0	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Fodder—Lucerne grass ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	88	314	437 20 0	137,375	0 8 0	27,475	7	...	7	50 0 0	350	2 0 0	175	27,650
Total ...	1,179	674	1,853	...	10,273	...	1,17,659	44,203	2,508	46,711	...	461,790	...	10,41,820	15,978	1,052	17,030	...	52,243	...	7,44,955	19,04,434
Class IV—																						
Cereals—Maize (Makai) ...	248	1	249	8 0 0	1,992	0 25 2	3,172	202	114	316	7 20 0	2,370	0 25 0	3,792	184	14	198	20 0 0	3,960	0 20 0	7,920	14,884
Jowár (great millet) ...	49	8	57	7 0 0	399	0 27 4	586	4,686	723	5,409	5 25 0	30,425	0 30 0	40,567	1,404	49	1,453	10 0 0	14,530	0 20 0	29,060	70,213
Bájra (spiked „) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	9	116	5 0 0	580	0 25 0	928	69	2	71	12 0 0	852	0 20 0	1,704	2,632
Mundwa	42	30	72	5 0 0	360	0 30 0	481	52	5	57	5 0 0	285	0 20 0	570	1	1	2	12 0 0	24	0 16 0	60	1,111
Gowár	6	1	7	5 0 0	35	1 0 0	35	590	16	606	5 0 0	3,030	0 32 0	3,788	32	1	33	22 0 0	726	0 25 0	1,162	4,985
Kangni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	2	25	5 0 0	125	0 10 0	500	87	20	107	5 0 0	535	0 16 0	1,338	1,838
Chína	206	125	331	5 0 0	1,655	0 30 0	1,207	4	...	4	8 0 0	32	0 8 0	160	564	100	664	12 0 0	7,968	0 16 0	19,920	21,287
Koda	3	...	3	5 0 0	15	1 0 0	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Oil-seeds—Til	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	13	5 0 0	65	0 12 0	217	1	...	1	20 0 0	20	0 10 0	80	297
Pulses—Urad	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	68	4 0 0	272	0 16 0	680	61	...	61	12 0 0	732	0 15 0	1,952	2,632
Moth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	19	3 15 0	61	0 25 0	102	4	...	4	10 0 0	40	0 22 0	73	175
Beans (lobia) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3 10 0	6	0 16 0	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Fibres—Hemp	58	1	59	4 0 0	236	0 8 0	1,180	203	12	215	4 0 0	860	0 10 0	3,440	35	1	36	5 0 0	180	0 8 0	900	5,520
Fodder—Chari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	3	223	22 0 0	4,906	4 0 0	1,227	1,227
Country grass ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	50 0 0	350	1 20 0	233	184	11	195	60 0 0	11,700	4 0 0	2,925	3,158
Total ...	612	16	778	...	4,692	...	6,676	5,973	884	6,857	...	38,464	...	54,993	2,846	202	3,048	...	46,273	...	68,321	1,29,990
Carried over ...	14,065	1,602	15,657	...	266,642	...	5,19,411	83,644	4,076	67,720	...	1,056,875	...	25,98,195	65,791	2,871	68,082	...	1,528,079	...	33,65,539	84,83,145

Statement of Areas of Crops Irrigated—concluded.

Name of Crop.	Karnal Division.							Hansi Division.							Delhi Division.							Whole Circle.
	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Total value of produce.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Rs.
KHARIF—*concluded.*																						
Brought forward ...	14,065	1,602	15,657	...	206,642	...	5,19,411	83,644	4,076	87,720	...	1,056,875	...	25,98,195	65,191	2,871	68,062	...	1,528,079	...	53,65,539	84,83,145
Class V—																						
Fallow lands	89	11	110	...	...	...	...	1,436	51	1,487	...	...	...	...	1,092	44	1,136	...	...	...	...	...
Total Kharif, 1879 ...	14,154	1,613	15,767	...	206,642	...	5,19,411	85,080	4,127	89,207	...	1,056,875	...	25,98,195	66,283	2,915	69,198	...	1,528,079	...	53,65,539	84,83,145
RABBI.																						
Class I—																						
Gardens	136	24	160	...	...	Rs. 80 per acre.	12,800	780	218	998	50 0 0	...	...	49,900	35	8	43	...	...	Rs. 80 per acre.	3,440	66,140
Class II—																						
Drugs—Tobacco	11	6	17	9 24 0	157	0 7 0	897	153	173	326	8 0 0	2,608	0 12 0	8,693	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,590
Poppy head ...	13	17	30	1 0 0	30	0 10 0	1,481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,481
Spices—Ajwan (*Ptychotis*) ...	6	...	6	2 0 0	12	0 6 4	77	129	75	204	5 0 0	1,020	0 7 0	5,829	57	2	59	6 0 0	354	0 8 0	1,770	7,676
Dhania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	22	93	5 0 0	465	10 0 0	1,860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,860
Hallow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8	5 0 0	40	0 16 0	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Methi (*Trigonella*) ...	25	17	42	6 0 0	252	0 16 0	630	838	164	1,002	5 0 0	5,010	0 18 0	11,133	583	42	625	4 0 0	2,500	0 8 0	12,500	24,263
Miscellaneous—Vegetables ...	3	5	8	80 0 0	640	1 0 0	640	196	259	455	80 0 0	36,400	0 30 0	48,533	144	15	159	...	...	Rs. 50 per acre.	7,950	57,123
Onion ...	5	5	10	80 0 0	800	0 20 8	1,566	162	254	416	80 0 0	33,280	1 30 0	19,017	...	1	1	35 0 0	25	3 0 0	8	20,591
Carrots ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	15	20 0 0	300	4 0 0	75	75
Melons ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	16	80 0 0	1,280	0 30 0	1,707	3	...	3	80 0 0	240	1 0 0	240	1,947
Total ...	63	50	113	...	1,891	...	5,291	1,569	951	2,520	...	80,103	...	96,872	790	72	862	...	3,419	...	22,543	1,24,706
Class III—																						
Cereals—Wheat	4,956	1,743	6,699	12 0 0	80,388	0 16 0	1,98,244	63,166	6,293	69,469	8 0 0	555,672	0 18 0	12,34,826	24,529	2,783	27,312	20 0 0	546,240	0 20 0	10,92,480	25,23,550
Barley	2,333	330	2,663	15 0 0	39,945	0 29 0	54,683	2,602	379	2,981	9 0 0	26,829	0 35 0	30,662	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,345
Gram	488	8	496	12 0 0	6,312	0 18 5	13,819	12,864	189	13,053	6 0 0	78,318	0 30 0	1,04,424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,18,243
Mixed grains—Wheat and gram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	160	7 0 0	1,120	0 26 0	1,723	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,723
Barley and gram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	...	181	7 0 0	1,267	0 32 0	1,584	4,033	59	4,092	20 0 0	81,840	0 24 0	1,36,400	1,37,984
Barley and masúr	34	...	34	12 0 0	408	0 24 6	669	800	43	843	9 0 0	7,587	0 20 0	15,174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,843

Oil-seeds—Sarson ...	...	1	2	3	3 0 0	9	0 10 0	36	74	8	82	5 0 0	410	0 17 0	965	3	...	3	8 0 0	24	0 16 0	60	1,061
Karár ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1 0 0	2	1 10 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Toria ...	...	75	8	83	3 0 0	249	0 16 0	623	3	...	3	6 0 0	18	0 28 0	26	1	1	2	8 0 0	16	0 22 0	29	678
Linseed ...	...	9	...	9	3 0 0	27	0 12 0	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Pulses—Masár ...	...	146	44	190	10 0 0	1,900	0 19 4	3,948	948	58	1,006	9 0 0	9,054	0 16 0	22,635	219	25	244	10 0 0	2,440	0 12 0	8,133	34,716
Peas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	8 0 0	40	0 16 0	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Fodder—Lucerne grass	...	1	...	1	40 0 0	40	2 0 0	20	274	92	366	90 0 0	32,940	3 0 0	10,980	8	1	9	50 0 0	450	2 0 0	225	11,225
TOTAL	...	8,048	2,135	10,178	...	129,278	...	2,72,132	81,078	7,063	88,141	...	713,257	...	14,23,100	28,713	2,869	31,662	...	631,010	...	12,37,327	29,33,559
CLASS IV—																							
Cereals—China ...	...	29	3	32	5 0 0	160	0 30 0	213	14	5	19	10 0 0	190	0 30 0	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	366
Fodder—Harra ...	...	4	...	4	50 0 0	200	1 0 0	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Country grass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1	24	50 0 0	1,200	8 0 0	150	40	1	41	60 0 0	2,460	4 0 0	615	765
Chari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	50 0 0	50	5 0 0	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
TOTAL	...	33	3	36	...	360	...	413	38	6	44	...	1,440	...	313	40	1	41	...	2,460	...	615	1,341
CLASS V—																							
Fallow lands ...	...	60	19	79	...	...	...	...	1,148	27	1,175	...	...	...	...	459	3	462	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL RABBI	...	8,335	2,231	10,566	...	130,729	...	2,90,636	84,613	8,265	92,878	...	794,800	...	15,70,185	30,117	2,953	33,070	...	636,889	...	12,63,925	31,24,745
TOTAL KHARIF	...	14,154	1,613	15,767	...	206,642	...	5,19,411	85,050	4,127	89,207	...	1,056,875	...	25,98,195	66,283	2,915	69,198	...	1,528,079	...	53,65,539	84,83,146
GRAND TOTAL, 1879-80	...	22,489	3,844	26,333	...	337,371	...	8,10,047	169,693	12,392	182,085	...	1,851,675	...	41,68,380	96,400	5,868	102,268	...	2,164,968	...	66,29,464	1,16,07,891
GRAND TOTAL, 1878-79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,55,03,29

BARI DOAB CANAL.

23. The additions to the Capital during the year were for—

	Rs.
Works	3,384
Book Charges.	
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	2,761
Leave and pension allowances	1,194

making the total up to date Rs. 1,49,61,778.

Rs. 35,731 was spent principally on distributaries, but it was reduced to the above amount by alterations in the suspense balances.

24. The Revenue Account is as follows:—

EXPENDITURE.

		Rs.
Extensions and Improvements ...		1,621
Maintenance and Repairs ...		1,72,601
Compensation		5
Establishment—		
Direction	49,806	
Executive	1,28,079	
Medical	2,026	
Revenue	1,00,081	
Plantations ...	2,497	
	2,82,489	
TOOLS AND PLANT, DEDUCT	—82	
		2,82,407
Refunds		7,514
TOTAL ...		4,64,148
Balance, Profit		7,27,143
Book Charges.—Leave and pension allowances		38,140
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES ...		5,02,288
Balance, Profit		6,89,003
or 4·6 per cent. on the Capital invested.		

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.
Water-rates	8,90,367
Owner's rates	2,24,138
Miscellaneous	76,786
TOTAL ...	11,91,291

25. The interest charge for the year is Rs. 6,72,646, so that there is a balance in favor of the canal amounting to Rs. 16,357, or 0·1 per cent. This is including the book charges, Calculated as in former years without these charges, the profit would have been Rs. 54,497. or 0·36 per cent.

The balance of interest to date is Rs. 60,49,941 against the canal including, and Rs. 60,11,801 excluding the book charges.

26. The statement of the amount to be credited to the canal on account of land revenue due to the canals paid to jágírdárs was received too late from the Financial Commissioner to be included in the accounts, but is as follows:—

	Rs.
Up to the end of 1877-78	1,62,527
Estimated for 1878-79	41,218
	2,03,745

There is also a sum of Rs. 1,33,237 due on account of lands irrigated from the canals, which were formerly irrigated from wells. If these two sums were deducted, the balance of interest due from the canal would be reduced to Rs. 57,12,959.

27. The extensions and improvements consisted in small works on the distributaries.

The following table shows the comparison between the maintenance and repair charges in the two last years:—

	1879-80.	1878-79.	Difference, 1879-80. More.	Difference, 1879-80. Less.
Head Works	78,159	1,40,930	...	62,771
Main Canal	52,932	50,555	2,377	...
Distributaries	39,797	26,477	13,320	...
Drainages	1,713	1,212	501	..
Compensation	5	134	...	129
TOTAL ...	1,72,606	2,19,308	Difference	less 46,702

This is due to reduction in the cost of repairs to the Head Works, as under the other headings it was increased, owing to it being found possible to close the canal for 20 days, during which the temporary repairs below the masonry works on the Main Branch, Upper, were put in good order.

There is also an increase due to the cost of maintenance of the Kasúr and Sobráon Branches being included for the first time.

28. The repairs of the Main Branch, Upper, will always be a heavy charge until it is found possible to put in more permanent works where the levels of the bed have retrograded. There are at present falls varying from four to eight feet below the eight masonry works on this branch, which are only provided for by temporary works consisting of crates filled with bricks arranged in bars across the bed. The demand for water on the lower part of the canal is so constant that without sacrificing the revenue dependent on it the water cannot be shut off long enough to put in permanent works. Ultimately this will have to be done; the retrogression of levels appears now to have reached its limit, and designs for the works will be prepared.

29. The Establishment charges for the year were—Direction, Rs. 49,806, against Rs. 54,205 in the previous year, or Rs. 4,399 less; the Executive, Rs. 2,32,683, against Rs. 1,99,100, or Rs. 33,583 more, making a total excess of Rs. 29,184. This is mostly due to the decrease of expenditure on Capital in the mixed divisions throwing a larger proportion of the charge on to the maintenance.

The total cost of establishment on the canal, including the charge to Capital, was Rs. 2,89,635 this year, against Rs. 2,83,001 in the preceding year; but this includes fees to Lámbardárs and Patwáris, which increase with the revenue.

30. The following table gives a more detailed comparison of the cost of establishments :—

	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1875-76.
ENGINEERING.					
Direction	49,806	54,205	58,420	73,995	65,348
Executive	1,28,079	1,16,543	1,24,866	1,07,064	1,08,527
Medical	2,026	2,065	4,549	8,877	6,432
TOTAL ..	1,79,911	1,72,813	1,87,835	1,89,936	1,80,307
REVENUE.					
Collection and Police	56,485	49,007	44,377	39,549	43,171
Lámbardárs and Patwáris fees ...	43,596	28,242	23,350	24,440	25,125
TOTAL REVENUE ...	1,00,081	77,849	67,727	63,989	68,296
Plantations	2,497	2,643	2,500	2,251	2,238
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,82,489	2,53,305	2,58,062	2,56,176	2,50,836
Area irrigated in acres .	3,93,317	3,27,558	2,66,995	2,02,712	2,14,599
Rate per acre, Establishment ..	·718	·773	·966	1·26	1·17
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES ...	4,64,148	5,14,358	5,23,987	5,53,652	4,80,939
Rate per acre ...	1·18	1·57	1·96	2·73	2·24

Including book charges the working expenses amount to Rs. 5,02,288, or 1·27 per acre. I have shown this separately, as the comparison with previous years, when the book charges were not included, would not be correct. It will be seen that there is a great reduction in the cost of maintenance per acre, both in establishment and working expenses, in the last two years.

31. The following table shows the results of the operations for five years, both according to collections and assessments :—

		1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1875-76.
INCOME—COLLECTIONS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates		8,90,367	7,33,976	5,07,855	5,19,461	7,01,724
Miscellaneous		76,786	71,857	61,182	73,235	70,161
Land Revenue		2,24,138	1,77,380	1,19,028	1,07,302	1,66,533
TOTAL * ...		11,91,291	9,83,213	6,88,065	6,99,998	9,38,418
INCOME—ASSESSMENT.						
Water-rates		9,69,021	8,22,524	6,28,451	5,25,296	5,53,336
Miscellaneous		76,786	71,857	61,182	73,235	70,161
Land Revenue		3,39,647	2,54,502	2,14,277	1,53,865	1,79,367
TOTAL ...		13,85,454	11,48,883	9,03,910	7,52,396	8,02,864
Capital invested		1,49,61,778	1,49,54,439	1,48,36,496	1,46,97,271	1,45,16,124
Working expenses*		5,02,288	5,14,358	5,23,987	5,53,652	4,80,939
Area irrigated ...	Acres	393,317	3,27,558	2,66,995	2,02,712	2,14,599
Profit on Capital...						
Collections*		6,89,003	4,68,855	1,64,078	1,46,346	4,57,479
Per cent.		4·60	3·16	1·12	1·01	3·24
Assessments*		8,83,166	6,34,525	3,79,923	1,98,744	3,21,925
Per cent.		5·90	4·28	2·58	1·37	2·28
Interest Charges for the year ...		6,72,646	6,70,077	6,64,980	6,58,943	6,43,912

*These would have shown even a better result had the basis of comparison been the same as in former years, but the book charges, Rs. 38,140, have been added this year for the first time to the working expenses.

It will be seen that there has been a further improvement in the state of the canal over that of last year, and the result is that the collections show a surplus after paying the interest of Rs. 16,357 and the assessments of Rs. 2,10,520, or 1·4 per cent. on the Capital.

32. The owner's rate or land revenue dependent on the canal for the year is as follows :—

Acres in each Class.			Rs.	Rs.
1,016	881 acres @ Re. 1-8	...	1,323	
	135 „ „ half rate	...	102	
				1,425
4,603	4,380 „ „ Re. 1-4	...	5,475	
	223 „ „ half rate	...	139	
				5,614
33,662	30,269 „ „ Re. 1-2	...	34,052	
	3,393 „ „ half rate	...	1,909	
				35,961
198,872	176,106 „ „ Re. 1	...	1,76,106	
	22,766 „ „ half rate	...	11,383	
				1,87,489
155,164	135,926 „ „ 12 annas	...	1,01,944	
	19,238 „ „ half rate	...	7,214	
				1,09,158
393,317	Average rate ·86 Re., or 13 annas 9 pies per acre			3,39,647

The remissions are as follows, but book credits are now allowed for the two first items :—

	Rs.
For Jágír lands	20,109
For land irrigated from wells at time of settlement	52,424
Miscellaneous	3,243
TOTAL ...	75,776

33. The increase in the miscellaneous revenue is Rs. 4,929 over that in the previous year. I am sorry to say the greater portion of it is in fines for the breach of Canal Rules, Rs. 3,754. Rs. 1,066 extra were received for sales of water for miscellaneous purposes. The following table shows the comparison :—

	ITEMS.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	Total for 1879-80.	Total for 1878-79.	DIFFERENCE. More.	DIFFERENCE. Less.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
III.	Miscellaneous receipts from sale of water	521	9,292	9,813	8,747	1,066	...
V.	Receipts from plantations ...	6,988	7,081	14,069	14,831	...	762
VI.	Ditto other produce ...	163	...	162	114	48	...
VII.	Ditto water power or mill rent	13,318	32,441	45,759	45,504	255	...
VIII.	Receipts from navigation works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX.	Ditto rents from buildings ...	550	317	867	586	281	...
X.	Receipts from fines	1,938	3,581	5,519	1,764	3,755	...
XI.	Ditto sundry collections ...	436	161	597	311	286	...
	TOTAL III. TO XI. ...	23,914	52,873	76,786	71,857	4,929	...

In para. 7 of the Resolution on last year's Revenue Report it is asked what prospect there is of a larger use of water-power on this canal. The increase for the year is only Rs. 255, but a company is in treaty for the use of water at the fall on the Gurdaspur road for a woollen mill, but no charge will be made for the first three years.

34. The greater portion of the increase in the revenue is, as usual, due to the increase in the area irrigated, which is 65,759 acres in excess of that of the previous year, which was 60,563 acres in excess of 1877-78. Of last year's increase 16,815 acres was due to the opening of the Kasúr and Sobráon Branches, and the remainder to the development of irrigation on the older branches. In this year the increase is 20,011 acres on the new and the remainder on the old branches.

35. The following table gives information on various points connected with the working of the canals for the last five years :—

AREA IRRIGATED—	1879-80. Acres.	1878-79. Acres.	1877-78. Acres.	1876-77. Acres.	1875-76. Acres.
Kharíf	149,436	116,463	85,664	75,748	92,335
Per cent. ...	30·0	35·6	32·1	37·0	43·0
Rabbi	243,881	211,095	181,331	126,964	122,264
Per cent. ...	62·0	64·4	67·9	63·0	57·0
TOTAL ...	393,317	327,558	266,995	202,712	214,599
Double-cropped land	53,437	33,436	28,062	26,288	25,260
Per cent. ...	13·6	10·2	10·5	13·0	11·8
Rain-fall ...	16·30—38·93	17·85—31·78	17·12—31·89	26·85—45·38	31·53—61·43

SUPPLY ENTERING CANAL—	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.
Kharíf	2,501	2,001	1,823	1,748	1,879
Rabbi	2,073	1,958	1,130	1,342	1,525
SUPPLY UTILIZED—					
Kharíf	2,396	1,821	1,552	1,500	1,607
Rabbi	2,056	1,926	972	862	1,393
LOSS OF WATER—					
Kharíf	105	180	271	248	272
Rabbi	17	32	158	480	132

DUTY OF WATER PER CUBIC FOOT ENTERING CANAL—	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Kharif ...	59·7	172·5	58·20	181·13	46·99	134·46	43·33	145·62	49·14	153·69
Rabbi ...	117·7	259·3	107·81	234·96	160·48	339·22	94·61	201·75	80·17	173·48
UTILIZED—										
Kharif	62·37	180·09	63·95	199·04	55·20	157·94	50·50	169·70	57·46	179·70
Rabbi	118·62	261·43	109·60	238·87	186·56	394·37	147·29	314·10	87·77	189·92

NUMBER OF VILLAGES IRRIGATING—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kharíf	1,113	1,042	951	898	952
Rabbi	1,087	1,053	975	870	888
AVERAGE WATER-RATES PER ACRE IRRIGATED—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kharíf	2·89	3·11	2·86	3·36	3·13
Rabbi	2·20	2·18	2·12	2·14	2·16

The area of double-cropped land has largely increased, but this is always the case when there is a large demand for water.

The rain-fall was less in the lower and more in the upper portion of the district than last year.

The supply entering the canal and utilized is much larger than in former years. This is due to an increased supply being forced into the canal during the kharif and a larger supply being available in the rabbi than usual, owing to a rise of the river in February.

36. The Government of India have asked, in the Resolutions on the Revenue Reports of the last two years, for an explanation of the falling off of the irrigation from 1868-69 up to 1877-78. It is very difficult to explain this. Year by year the difference was not large; 1868-69 was a year of drought, and the steady decrease only came prominently to notice when reviewing the whole of the canal affairs for the Famine Commission. I have made careful enquiry in every way I can think of, and the following is the only explanation I can offer: During this period the retrogression of levels of the bed was in active progress, resulting in extensive deposits of silt in the lower portions of the canal, so that, until the thorough clearance in 1877, a full supply could not be carried. The heavy cost of repairs at the head prevented money for this work being available earlier. During the last two years great attention has been paid to forcing water into the canal and increasing the supply in the kharif, which can be more easily utilized now that the Kasúr and Sobráon Branches are open. In the rabbi I fear but little improvement can be looked for, as the cold-weather supply is always limited. Much of the success of this year's operations was due to the abnormal supply in the river during the spring months. This is all the explanation I can offer as the result of my enquiries.

37. I have entered the duty of water per cubic foot of supply utilized, as well as per cubic foot entering the canal this year as directed. I omitted it last year, as I considered the latter to be the true measure of the work done. A fair duty per cubic foot utilized might be shown, although a large portion of the water entering the canal might be lost.

38. In the last Resolution of the Government of India the duty per cubic foot of water on this canal is compared unfavorably with that on the Ganges, Eastern and Western Jumna Canals. In the first place it should be remembered that the Ganges Canal has been in use for five years longer that this canal, and the Jumna Canals for a still longer period. In the second place, if a crop requires a certain amount of water to mature it, this includes both the water supplied by the canal and that by rain-fall. Where the latter is in excess, the former can be spread over a larger acreage.

For the kharif I find in the returns of the Meteorological Department that the average rain-fall from 1st June to the end of September is—

At Agra ...	... 24·57	Delhi ...	... 21·61	Financial Commissioner's returns.
Meerut ...	... 21·92	Lahore ...	... 13·30	
Allahabad	... 35·12	Amritsar ...	... 19·12	
Roorkee ...	... 34·74	Gurdaspur	... 24·4	

so that about one-third more is supplied by rain-fall in the North-Western Provinces districts than in the Punjab.

But much of the irrigation of the Bári Doáb Canal is in the Chúnián and Kasúr pargannahs of the Lahore District, where the average rain-fall to the end of September is 8·6 and 7·3 inches.

With the Western Jumna Canal no fair comparison can be made until the drainage lines are cleared, for here but a very small proportion of the rain-fall can pass off, because the natural drainage channels of the country are so obstructed.

The drainage has been most carefully attended to in the lining out of the Bári Doáb Canal and Rájbahás, so as not to obstruct the free flow of the rain-fall to its natural outfall.

For all these reasons, I conclude that the same duty can never be expected from the water on the Bári Doáb Canal as on others more favourably situated with regard to rain-fall, although the duty in the Kharíf of the current years was 59·7 acres per cubic foot and in the rabbi of 1877-78, which was a dry year, 160·47.

39. In the 9th para. of the Resolution by Government of India of last year's report a more detailed report is called for the proportion of irrigated to gross area, with the view of showing the maximum proportion which it is possible to irrigate without unduly raising the spring level or causing swamp. Tabular statements are appended showing this proportion for each village in the year of maximum irrigation and in the current year—*vide* Appendices A. and B.

The observations taken of the spring level in the tracts affected by this canal do not as yet show any general rise, but they do show that the level varies with the rain-fall. This would appear to be the natural result, for in years of heavy rain sufficient water to raise a crop, or perhaps even more, falls over the whole surface of both the irrigated and unirrigated villages; while in years when there is a short rain-fall, the full quantity is only spread over the irrigated lands, which, although they may form 50 or 60 per cent. of the area in some villages, are after all a very small portion of the whole district.

The total areas of the districts affected by this canal are as follows :—

	Acres.
Gurdáspur	1,163,589
Amritsar	999,680
Lahore (Cis-Ravi portion)	1,700,000
	Or 3,863,269 acres in all.

In Gurdáspur the average annual rain-fall varies from 50 inches at the foot of the hills to 23 inches at Batála; in Amritsar, from 26 inches to 21 inches; in Lahore, from 31 inches to 16 inches. The utmost area which has as yet been irrigated in all three districts is 393,317 by the Bári Doab Canál, and 34,735 by the Upper Sutlej. The additional quantity of water given to complete what is necessary to raise crops on an area of 428,050 acres cannot cause any rise in the springs comparable to the effect of rain-fall on the whole area when it is much in excess of the average, for instance—

In Gurdáspur station the average fall of 17 years was 33·3: in 1875-76 it was 57·9; in 1876-77, 43 inches.

In Amritsar the average fall is 26·1 inches: in 1875-76 it was 42·1; in 1876-77, 40·7.

In Lahore the average fall is 18·6: in 1875-76 it was 32 inches; in 1876-77 it was 26·6.

N. B.—The statements of rain-fall are taken from a return published by the Financial Commissioner.

The springs rose considerably after these two consecutive years of such heavy rain-fall, but have again subsided.

In my opinion no permanent rise of the springs to any detrimental extent need be expected to follow on the introduction of irrigation into a tract of country so long as the natural drainage is not interfered with.

40. Although the cost of maintenance of the distributaries was not mentioned in the last report, it had not been lost sight of, and great attention was paid to the subject during the last cold season, which will, it is expected, result in a considerable reduction. The following

table shows the average cost of maintenance per mile, both for canal and rájbahás, for the last five years:—

	1879-80.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1875-76.	
	Miles.	Cost.	Miles.	Cost.	Miles.	Cost.	Miles.	Cost.	Miles.	Cost.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Canal	388·5	90	199·5	164	199·5	652	199·5	227	199·5	178
Rájbahá	862	46	706	37	706	61	706	49	706	48

41. The heavy cost of canal repairs in 1877-78 was due to a thorough silt-clearance being made, and the reduction in the present year to less work being required at the heads, and the addition of the mileage of the escapes and of the Kasúr and Sobráon Branches, which have for the first time been brought into the revenue charges. The increase on the distributaries is due to some silt-clearances running from the last into the current year, and the higher cost of repairs on the new rájbahás.

42. The cost of maintenance of the distributaries per mile, the number of pipes in the water-course heads, and average work done, is shown below:

	Rupees.	Miles.	Pipes.	Acres per pipe.
Main Line...	14·06	101·6	485	18·38
Main Branch, Upper	18·34	73·9	344	50·30
Kasúr Branch	80·02	56·5	609	53·84
Sobráon Branch	22·00	39·0	118	34·13
1st Division ...	30·12	271·0	1,556	40·51
Lahore Branch	52·81	282·0	3,273	38·25
Main Branch, Lower	55·11	319·0	4,710	43·53
2nd Division ...	54·03	601·0	7,983	41·37
Total ...	46·65	872·0	9,539	41·23

The length given here is ten miles in excess of that shown in the last para., because the Meean Meer Rájbahá is included, the maintenance of which is not paid by this Department.

It will be seen that the cost of maintenance is higher in the lower than in the upper part of the district, the soil being much worse. The abnormal cost on the Kasúr Branch is due to new channels and bad soil.

The average acreage per pipe has proved to be much in excess of what was allowed for in the distribution. This question will be enquired into and reported on hereafter. A more complete table will found as an appendix (C).

43. The cost of measurements compared with last year was as follows:—

	Chain or Map.	Kharif.										Rabbi.									
		1879-80.					1878-79.					1879-80.					1878-79.				
		Area.	Cost.			Per cent.	Area.	Cost.			Per cent.	Area.	Cost.			Per cent.	Area.	Cost.			Per cent.
		Acres.	Rs.	A.	P.		Acres.	Rs.	A.	P.		Acres.	Rs.	A.	P.		Acres.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1st Division	Chain	29,333	312	10	6	1·06	15,201	210	6	9	1·38	33,713	454	11	4	1·34	31,98	672	7	8	3·0
	Map.																				
2nd Division	Chain	34,000	518	4	7	1·48	30,000	480	4	1	1·6	62,000	548	9	5	0·88	55,000	534	9	5	0·97
	Map.	85,103	890	5	4	1·04	71,362	729	4	6	1·02	148,168	1,171	5	11	0·79	134,111	1,147	3	0	0·85
Total ...	...	120,103	1,408	9	11	1·17	101,362	1,209	8	7	1·09	210,168	1,719	15	4	0·8	189,111	1,681	12	5	0·23
Grand Total ...	...	149,436	1,721	4	5	1·15	116,463	1,419	15	4	1·13	243,881	2,174	10	8	0·89	211,095	2,354	4	1	1·12

44. The cost of preparing demand statements compared with last year was—

	Kharif.						Rabbi.					
	1879-80.			1878-79.			1879-80.			1878-79.		
	Area.	Cost.	Per cent.	Area.	Cost.	Per cent.	Area.	Cost.	Per cent.	Area.	Cost.	Per cent.
	Acres.	Rs. A. P.		Acres.	Rs. A. P.		Acres.	Rs. A. P.		Acres.	Rs. A. P.	
1st Division	29,333	593 11 8	2·02	15,201	184 10 0	1·21	33,713	661 2 7	1·96	21,984	286 15 1	1·3
2nd Division	120,103	2,772 6 6	2·30	101,262	1,507 2 9	1·49	210,168	4,006 8 4	1·90	189,111	2,692 7 6	1·42
Total ..	149,436	3,366 2 2	2·25	116,463	1,691 12 9	1·45	243,881	4,667 10 11	1·92	211,095	2,979 6 7	·41

45. The rate of measurement was slightly in excess for the kharif and less for the rabbi crops, and it needs no remarks. In preparing demand statements there was an increase of 0·80 in kharif and 0·50 in rabbi, due to making out and distributing *parchas* to the cultivators.

The distribution of *parchas* has been newly introduced on the canal, and it is expected that further experience will allow of a reduction of both the trouble and expense which at present attends it.

46. The balance outstanding on 1st April 1880 was Rs. 17,006, against Rs. 17,511 on 1st April 1879.

47. The area of the principal crops grown has been in the last five years as follows :—

	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1875-76.
Rice	42,772	36,719	24,245	27,468	24,511
Cotton	25,913	23,036	10,515	19,676	32,215
Sugar-cane	10,718	8,746	6,339	7,498	8,729
Wheat	197,865	171,936	136,279	96,486	91,218

The rice is the largest crop since 1869-70, when the increase of rates caused a decrease from 76,709 to 24,535 acres. The cotton crop has only twice been exceeded in the last 15 years, while the sugar-cane and wheat are the largest on record,—the former only slightly so. The fact is that the cultivation of sugar-cane has hardly commenced on the lower portion of the canal as yet; the people have been too much employed in bringing their lands under cultivation to commence as yet to the growth of the more valuable crops. A large increase of revenue may be expected hereafter from the introduction of the more valuable crops.

48. The percentage of each class of crop grown during the past five years is as follows :—

Class.	1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.
Class I.	8,730	4·07	7,499	3·7	6,339	2·3	8,746	2·6	10,718	2·7
„ II.	24,994	11·65	27,806	13·7	24,705	9·3	37,114	11·4	43,166	11·0
„ III.	132,911	61·93	121,835	60·1	156,884	58·8	217,065	66·3	239,052	60·8
„ IV.	47,211	22·00	44,570	22·0	72,536	27·2	62,515	19·1	98,502	25·0
„ V.	753	0·35	1,002	0·5	6,531	2·4	2,118	0·6	1,879	0·5
Total ...	214,599	100·00	202,712	100·00	266,995	100·0	327,558	100·0	393,317	100·0

There was an increase in classes I., II. and IV., and a decrease in classes III. and V., as compared with the previous year.

49. The proportion of flow to lift irrigation for the last five years is given below :—

Crops.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Remarks.
Kharif	93·80	94·17	91·90	91·87	91·7	Flow.
Rabbi	86·84	84·82	85·78	84·94	85·9	Do.

The difference between the proportion of the last two years is very slight.

50. The value of the crops under irrigation during the year is estimated at Rs. 1,66,05,453.

51. The following table shows the rain-fall in 1879-80 at the various stations on the canal :—

Months.	Gurdaspur District.					Amritsar.	Lahore District.		
	Madhopur.	Bhimpur.	Tibri.	Kalhair.	Aliwal.		Buchar.	Mean Meer.	Vahn.
April 1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10
May "	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·10	0·10	...
June "	9·15	10·35	5·64	9·80	5·30	5·05	2·75	3·20	3·00
July "	6·45	4·85	3·00	3·30	2·60	1·55	0·10	0·80	1·60
August "	25·25	18·61	11·71	7·60	8·45	6·75	7·39	5·90	4·30
September "	5·45	1·59	1·87	1·10	0·50	1·90	0·56	2·50	0·30
Total ...	46·30	35·40	22·22	21·80	16·85	15·55	10·90	12·50	9·30
October 1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30
November "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December "	1·12	1·35	1·54	1·20	1·50	1·55	1·10	1·30	0·40
January 1880	2·94	1·55	1·27	0·40	0·20	0·20	0·20	...	...
February "	3·96	2·99	2·22	4·05	1·50	1·90	2·10	0·95	0·40
March "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8·02	5·89	5·03	5·65	3·20	3·65	3·40	2·25	1·10
Grand Total ...	54·32	41·29	27·25	27·45	20·05	19·20	14·30	14·75	10·40
Total for 1878-79 ...	52·90	38·93	22·50	36·70	29·00	24·05	16·45	20·80	16·30
Difference { More ...	1·40	2·36	4·75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Difference { Less ...	...	...	...	1·25	8·95	4·85	2·15	6·05	5·90

BARI DOAB CANAL.

Statement of the Areas of Crops Irrigated, and Estimated Value of Produce, during 1879-80.

Nature of Crops.	1st Division.		2nd Division.		Total.		Grand Total.	Produce per acre.	Estimated produce.	Rate per rupee in bazar.	Total value of produce.
	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.					
KHARIF.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Rs.
Class I—											
Sugar-cane	4,553·62	77·61	5,635·10	441·24	10,188·72	518·85	10,707·57	25 0 0	267,689	0 11 0	9,73,415
Class II—											
Rice	12,345·21	14·82	30,121·32	216·89	42,466·53	231·71	42,698·24	19 0 0	811,267	0 20 0	1,622,534
Gardens	33·21	5·11	143·72	13·05	176·93	18·16	195·09	Rs. 66 per acre.		...	12,876
Total ...	12,378·42	19·93	30,265·04	229·94	42,643·46	249·87	42,893·33	...	...	...	16,35,410
Class III—											
Fibres—Cotton	2,255·89	62·04	20,730·63	2,864·60	22,986·52	2,926·64	25,913·16	9 0 0	233,218	0 10 0	9,32,872
Hemp	27·32	2·16	182·94	16·50	210·26	18·66	228·92	4 20 0	1,030	0 9 0	4,578
Dyes, Drugs and Spices—Turmeric...	8·11	...	...	...	8·11	...	8·11	12 0 0	97	0 8 0	485
Tobacco ...	17·45	3·28	48·99	29·81	66·44	33·09	99·53	25 0 0	2,488	0 16 0	6,220
Oil-seeds—Til (Sesamum) ...	917·13	15·27	457·44	97·46	1,374·57	112·73	1,487·30	2 0 0	2,975	0 9 0	13,222
Toria	9·17	...	...	...	9·17	...	9·17	7 0 0	64	0 12 0	213
Miscellaneous—Vegetables ...	26·47	3·54	1,675·54	184·66	1,702·01	188·20	1,890·21	Rs. 36 per acre.		...	68,048
Orchards ...	1·04	·17	1,343·64	48·34	1,344·68	48·51	1,393·19	Rs. 66 per acre.		...	91,951
Total ...	3,262·58	86·46	24,439·18	3,241·37	27,701·76	3,327·83	31,029·59	...	...	...	11,17,589

CLASS IV—										
Cereals—Jowar (great millet) ...	4,829·08	98·21	8,748·19	2,602·54	13,577·27	2,700·75	16,278·02	16 0 0	260,448	0 20 0	5,20,896
Kangni (Italian millet) ...	...	...	527·26	36·82	527·26	36·82	564·08	20 0 0	11,282	0 20 0	22,564
Maize (Indian corn) ...	...	...	29,167·18	5,536·15	29,167·18	5,536·15	34,703·33	28 0 0	971,693	0 20 0	19,43,386
Fodder—Grass	3,331·55	40·57	2,265·07	...	5,596·62	40·57	5,637·19	Re. 1-8 per acre		... .	8,456
Miscellaneous	250·31	24·50	6,061·50	54·57	6,311·81	79 07	6,390·88	Ditto		... .	9,586
TOTAL ...	8,410·94	163·28	46,769·20	8,230·08	55,180 14	8,393·36	63,573·50	... .	...	... .	25,04,888
CLASS V—										
Miscellaneous—Fallow lands ...	376·81	3·08	827·48	24·37	1,204·29	27·45	1,231·74	... .	...	... .	...
TOTAL KHARIF CROP ...	28,982·37	350·36	107,936·00	12,167·00	136,918·37	12,517·36	149,435·73	... .	...	... .	62,31,302
RABBI.										
CLASS I—										
Sugar-cane	1·69	2·31	6·72	...	8·41	2·31	10·72	25 0 0	268	0 11 0	975
CLASS II—										
Gardens	51·74	4·70	118·45	23·39	170·19	28·09	198·28	Rs. 66 per acre.		... .	13,086
Rice	...	.	73·74	0·09	73·74	0·09	73·83	19 0 0	1,403	0 20 0	2,806
TOTAL ...	51·74	4·70	192·19	23·48	243·93	28·18	272 11	... .	...	... .	15,892
CLASS III—										
Cereals—Wheat	24,934·34	498·15	142,055·01	30,377·38	166,989·35	30,875·53	197,864·88	19 0 0	3,759,432	0 16 0	93,98,580
Barley	2,379·09	1·91	1,012·46	21·95	3,391·55	23·86	3,415·41	14 0 0	47,816	0 20 0	95,632
Mixed grain ...	1,310·99	5·76	1,735·25	93·44	3,046·24	99·20	3,145·44	14 0 0	44,036	0 20 0	88,072
Oil-seeds—Linseed	31·37	2·13	22 35	...	53·72	2·13	55·85	2 0 0	112	0 10 0	448
Sarson (*Sinapis campestris*)	273·13	9·12	373·03	244·80	646·16	253·92	900·08	9 0 0	8,101	0 12 0	27,003
Toria	...	...	71·52	5·79	71·52	5·79	77·31	8 0 0	618	0 12 0	2,060
Dyes, Drugs and Spices—Poppies ...	19·21	2·54	62·36	24·88	81·57	27·42	108·99	4 0 0	436	0 7 0	2,491
Tobacco ...	15·76	2·74	118·17	20·51	133·93	23·25	157·18	25 0 0	3,930	0 16 0	9,825
Miscellaneous—Safflower ...	11·33	2·17	...	...	11·33	2·17	13·50	1 3 0	15	0 1 8	400
Vegetables ...	37·99	13·26	921·00	165·87	958·99	179·13	1,138·12	Rs. 36 per acre.		... .	40,972
Orchard ...	3·44	...	1,079·49	62·63	1,082·93	62·63	1,145·56	Rs. 66 per acre.		... .	75,607
TOTAL ...	29,016·65	537·78	147,450·64	31,017·25	176,467·29	31,555·03	208,022·32	... .	...	... .	97,41,090
Carried over	29,070·08	544·79	147,649·55	31,040·73	176,719·63	31,585·52	208,305·15	... .	...	... .	97,57,957
	28,982·37	350·36	107,936·00	12,167·00	136,918·37	12,517·36	149,435·73	... .	...	... .	62,31,302

Statement of the Areas of Crops Irrigated, and Estimated Value of Produce, during 1879-80—concluded.

Nature of Crops.	1st Division.		2nd Division.		Total.		Grand Total.	Produce per acre.	Estimated produce.	Rate per rupee in bazar.	Total value of produce.
	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.					
RABBI—concluded.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Rs.
Brought forward	28,982·37	350·36	107,936·00	12,167·00	136,918·37	12,517·36	149,435·73	...	...	... .	62,31,302
	29,070·08	544·79	147,649·55	31,040·73	176,719·63	31,585·52	208,305·15	...	...	... .	97,57,957
Class IV—											
Pulses—Gram (*Cicer arietinum*) ...	650·43	4·32	5,444·30	308·96	6,094·73	313·28	6,408·01	17 0 0	108,936	0 18 0	2,42,080
Masur (*Ervum lens*) ...	149·21	23·29	1·51	...	150·72	23·29	174·01	6 0 0	1,044	0 16 0	2,610
China (*Panicum miliacecum*)	11·47	1·53	408·27	276·12	419·74	277·65	697·39	15 0 0	10,461	0 17 0	24,614
Fodder—Grass	...	...	540·59	34·86	540·59	34·86	575·45	Re. 1-8 per acre.		... .	863
Sinji (*Medicago*) ...	3,104·46	9·11	19,498·27	1,821·47	22,602·73	1,830·58	24,433·31	Rs. 14 per acre.		... .	3,42,066
Miscellaneous	...	...	2,335·00	305·56	2,335·00	305·56	2,640·56	About Re. 1-8 per acre.		... .	3,961
Total ...	3,915·57	38·25	28,227·94	2,746·97	32,143·51	2,785·22	34,928·73	...	...	... .	6,16,194
Class V—											
Fallow lands	140·52	4·56	480·59	21·46	621·11	26·02	647·13	...	...	... .	...
Total Rabbi ...	33,126·17	587·60	176,358·08	33,809·16	209,484·25	34,396·76	243,881·01	...	...	... .	1,03,74,151
GRAND TOTAL ...	62,108·54	937·96	284,294·08	45,976·16	346,402·62	46,914·12	393,316·74	...	...	... .	1,66,05,453

Upper Sutlej Division Inundation Canals.

52. The Capital at the end of the year was Rs. 5,23,093 excluding, and Rs. 5,68,594 including book charges, being less than that of the previous year by Rs. 224, which was due to a deduction in the suspense balances.

53. The Revenue Account Current for the year was as follows :—

Expenditure.		Rs.	Revenue.	Rs.
Maintenance, Repairs		60,244	Water-rates	13,818
Establishment, Direction Rs.	17,221		Miscellaneous	3,516
Ditto, Executive „	32,178			
		49,399	Total ...	17,334
Tools and Plant		681		
Refunds		2,413	Fluctuating Land Revenue ...	1,06,060
		1,12,737		
Balance, Revenue		10,657	Total ...	1,23,394
Book Charges.				
Leave and pension allowances ...		6,549		
Total working expenses ...		1,19,286		
Balance, net revenue ...		4,108		
being 0·72 on the Capital.				

54. The interest charge for the year is Rs. 23,544, which, excluding the book charges, shows a balance of loss of Rs. 12,887, but including them of Rs. 19,436, or 3·42 per cent. on the Capital. The amount of interest unpaid up to the end of the year was Rs. 5,01,545 including and Rs. 4,94,996 excluding the book charges.

55. The amount expended on Repairs is Rs. 8,581 in excess of last year, due to heavier expenditure on silt-clearances on the canals. On Establishment there is an increase of Rs. 5,447 under Direction over the previous year, due to the increased expenditure. There is a decrease in Executive Establishment of Rs. 6,241, which is due to Rs. 7,377 charged last year on account of fees paid to Lambardárs and Patwáris in the Montgomery District and charged in Civil Department account; the difference of Rs. 1,136 between these figures is due to the increase of the Revenue establishment, a Zilahdár having been appointed and the pay of the Dárogha and Head Munshi increased.

56. In the above statements the collections of the year are treated of. The assessments of the year will cause a slight improvement in the above results, but are less than those of the previous year by Rs. 53,540, due to the late rising of the river.

A comparison between the assessments of the two last years is given in the following table :—

	Area irrigated in Lahore District in Acres.			Water-rate.	Gross income from all sources.		Difference.	
	Flow.	Lift.	Total.		1879-80.	1878-79.	More.	Less.
Direct Water-rates.								
Class I.	6	3	9	5				
„ II.	1,655	82	1,737	868				
„ III.	385	459	844	422				
„ IV.	19,840	3,424	23,264	11,632				
„ V.	...	...	...	...				
Total ...	21,886	3,968	25,854	12,927	12,927	17,367	...	4,440
I. Fixed water rates, Montgomery District		...	...	...	147	146	1	...
II. Owner's or water-advantage rates...		...	...	...	8,292	16,452	...	8,160
					21,366	33,965	...	12,599
V. Receipts from plantations ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI. „ other produce ...		...	...	...	1,696	2,011	...	315
IX. „ rent of buildings ...		...	...	...	180	203	...	23
X. „ fines		...	...	...	73	152	...	79
XI. „ sundry collections ...		...	...	...	1,567	1,134	433	...
		Total V to XI		...	3,516	3,500	16	...
Fluctuating Land Revenue ...		...	...	...	1,10,456	1,51,413	...	40,957
		Grand Total		...	1,35,338	1,88,878	...	53,540

57. It will be seen that the difference is almost entirely in the water-rates and fluctuating land revenue, owing to the decrease of area irrigated, 33,484 acres.

Although the area watered was so much less than in 1878-79, it is only 2,241 acres less than the average of seven years, and is greater than any of them, except 1872-73, 1875-76, 1878-79, as is shown by the following table :—

YEARS.	Area in acres.	REMARKS.	
1872-73 ...	135,350		
1873-74 ...	65,233		
1874-75 ...	84,120	Average for seven years was ...	101,718
1875-76 ...	138,937	For 1879-80	99,477
1876-77 ...	74,243		
1877-78 ...	81,185	Less than average ...	2,241
1878-79 ...	132,961		
1879-80 ...	99,477		

It appears from this table that in every third year a large area is irrigated, but this is of course due to the state of the rain-fall in the hills, as these canals are entirely dependent on the level of the river for their supply of water.

58. The area irrigated in the last two years is shown in the following table :—

	LAHORE.			MONTGOMERY.			GRAND TOTAL.
	Kharif.	Rabbi.	TOTAL.	Kharif.	Rabbi.	TOTAL.	
1879-80	10,621	15,233	25,854	46,368	27,255	73,623	99,477
1878-79	16,355	18,380	34,735	67,902	30,324	98,226	132,961
Difference ... More	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Difference ... Less	5,734	3,147	8,881	21,534	3,069	24,603	33,484

59. The percentage of flow to lift irrigation was slightly greater than in the previous year, being as 91·1 to 88·8.

60. The number of irrigating villages was 1,111, against 1,121 in the previous year, the decrease being nine in the Lahore and one in the Montgomery District.

61. The statement below compares the area of some of the principal crops grown in the last eight years :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Rice	9,906	5,304	8,922	7,776	3,933	7,380	17,471	18,220
Cotton	13,773	7,645	14,380	11,721	6,076	15,906	34,835	5,716
Sugar-cane	40	34	57	43	55	129	155	96
Jowar	23,279	4,498	4,951	4,482	4,079	4,925	1,955	5,908
Wheat	37,944	18,582	19,566	57,793	25,617	18,934	25,714	19,952

The foregoing table shows very markedly the effect of the late rise of the river on the class of crops grown. The canals rose too late for anything like an average area of cotton to be sown, and their early closing precluded a larger area being put under wheat; but there is a very large increase in rice, which the Executive Engineer states the cultivators now found to be a very paying crop.

62. The incidence in the acre of the water-rates of Lahore District and of the fluctuating land revenue of the Montgomery District is as follows :—

LAHORE.		1879-80.		1878-79.		MONTGOMERY.		1879-80.		1878-79.	
Kharif ...	Rs.	5,310	= 0·5	8,177	= 0·5	Kharif ...	Rs.	87,063	= 1·8	1,26,767	= 1·9
	Acres	10,621		16,355			Acres	46,368		67,902	
Rabbi ...	Rs.	7,617	= 0·5	9,190	= 0·5	Rabbi ...	Rs.	23,540	= 0·8	24,792	= 0·8
	Acres	15,233		18,380			Acres	27,255		30,324	
Whole year ...	Rs.	12,927	= 0·5	17,367	= 0·5	Whole year...	Rs.	1,10,603	= 1·5	1,51,559	= 1·5
	Acres	25,854		34,735			Acres	73,623		98,226	

There is no material change in the rates compared with those of the previous year.

63. The following table gives some details of the working of these canals for the last two years, but the calculations of discharge are not reliable, as the deposit of silt in the heads of the channels varies, it may almost be said, daily, as a great rise in the river will wash further down the canal the silt which has before collected, and this will be deposited again as the river falls :—

	1879-80.	1878-79.
Duty per cubic foot of supply.		
Kharif	31·4	45·7
Rabbi	162·8	116·8
Year	69·2	90·4
Income per cubic foot of supply.		
Kharif	50·9	73·3
Rabbi	119·3	81·5
Year	85·9	114·8
Cost of maintenance.		
Per cubic foot of supply	76·1	64·1
Per acre irrigated	1·09	0·81
Per mile of canal	233·5	192·5
" of rájbahá	73·38	70·79

The great increase in the cost of canal maintenance was due to the necessity of clearing new heads for the Khánwah and Katora Canals.

64. The cost of measuring 100 acres is given below:—

District.	Chain or map.	Kharif. 1879-80. Area.	Kharif. 1879-80. Cost.	Kharif. 1879-80. Per cent.	Kharif. 1878-79. Area.	Kharif. 1878-79. Cost.	Kharif. 1878-79. Per cent.	Rabbi. 1879-80. Area.	Rabbi. 1879-80. Cost.	Rabbi. 1879-80. Per cent.	Rabbi. 1878-79. Area.	Rabbi. 1878-79. Cost.	Rabbi. 1878-79. Per cent.
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Lahore and Montgomery ...	Map	56,989	455 12 6	0·80	84,257	731 0 4	0·87	42,488	529 2 6	1·24	48,704	599 5 1	1·23
	Chain												

65. The cost of preparing demand statements was as follows:—

District.	Kharif. 1879-80. Area.	Kharif. 1879-80. Cost.	Kharif. 1879-80. Per cent.	Kharif. 1878-79. Area.	Kharif. 1878-79. Cost.	Kharif. 1878-79. Per cent.	Rabbi. 1879-80. Area.	Rabbi. 1879-80. Cost.	Rabbi. 1879-80. Per cent.	Rabbi. 1878-79. Area.	Rabbi. 1878-79. Cost.	Rabbi. 1878-79. Per cent.
		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Lahore and Montgomery ...	56,989	307 5 6	0·54	84,257	322 0 0	0·38	42,488	275 10 0	0·65	48,704	253 10 0	0·52

66. The dates on which measurements were commenced, completed and announced are shown in the following table:—

	Lahore. Kharif.	Lahore. Rabbi.	Montgomery. Kharif.	Montgomery. Rabbi.
Commenced	1st Septr. 1879	1st Decr. 1879	1st Septr. 1879	1st Decr. 1879.
Completed	31st Octr. 1879	31st Jany. 1880	...	...
Announcement completed ...	...	...	4th to 11th Decr. 1879	4th to 16th Mar. 1880.

There was an improvement in the time taken to measure the irrigation in the Lahore District for both crops. In the Montgomery District the kharif crop is about the same as last year, but the announcement of the rabbi assessment was about a month later.

67. The demand statements were submitted to the Deputy Commissioners as follows:—

Canal Division.	British Districts. Zilah.	British Districts. Tahsil.	Kharif.	Rabbi.
Upper Sutlej Division Inundation Canals.	Lahore ... Supplementary	Kasúr ...	8th Dec. 1879 ...	25th Feb. 1880.
		Chúnián ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	30th April 1880.
	Montgomery ...	Dipálpur ...	16th Dec. 1879	17th March 1880.
		Pákpattan	Ditto ...	Ditto.

68. A comparison between the rain-fall of 1879-80 and 1878-79 is shown below for some of the principal places in the districts traversed by these canals. It will be seen that that of the present year is less, but the working of these canals depends on the rise of the rivers, not on the local rain-fall.

Months.	Lahore. At Mámoke. Inches.	Montgomery. At Dipálpur. Inches.	Montgomery. At Pákpattan. Inches.	Remarks.
April 1879	0·17	...	...	
May "	...	...	0·20	
June "	1·78	0·10	0·60	
July "	6·67	0·10	0·20	
August "	3·17	0·60	3·00	
September "	1·97	...	0·50	
Total ...	13·76	0·80	4·50	
October 1879	...	...	...	
November "	...	...	...	
December "	0·38	...	...	
January 1880	...	...	...	
February "	0·71	...	0·90	
March "	0·05	...	...	
Total ...	1·14	...	0·90	
GRAND TOTAL, 1879-80 ...	14·90	0·80	5·40	
Total for 1878-79 ...	15·12	5·30	12·00	
Difference ... More	...	...	...	
Difference ... Less	0·22	4·50	6·60	

69. The value of the crops irrigated is estimated at Rs. 15,62,362.

70. The balance uncollected at the end of the year was only Rs. 419.

71. The following are the areas irrigated and estimated value of produce :—

Class.	CROPS.	Area irrigated in Acres. Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Estimated produce.	Rate in bazar per rupee.	Estimated value of produce.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Rs.
	Kharif.							
I.	Sugar-cane	87·089	9·265	96·354	17 0 0	1,638	0 25 0	2,621
	Total ...	87·089	9·265	96·354	...	...	...	2,621
II.	Gardens	25·382	4·119	29·501	Rs. 36 per acre.		...	1,062
	Rice	18,091·998	127·986	18,219·984	13 20 0	24,970	0 24 0	409,950
	Total ...	18,117·380	132·105	18,249·485	...	...	...	4,11,012
III.	Fibres—							
	Cotton	4,226·609	1,489·631	5,716·240	2 20 0	14,291	0 10 0	57,164
	Hemp	40·084	9·039	49·123	2 0 0	98	0 8 0	490
	Dyes, Drugs and Spices—							
	Chillies	7·620	11·818	19·438	4 0 0	78	0 6 0	520
	Oil-seeds—							
	Til	2,174·047	196·432	2,370·479	2 0 0	4,741	0 11 0	17,240
	Miscellaneous—							
	Melons	94·726	10·432	105·158	Rs. 36 per acre.		...	3,786
	Total ...	6,543·086	1,717·352	8,260·438	...	...	...	79,200
IV.(*a*)	Cereals—							
	Jowár	4,227·552	1,679·995	5,907·547	7 0 0	41,353	0 22 0	75,187
	Bájra	235·462	27·367	262·829	6 0 0	1,577	0 22 0	2,867
	Maize	1,281·264	932·684	2,213·948	9 0 0	19,926	0 22 0	36,229
	Kangni	4,163·431	1,210·243	5,373·674	4 0 0	21,495	0 25 0	34,392
	China	697·381	300·230	997·611	4 0 0	3,990	0 25 0	6,384
	Pulses—							
	Mung	208·749	9·161	217·910	4 0 0	872	0 16 0	2,180
	Músh	865·404	36·794	902·198	4 0 0	3,609	0 18 0	8,020
	Moth	947·439	51·384	998·823	4 20 0	4,495	0 20 0	8,990
	Dyes, Drugs and Spices—							
	Tobacco	9·956	8·805	18·761	4 0 0	75	0 13 0	231
	Total IV. (*a*) ...	12,636·638	4,256·663	16,893·301	...	...	...	1,74,480
IV.(*b*)	Fodder—							
	Charri	10,600·512	1,947·491	12,548·003	Rs. 19·4 per acre.		...	2,41,549
	Grasses	325·579	0·131	325·710	Rs. 3 per acre.		...	977
	Miscellaneous—							
	Vegetables	18·891	32·382	51·273	Rs. 10 per acre.		...	513
	Miscellaneous ...	156·022	9·436	165·458	3 0 0	496	0 21 0	945
	Fallow lands ...	398·493	0·451	398·944	...	...	...	...
	Total IV. (*b*) ...	11,499·497	1,989·891	13,489·388	...	...	...	243,984
	Total IV ...	24,136·135	6,246·554	30,382·689	...	...	...	4,18,464
	Total Kharif ...	48,883·690	8,105·276	56,988·966	..	...	...	9,11,297
	Rabbi.							
IV.(*b*)	Cereals—							
	Wheat	19,481·142	470·933	19,952·075	8 0 0	159,617	0 20 0	3,19,234
	Barley	591·391	10·550	601·941	10 0 0	6,019	0 29 0	8,302
	Mixed grain	7,853·461	10·413	7,863·874	8 0 0	62,911	0 23 0	1,09,410
	Pulses—							
	Gram	10,038·623	11·509	10,050·132	11 0 0	110,551	0 25 0	1,76,881
	Masúr	16·394	...	16·394	4 0 0	66	0 20 0	132
	Oil-seeds—							
	Sarson	2,702·053	233·253	2,935·306	4 0 0	11,741	0 13 0	36,126
	Miscellaneous—							
	Zira	5·869	0·937	6·806	2 0 0	14	0 4 0	140
	Vegetables	9·411	1·776	11·187	Rs. 10 per acre.		...	112
	Miscellaneous ...	109·248	4·628	113·876	4 0 0	455	0 25 0	728
	Fallow lands	936·684	0·225	936·909	...	...	...	...
	Total Rabbi ...	41,744·276	744·224	42,488·500	...	...	...	6,51,065
	GRAND TOTAL ...	90,627·966	8,849·500	99,477·466	...	...	...	15,62,362

72. A statement was received from the Financial Commissioner too late for incorporation in the accounts of the year, showing the amounts which may be credited to the canals as a book charge on account of land revenue assigned to Jágírdárs. This shows Rs. 1,969 as the amount due up to the end of 1877-78, and Rs. 417 as the estimated amount for 1878-79. Arrangements will be made for bringing them into the accounts of the ensuing year.

Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals.

73. The addition made to the Capital during the year was Rs. 670, and the total up to the end of the year Rs. 1,10,224.

74. The Revenue Account is as follows :—

Expenditure.		Rs.
Extensions and Improvements ...		6,134
Maintenance and Repairs ...		56,681
Establishment—	Rs.	
Direction	3,644	
Executive	49,296	
		52,940
Tools and Plant		24
Statute labor		89,535
Total ...		2,05,314
Net Revenue ...		1,97,463
Book Charges.		
Leave and Pension allowances ...		9,783
Total working expenses ...		2,15,097
Balance revenue		1,87,680
or Rs. 170·27 per cent.		

Receipts.	Rs.
Water-rates	1
Miscellaneous	7,393
Contributions from Zar-i-nágha ...	50,071
Value of statute labor ...	89,535
Total ...	1,47,000
Land Revenue ...	2,55,777
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,02,777

75. The interest charge for the year is Rs. 4,945, so that the returns are Rs. 1,82,735 in excess of the whole charges, including interest. Up to the end of the year the balance of profit is Rs. 37,99,317 excluding, and Rs. 37,89,534 including book charges.

The amount due to these canals on account of lands held by Jágírdárs is Rs. 12,729 for the year, and Rs. 2,42,291 up to date ; this would raise the balance of profit to Rs. 40,31,825.

76. The extensions and improvements consisted in inspection bungalows charged to Imperial Funds, Rs. 1,384 ; improvements to some of the minor channels and surveys of some of the canals, Rs. 4,750, contributed from the Zar-i-nágha Fund.

77. Of the expenditure on maintenance, Rs. 11,360 was from Imperial ; Rs. 45,321 from the Zar-i-nágha Fund. The former consists principally of the repairs to the Chenab bund ; the latter of assistance given to the cultivators for a new head to the Gajjúhatta Canal, and where the silt-clearances were very heavy.

78. On Direction Establishments there is a decrease of Rs. 18,587, due to the amalgamation of the Derájat and Bári Doáb Circles from 1st November, and to the Examiner having omitted to take the value of the *chher* labor into account in calculating the distribution of the amount between the several canals. This will be rectified in the ensuing year. There is an increase of Rs. 12,320 in Executive, owing to the staff of the division being maintained at fuller stength than in the previous year.

79. In Revenue there is a decrease of Rs. 680 in water-rates, as these have been includ- in the land revenue under the new settlement, in which there is an increase of Rs. 39,437 on account of the revision, but this will be much increased when the settlement is brought into full operation, as will be shown in a subsequent portion of this report.

80. The following table shows a comparison between the items of miscellaneous revenue for the two last years :—

Items.	1879-80.	1878-79.	Difference, 1879-80. More.	Difference, 1879-80. Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
V.—Receipts from plantations	136	35	101	...
VI.— Ditto other produce	6,874	5,049	1,825	...
IX.—Rent from buildings	...	...	...	...
X.—Fines	16	105	...	89
XI.—Miscellaneous	367	847	...	480
Total ...	7,393	6,036	1,357	...

The only item which requires notice is sale of canal produce, in which there is an increase of Rs. 1,825, due to sales of wood off the canal-banks.

81. The Zar-i-nágha account for the year is as follows:—

		Rs.
The balance on 1st April 1879 was		3,01,985
Deduct expenditure for the year—	Rs.	
1 A.—Extensions and Improvements	4,750	
1 B.—Maintenance and Repairs	45,321	
		50,071
BALANCE ...		2,51,914
And that assessed during year was—		
Sutlej Sub-Division	16,299	
Chenab ditto	24,565	
		40,864
TOTAL ON 1ST APRIL 1880 ..		2,92,778

It will be seen from the above that assistance was given in excess of the amount of fines from absentees by Rs. 9,207.

82. The following table gives a detailed comparison of the attendance of laborers in the last two years:—

	1879-80.			1878-79.			DIFFERENCE, 1879-80.	
	Sutlej.	Chenab.	TOTAL.	Sutlej.	Chenab.	TOTAL.	More.	Less.
Called out ...	349,592	193,227	542,819	399,247	184,880	584,127	...	41,308
Present	283,881	149,161	433,042	319,723	140,099	459,822	...	26,780
To Panchayats ...	16,581	11,469	28,050	16,698	10,998	27,696	354	..
TOTAL ...	300,462	160,630	461,092	336,421	151,097	487,518	...	26,426
Actualy absent .	49,130	32,597	81,727	62,826	33,783	96,609	...	14,882

A smaller number was called out than in the previous year, and the attendance was a little better, as is shown by the following table, giving the percentages for the last ten years of those present, remitted and absent:—

YEARS.	Present.	Remitted.	Absent.	Fines in rupees.	REMARKS.
1870-71	79·99	5·46	14·55	41,051	
1871-72	83·47	5·20	11·32	36,465	
1872-73	82·49	5·72	11·79	36,942	
1873-74	83·53	6·19	10·28	28,315	
1874-75	81·45	5·44	13·11	42,566	
1875-76	80·71	6·09	13·20	33,604	
1876-77	78·53	6·04	15·43	35,755	
1877-78	78·94	5·87	15·19	36,127	
1878-79	78·72	4·74	16·54	48,305	
1879-80	79·77	5·17	15·06	40,864	

83. The value of the labor supplied, and the cost of irrigation to the cultivators, taking the usual rate of six annas per man, is given below:—

			Rs.
Sutlej Canals	283,881	at six annas per man	= 1,06,455
Chenab Canals	149,161	ditto ditto	= 55,936
	433,042		1,62,391
Add Zar-i-nagha			40,864
Share of land revenue			2,55,777
Water-rate			1
TOTAL COST TO CULTIVATORS FOR 1879-80			4,59,033

being 1·71 per acre irrigated.

This is higher than in any year since 1873-74, when it was Rs. 2·09, and is due to the increase in the land assessment and a decrease in the area irrigated.

84. The following table shows a comparison between the areas irrigated and the cost to the cultivators for the last six years. It will be seen that the present is the worst year of the six. This was entirely due to the state of the rivers which were never in any one month up to the level of the previous year, and were very late in rising at all:—

—	1874-75.	1875-76	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Average for 5 years.	1879-80.	Excess or less than average.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif ...	163,605	134,280	154,998	165,639	178,266	159,358	119,911	—39,447
Rabbi ...	110,083	143,603	130,647	119,041	153,373	131,349	148,129	+16,780
TOTAL ...	273,688	277,883	285,645	284,680	331,639	290,707	268,040	—22,667
Cost per acre to irrigators.	1·66	1·45	1·36	1·36	1·30	1·426	1·71	

85. The result of the failure in the kharif supply was the almost total loss of the indigo crop, as will be seen from the table in the following paragraph; but, as the rivers did not fall very early, there was an increase in the rabbi crop; usually the kharif crops are about 55 per cent., the rabbi 45 per cent. of the whole; in this year the proportions are exactly reversed. The high price of grain had probably some effect in causing more land to be cultivated in the rabbi.

86. The areas of some of the principal crops irrigated during the past five years are given below:—

Name of Crop.	Areas in Acres irrigated in				
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Indigo	33,189	54,862	69,322	41,474	6,891
Cotton	25,127	24,178	28,280	37,806	25,290
Rice	7,732	8,100	9,197	12,605	10,169
Sugar-cane	2,923	3,176	3,473	3,295	2,924
Millet	41,698	40,316	39,307	45,295	38,017
Wheat	64,406	60,422	51,686	89,188	80,898
Turnips	25,324	20,046	23,894	20,419	24,835

87. The decrease under indigo and cotton is due to the lateness of the canal-supply; both crops require early watering. The area of the remaining crops, with the exception of wheat, is about the average area irrigated for some years past. Although the wheat crop is 8,290 acres less than that of the year 1878-79, yet it is much above the area irrigated for ten years, previous to 1879-80.

88. The area of land which gave two crops in the year was 5,079 acres, or 1·9 per cent. against 3,823, or 1·15 per cent. in the previous year; but both of these are much less than formerly, as the percentages were 5·27, 3·68, 3·19, and 4·70 in the years between 1874-75 and 1877-78.

89. The proportion of flow to lift irrigation for the last five years is given below, and is much as usual:—

	1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Area in acres.	Per cent.	Area in acres.	Per cent.	Area in acres.	Per cent.	Area in acres.	Per cent.	Area n acres.	Per cent.
Flow	223,931	80·6	236,693	82·9	226,599	7·96	270,785	81·7	221,747	82·7
Lift	53,952	19·4	48,952	17·1	58,081	2·04	60,854	18·3	46,293	17·3
Total ...	277,883	...	285,645	...	284,680	...	331,639	...	268,040	...

The table below compares the cost of measurement of this and the previous year:—

Crop.	1879-80.				1878-79.			
	Area in acres.	Cost.		Per cent.	Area in acres.	Cost.		Per cent.
		Rs.	A. P.			Rs.	A. P.	
Kharif	119,911	1,297	5 4	1·08	178,266	2,362	7 11	1·32
Rabbi	148,129	1,602	10 1	1·08	153,373	2,032	9 7	1·32

90. Difference in cost is probably due to the decreased area irrigated.

91. The Rain-fall Return shows that that for the year was much below the average of the four preceding years, as will be seen from the table below:—

	Mooltan.	Shujabad.	Mailsi.	Lodhrán.	Sarai Siddu.
Average from 1875-76 to 1878-79	8·9	14·6	3·2	8·4	7·2
Fall during 1879-80	3·7	1·6	2·9	1·9	5·5
Difference less ...	5·2	13·0	0·3	6·5	1·7

92. The most remarkable difference is in the Shujabad tahsil, and which is accounted for by the anomalous fall of rain, *viz.*, 33·3 inches during the month of September 1877, which, if excluded from the averages, makes them as follows:—

	Mooltan.	Shujabad.	Mailsi.	Lodhrán.	Sarai Siddu.
Average for 1875-76	8·9	6·2	3·2	8·4	7·2
Fall during 1879-80	3·7	1·6	2·9	1·9	5·5
Difference ...	—5·2	4·6	—0·3	—6·5	—1·7

93. The cultivation on these canals is independent of the rain-fall, and depends entirely on the timely rise and fall of the rivers. If the river rises late, the area of the kharif sowings is reduced, and the cultivation of the more valuable crops, such as sugar-cane, indigo, and cotton, is curtailed. If the river falls early, the area under rabbi crops is reduced. The value of the crops irrigated is estimated at Rs. 86,55,234.

94. In the year under report, the land revenue settlement has been under revision with the results shown below, which have been supplied by the Financial Commissioner:—

		Acres.
Total area of holdings irrigating		1,070,709
Area cultivated		345,124
Irrigated—Canal and well	257,571	
Canal—Flow	46,981	
Do. Lift	10,140	
		314,692

Revenue—

	Rs.	
Canal remissible in case of failure	2,74,608	
Non-canal	2,08,207	
		4,82,815
Total amount to be credited to canals		3,11,002

95. At the last settlement the canal revenue was Rs. 1,97,393, and the total revenue Rs. 4,05,426, so that the increase in the canal revenue is Rs. 1,13,609.

96. It will be seen that the share of the land revenue to be credited to the canals is Rs. 86,394, in excess of what will be remitted on account of failure of canal-supply; this is because it was considered that, inasmuch as the destruction of the canals would render cultivation even by wells impossible in many parts of the country, it was not too much to allow the Department to take credit for the whole of the canal and two-thirds of the canal and well revenue, although it was unnecessary to treat the whole of this as remissible. The new settlement will come into full operation in the next year.

LOWER SUTLEJ AND CHENAB INUNDATION CANALS.

Statement showing the Rain-fall at some of the Principal Stations on Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals during 1879-80.

Months.	Mooltan.	Shujabad.	Mailsi.	Lodhrán.	Sarai Sidhu	REMARKS.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
April 1879 ...	...	...	...	...	..	
May „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	
June „ ...	1·7	1·4	0·2	0·3	2·6	
July „ ...	1·2	...	0·2	...	1·1	
August „ ...	0·5	0·2	2·1	0·3	1·4	
September „ ...	...	...	0·1	...	...	
TOTAL ...	3·4	1·6	2·6	0·6	5·1	
October 1879 ...	...	...	..	...	...	
November „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	
December „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	
January 1880 ...	...	...	...	...	...	
February „ ...	0·3	...	0·3	1·3	0·4	
March „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ...	0·3	...	0·3	1·3	0·4	
GRAND TOTAL ...	3·7	1·6	2.9	1·9	5·5	
Compare with 1878-79 ...	10·7	9·2	5·7	7·0	8·6	
Difference—More or Less ...	—7·0	—7·6	—2·8	—5·1	—3·1	

LOWER SUTLEJ AND CHENAB INUNDATION CANALS.

Statement showing the Area Irrigated and Estimated Produce of Crop sown in the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals during 1879-80.

	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Estimated produce.	Bazar rate per rupee.	Total value of produce.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Rs.
KHARIF.							
CLASS I—							
Sugar-cane	2,827	97	2,924	17 20 0	51,170	0 8 0	2,55,850
CLASS II—							
Rice	10,053	116	10,169	13 0 0	132,197	0 9 0	5,87,542
Gardens	438	332	770	Rs. 200 per acre.		...	1,54,000
TOTAL CLASS II ...	10,491	448	10,939	...	...	...	7,41,542
CLASS III—							
Fibres—Cotton	19,314	5,976	25,290	3 10 0	82,193	0 5 0	6,57,544
Hemp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyes, Drugs and Spices—Indigo ..	6,562	329	6,891	0 12 0	2,067	0 0 7	1,88,982
Chillies ...	15	11	26	9 10 0	241	0 2 0	4,820
Mehndi ...	12	10	22	10 0 0	220	0 8 0	1,100
Oil-seed—(Til)	7,130	1,147	8,277	3 0 0	24,831	0 10 0	99,324
Miscellaneous—Vegetables	85	167	252	Rs. 34 per acre.		...	8,568
TOTAL CLASS III ...	33,118	7,640	40,758	...	...	...	9,60,338
CLASS IV—							
Cereals—Jowár (Great Millet) ...	28,235	9,783	38,018	7 5 0	270,878	0 10 0	10,83,512
Bájra (Spiked Millet ...	10,580	3,387	13,967	8 0 0	111,736	0 20 0	2,23,472
Swánk	967	225	1,192	6 10 0	7,450	0 20 0	14,900
Kangni (Italian Millet) ...	151	197	348	6 10 0	2,175	0 5 0	17,400
Maize (Indian Corn) ...	36	111	147	40 0 0	5,880	0 8 0	29,400
Pulses—China	1,018	636	1,654	8 20 0	14,059	0 20 0	28,118
Mash	66	4	70	6 0 0	420	0 15 0	1,120
Moth	216	16	232	6 0 0	1,392	0 8 0	6,960
Mung	100	54	154	4 0 0	616	0 16 0	1,540
Miscellaneous crops	9,138	370	9,508	About 0-8-0 per acre.		...	4,754
TOTAL CLASS IV ...	50,507	14,783	65,290		...	...	14,11,176
TOTAL KHARIF ...	96,943	22,968	119,911	...	...	...	33,68,906
RABBI.							
CLASS III—							
Cereals—Wheat	69,476	11,422	80,898	8 20 0	687,633	0 17 0	16,17,960
Barley	268	54	322	9 0 0	2,898	0 25 0	4,637
Drugs—Tobacco	22	116	138	8 0 0	1,104	0 7 0	6,309
Oil-seed—Sarson	1	8	9	5 20 0	50	0 14 0	143
Pulses—China	684	365	1,049	8 20 0	8,917	0 20 0	17,834
Miscellaneous—Turnips	19,511	5,324	24,835	95 10 0	2,365,584	1 20 0	35,48,301
Ossri	3,081	272	3,353	5 0 0	16,765	0 20 0	33,530
Methra	128	24	152	6 20 0	988	0 25 0	1,581
Vegetables	18	5	23	Rs. 34 per acre.		...	782
Carrots	16	15	31	59 0 0	1,829	2 30 0	665
TOTAL CLASS III ...	93,205	17,605	110,810	...	...	...	52,31,742
CLASS IV—							
Pulses—Gram	2,795	248	3,043	5 10 0	15,976	0 17 0	37,591
Peas	1,420	57	1,477	7 20 0	11,078	0 27 0	16,412
Masur	33	...	33	5 20 0	182	0 20 0	364
Drugs, &c., Dhaniah	1	...	1	4 20 0	5	0 18 0	11
Miscellaneous—Potatoes	...	13	13	4 0 0	52	0 10 0	208
Fallow lands ...	27,350	5,402	32,752	...	...	...	...
TOTAL CLASS IV ...	31,599	5,720	37,319	...	...	...	54,586
TOTAL RABBI ...	124,804	23,825	148,129	...	...	...	52,86,328
GRAND TOTAL ...	221,747	46,293	268,040	...	...	...	86,55,234

INDUS INUNDATION CANALS, DERA GHAZI KHAN.

97. The addition to the Capital made during the year was Rs. 1,10,960, making the total Rs. 6,91,917. Rs. 1,11,336 was expended in the purchase of the Núr and Dhundi Canals, and Rs. 5,567 on Establishment, but reduction of the Suspense Balances brought it down to the amount shown.

98. The Revenue Account is as follows:—

EXPENDITURE.		Rs.
Extensions and Improvements ...	...	160
Maintenance and Repairs ...	...	1,71,988
Establishment, Direction ...	49,061	
Do. Executive ...	68,011	
		1,17,072
Tools and Plant		1,706
TOTAL ...		2,90,926

Total charges 3,03,869.

RECEIPTS.		Rs.
Clearance rate collected ...	...	35,743
Miscellaneous	...	2,440
		38,183
Land revenue	...	1,39,259
TOTAL ...		1,77,442
Balance, loss	...	1,13,484
Book charges	...	12,943
TOTAL LOSS ...		1,26,427

or 18·27 per cent. on the Capital.

99. The interest charge for the year is Rs. 28,637, which makes the total loss for the year Rs. 1,55,064, or 22·41 per cent. on the Capital. The balance of interest over receipts at the end of the year was Rs. 2,29,693 excluding, and Rs. 2,42,636 including the book charges.

100. I regret to say that I am again unable to state the amount of land revenue due to the canal which has been paid to Jágírdárs, as the Financial Commissioner states the account received from the Commissioner was incomplete. Superintending Engineer states the amount for the year as Rs. 16,885, and total to date Rs. 1,01,130. Further enquiry will be made on this point.

101. Of the Capital expended, Rs. 3,99,287 is the cost of the protective embankments; only Rs. 2,92,630 has been expended on the canals. The length of embankments maintained is 42 miles.

102. The extensions and improvements of the year consisted in building the Fázilpur inspection bungalow, a culvert on the Mánka Canal, and making some improvements to the regulators of the Shoria and Gámunwála Canals. The amount spent was Rs. 4,268, but this was reduced to Rs. 160 by a write-back in the accounts.

103. The outlay under Maintenance and Repairs was very heavy, Rs. 1,71,988. This was due to the severe damage done to the works in 1878 not having been fully completed in the previous year, and to new heads being required to the Mánka and Shoria Canals.

The cost of silt-clearance was also greater, 380 miles of canal having been cleared, against 306 in the previous year.

The amount due to work on the canals was Rs. 1,23,502; on embankment, Rs. 48,486. It is stated by the Deputy Commissioner that there are no cultivated lands protected by the embankments maintained by the Canal Department except those which are charged with canal revenue; there are no lands entirely dependent on either rain or wells.

104. The increase in the charge for Direction is due, in a great measure, to a mistake of the Examiner, who, in apportioning the charge between the canals, omitted to take into consideration the value of the statute labor on the Mooltan Canals; this will be rectified in the ensuing year.

105. The increase in Executive Establishment is due to the appointment of a Deputy Collector and additional Clerks which have long been required.

106. The collections of clearance-rate are still Rs. 9,257 less than the assessment. The balance uncollected is Rs. 51,417. The Financial Commissioner has been requested to cause this large balance to be realized as soon as possible.

107. The miscellaneous revenue is Rs. 860 in excess of last year,—Rs. 633 from plantations, and the remainder from fines.

108. The share of land revenue is Rs. 1,39,259—Rs. 204 in excess of last years, which is said to be due to the progressive assessment. There is great difficulty in getting the figures. The last explanation I have obtained is, that the Deputy Commissioner has tried hard to find out the exact basis of the figures, Rs. 1,69,718, at which the canal share of the revenue was estimated, but has failed, and can only conclude it was a rough estimate made by the Settlement Officer on incomplete figures, and that even if the detail could be obtained, it could only be used once, as every year brings changes. Mr. Fryer, who was Settlement Officer, is now on furlough; on his return it is possible that further elucidation may be obtained. It is thought probable that the amount consisted of the following items:—

	Rs.
Land revenue	1,39,259
Jágírdárs' revenue	16,855
Deferred revenue, about	13,500
TOTAL ...	1,69,614

This is somewhat more than the estimate. An attempt will be made to clear this up before next year.

109. The area irrigated in the last five years has been as follows :—

1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1875-76.
144,337	208,888	171,604	166,574	144,960

The falling off from last year was thus 64,551 acres, due, as on the other inundation canals, to the very low level of river, especially in the early months of the year.

110. The rain-fall was much less than in the previous three years at all stations in the district, as will be seen from the following table :—

	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Sanghar	4·0	12·8	7·0	7·3
Dera Ghází Khan	2·95	9·37	6·1	3·2
Rájanpur	0·5	4·8	2·3	1·3

111. The area of the principal crops grown is shown below for the last three years :—

	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
Jowár and bájra (millets)	33,460	33,117	34,203
Wheat	45,876	62,402	37,479
Cotton	24,250	22,643	35,158
Indigo	5,598	6,697	28,711
Rice	11,197	10,143	11,245

The area shown for last year is not that which was shown; but the areas damaged by floods—of jowár, 15,875 acres; cotton, 18,550 acres; indigo, 2,287 acres; rice, 4,715 acres; and miscellaneous, 937 acres—have been deducted. The next serious falling off is in indigo, which the Superintending Engineer explains to be due to the destruction of the old plants by frost; this crop remains on the ground for three years in this district.

112. The following table shows the area watered by each canal in the last three years; the area destroyed in 1878-79 has been deducted :—

No.	Name of Canal.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Difference. More.	Difference. Less.
1	Massúwah	2,588	2,305	...	283
2	Mánka	29,824	19,880	...	9,944
3	Kot Dáúd	3,165	3,728	563	...
4	Shoria	27,487	29,677	2,190	...
5	Kastúri	15,250	15,610	360	...
6	Dhingána	19,025	19,120	95	...
7	Chibri	7,290	5,640	...	1,650
8	Sáhiba	11,571	8,812	...	2,759
9	Gámunwála	2,892	2,721	...	171
10	Sohan	7,534	7,156	...	378
11	Núr	10,243	4,623	...	5,620
12	Dhundi	20,432	14,806	...	5,626
13	Kutab	5,916	5,692	...	224
14	Kadra	3,307	4,567	1,260	...
	Total ...	166,524	1,44,337	...	22,187

113. The measurements (irrigation) were conducted by the District Patwáris, and the rate per hundred acres for the last six years is given below :—

1874-75	2·34
1875-76	2·54
1876-77	2·49
1877-78	2·18
1878-79	2·23
1879-80	2·62

114. The measurements were commenced on 1st September and completed on 25th December, or in 116 days, against 107 during previous year. The area actually measured was 153,845. The work is not as satisfactory as last year; 86,748 acres were measured by chain and 127,200 by map.

115. The cost of preparing the revenue papers during the year was Rs. 298, against Rs. 325 during previous year; the cause of decrease is due to the decrease in the irrigated area.

116. The half cost of the clearance is given by the Executive Engineer as follows :—

	Rs.
I.—Half cost of silt-clearance	30,933
II.— Ditto of establishment supervising work	2,338
III.— Ditto of repairs to banks	16,717
IV.—Whole cost of distributing establishment	1,322
V.—Half cost of measuring establishment	1,429
TOTAL ...	52,739
Deduct contribution ...	45,000
Loss to Government	7,739

117. As the sum to be charged for silt-clearance will be raised to Rs. 54,000 in the next year, I show here the result of the operations since the sum of Rs. 45,000 was fixed.

Cost of clearance in—

	Rs.
1879-80	52,739
1878-79	57,499
1877-78	54,199
1876-77	49,681
1875-76	50,436
1874-75	54,734
1873-74	46,639
TOTAL ...	3,65,918
7 years at Rs. 45,003 ...	3,15,000
Balance, loss to Government ...	50,918

118. The estimated value of the crops irrigated was Rs. 67,44,414.

INDUS INUNDATION CANALS.

STATEMENT OF RAIN-FALL AT THE PRINCIPAL STATIONS IN THE DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

MONTHS.	Sanghar.	Dera Ghází Khan.	Jámpur.	Rájanpur.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
April 1879	...	...	...	...
May „	...	...	...	...
June „	1·8	2·0	0·2	0·1
July „	...	0·05	...	...
August „	2·2	0·85	0·3	0·4
September „	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	4·0	2·90	0·5	0·5
October 1879	...	0·05	...	...
November „	...	...	...	...
December „	...	...	...	...
January 1880	...	...	...	...
February „	...	...	...	...
March „	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	...	0·05	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	4·0	2·95	0·5	0·5
Compared with 1878-79	12·8	9·3	3·9	4·8
Difference ... More	...	...	...	...
Difference ... Less	8·8	6·35	3·4	4·3

INDUS INUNDATION CANALS.

Statement of Areas of Crops Irrigated and Estimated Value of Produce.

Names of Crops.	Area irrigated. Flow.	Area irrigated. Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total produce.	Average rate per rupee.	Total value of produce.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. A. P.
KHARIF—							
Class I—							
Sugar-cane	75·90	3·32	79·22	80 0 0	6,337 24 0	1 9 4	5,147 4 7
Class II—							
Gardens	348·02	38·70	386·72	30 0 0	11,601 24 0	0 5 15¾	77,585 11 2
Cereals—Rice	11,163·76	33·60	11,197·36	12 0 0	134,368 12 12	0 5 4	10,23,758 9 10
Total ...	11,511·78	72·30	11,584·08	.....	.....	.....	11,01,344 5 0
Class III—							
Cotton (Fibres)	22,212·66	2,037·63	24,250·29	2 0 0	48,500 23 3	0 2 0	9,70,011 9 6
Indigo (Dyes)	5,560·07	38·11	5,598·18	0 20 0	2,799 3 9	0 0 8	2,23,927 2 0
Mehndi (Dyes)	26·69	...	26·69	1 0 0	26 27 9	0 5 0	213 8 2
Drugs and Spices—Chillies	27·07	9·28	36·35	4 0 0	145 16 0	0 2 8	2,326 6 5
Oil-seed (Til)	1,072·97	61·00	1,133·97	5 0 0	5,669 34 0	0 6 0	37,799 0 0
Miscellaneous—Vegetables	236·19	55·89	292·08	30 0 0	8,762 16 0	3 8 0	2,738 4 0
Total ...	29,135·65	2,201·91	31,337·56	.....	.....	.....	12,37,015 14 1
Class IV—							
Cereals—Jowár	15,340·82	3,859·40	19,200·22	10 0 0	192,002 8 0	0 12 0	6,40,006 10 8
Bájra	12,741·46	1,518·33	14,259·79	10 0 0	142,597 36 0	0 11 8	4,95,992 12 0
Swánk	413·92	35·75	449·67	10 0 0	4,496 28 0	0 12 12	14,107 4 7
China, &c.	117·92	101·51	219·43	5 0 0	1,097 6 0	0 10 0	4,388 9 7
Moth	2·77	...	2·77	6 0 0	16 24 12	0 11 0	60 6 9
Mung	170·86	2·81	173·67	6 0 0	1,042 0 12	0 9 4	4,506 1 9
Grass	6,959·42	443·88	7,403·30	100 0 0	740,330 0 0	2 20 0	2,96,132 0 0
Nabud (Barren)	11,246·88	654·03	11,900·91	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	46,994·05	6615·71	53,609·76	.....	.....	.....	14,55,193 13 4
Total Kharif ...	87,717·38	8,893·24	96,610·62	.....	.....	.....	37,98,701 5 0
Rabbi.							
Class III—							
Cereals—Wheat	44,002·76	1,873·40	45,876·16	16 0 0	734,018 22 6	0 10 4	28,64,462 13 4
Oil-seed (Sarson)	599·79	3·44	603·23	8 0 0	4,825 33 9	0 11 0	17,548 8 1
Drugs and Spices (Poppy)	22·00	...	22·00	5 0 0	110 0 0	0 1 0	4,400 0 0
Tobacco	164·82	23·00	187·82	10 0 0	1,878 8 0	0 5 5	14,310 1 5
Turnips	495·52	34·76	530·28	50 0 0	26,514 0 0	2 0 0	13,257 0 0
Total ...	45,284·89	1,934·60	47,219·49	.....	.....	.....	29,13,978 6 10
Class IV—							
Gram	14·639	5·36	151·75	20 0 0	3,035 0 0	9 4 0	13,124 5 3
Mutter	354·76	...	354·76	20 0 0	7,095 8 0	0 15 4	18,610 5 10
Total ...	501·15	5·36	506·51	.....	.....	.....	31,734 11 1
Total Rabbi ...	45,786·04	1,939·96	47,726·00	.....	.....	.....	29,45,713 1 11
TOTAL OF BOTH ...	133,503·42	10,833·20	144,336·62	.....	.....	.....	67,44,414 6 11

SHAHPUR CANALS.

119. There was no increase to the capital invested during the year; the amount is Rs. 38,868 excluding, and Rs. 40,460 including the book charges.

120. The income of the year amounted to Rs. 11,491 and the expenses to Rs. 9,259, showing a profit of Rs. 2,232, or 551 per cent. on the capital invested.

121. The interest charge for the year was Rs. 1,749, so that the net profit of the year was Rs. 483, or 1·19 per cent.

122. The receipts exceeded the charges, including interest, by Rs. 22,560, at the end of the year.

The area irrigated was only about half that in the previous year. This was due to the low state of the river.

123. The annexed statement gives the result of the past five years for the three canals under the charge of this Department :—

		1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
WATER-RATE RECEIPTS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Station Canal...	5,377	12,044	11,173	12,914	8,550
	Sahiwal „	873	1,604	894	2,272	1,224
	Macnabb „	...	...	...	354	311
AREA IRRIGATED.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	Station Canal...	3,123	7,105	4,051	6,843	3,465
	Sahiwal „	918	2,018	1,527	1,572	822
	Macnabb „	...	...	...	774	200
AVERAGE RATE PER ACRE.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Station Canal...	1 11 6	1 11 2	2 11 1	1 14 2	2 7 6
	Sahiwal „	0 15 0	0 12 8	0 9 5	1 7 1	1 7 10
	Macnabb „	...	...	...	0 7 3	1 8 10

124. The principal crops grown have been—

	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1875-76.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cotton	521	5,453	3,667	4,059	1,642
Jowar	518	1,087	659	1,466	621
Wheat	1,849	1,728	916	1,739	759
Gram	670	361	59	670	516
Sugar-cane... ...	8	12	...	...	...
Total area irrigated	4,487	9,189	5,588	9,123	4,041
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value of crops ...	57,965	66,785	53,711	89,058	42,030

so that, owing to the high prices, the results are better for the people than could have been expected, considering the small area irrigated.

125. These canals are managed entirely by the District authorities.

H. W. GULLIVER, *Major-General, R.E.,*

Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab.

Dated 24th February 1881.

Statement shewing the Financial Results of Irrigation Works in operation in the Punjab for and to end of the year 1879-80,—the Revenue Account being based on the Assessments of the year 1879-80.

Works in Operation.	Capital.		Gross Assessments, 1879-80.		Working Expenses.	Profit and Loss.				Percentage of Profit or Loss on Capital at end of Year.				Acres Irrigated.
	To end of 1878-79.	To end of 1879-80.	Direct.	Direct with Indirect.		Direct.		Direct and Indirect.		Direct.		Direct and Indirect.		
						Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Western Jumna Canal ...	65,67,815	70,01,325	10,37,850	13,13,685	4,75,632	5,62,218	...	8,38,053	...	8·03	...	11·96	...	310,686
Bári Doáb Canal	1,49,54,439	1,49,61,778	13,85,454	13,85,454	5,02,288	8,83,166	...	8,83,166	...	5·90	...	5·90	...	393,317
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	5,68,818	5,68,594	24,882	1,35,338	1,19,286	...	94,404	16,052	...	...	16·60	2·82	...	99,477
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals	1,09,554	1,10,224	1,47,000	4,02,777	2,15,097	...	68,097	1,87,680	...	...	61·78	170·27	...	268,040
Indus Inundation Canals ..	5,80,957	6,91,917	47,440	1,86,699	3,03,869	...	2,56,429	...	1,17,170	...	37·06	...	16·93	144,337
Shahpur Canals	40,460	40,460	9,964	9,964	9,259	705	...	705	...	1·74	...	1·74	...	4,487
Total 1879-80 ...	2,28,22,043	2,33,74,298	26,52,590	34,33,917	16,25,431	10,27,159	...	18,08,486	...	4·39	...	7·73	...	...
Add—Mádhopur Workshops ...	5,32,843	5,28,315	...	...	14,361	...	14,361	...	14,361	...	2·71	...	2·71	...
Grand Total ...	2,33,54,886	2,39,02,613	26,52,590	34,33,917	16,39,792	10,12,798	...	17,94,125	...	4·24	...	7·51	...	1,220,344

H. W. GULLIVER, *Major-General, R. E.,*
Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab.

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Statement shewing the Financial Results of Irrigation Works in operation in the Punjab for and to end of the year 1879-80,—the Revenue Account being based on the Collections of the year 1879-80.

Works in Operation.	Capital.		Gross Collections, 1879-80.		Working Expenses.	Profit and Loss.				Percentage of Profit or Loss on Capital at end of Year.				Acres Irrigated.
	To end of 1878-79.	To end of 1879-80.	Direct.	Direct with Indirect.		Direct.		Direct and Indirect.		Direct.		Direct and Indirect.		
						Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Western Jumna Canal ...	65,67,815	70,01,325	11,30,860	14,06,695	4,75,632	6,55,228	...	9,31,063	...	9·36	...	13·29	...	310,686
Bári Doáb Canal	1,49,54,439	1,49,61,778	11,91,291	11,91,291	5,02,288	6,89,003	...	6,89,003	...	4·60	...	4·60	...	393,317
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	5,68,818	5,68,594	17,334	1,23,394	1,19,286	...	1,01,952	4,108	...	...	17·93	0·72	...	99,477
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals	1,09,554	1,10,224	1,47,000	4,02,777	2,15,097	...	68,097	1,87,680	...	...	61·78	170·27	...	268,040
Indus Inundation Canals ...	5,80,957	6,91,917	38,183	1,77,442	3,03,869	...	2,65,686	...	1,26,427	...	38·40	...	18·27	144,337
Shahpur Canals	40,460	40,460	11,491	11,491	9,259	2,232	...	2,232	...	5·51	...	5·51	...	4,487
Total 1879-80 ...	2,28,22,043	2,33,74,298	25,36,159	33,13,090	16,25,431	9,10,728	...	16,87,659	...	3·89	...	7·22	...	...
Add—Mádhopur Workshops ...	5,32,843	5,28,315	...	...	14,361	...	14,361	...	14,361	...	2·71	...	2·71	...
Grand Total ...	2,33,54,886	2,39,02,613	25,36,159	33,13,090	16,39,792	8,96,367	...	16,73,298	...	3·75	...	7·00	...	1,220,344

H. W. GULLIVER, *Major-General, R. E.,*

Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, N. W. PROVINCES, 1881, UP TO 31st MAY 1881.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during May 1881. Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
Ganges. Northern	10·00	...	740	740	17,960	16,065
Ganges. Anúpshahr	6·80	...	700	1,100	40,058	30,119
Ganges. Meerut	8·30	...	969	975	39,921	38,117
Ganges. Bulandshahr	7·35	...	972	1,125	47,070	40,769
Ganges. Aligarh	5·50	...	994	1,100	63,091	42,697
Lower Ganges. Narora	...	...	...	200	9,606	4,922
Lower Ganges. Mainpuri	...	...	...	500	24,919	9,989
Lower Ganges. Cawnpore	6·20	...	958	535	47,515	33,273
Lower Ganges. Etáwah	4·80	...	771	726	60,395	50,885
Lower Ganges. Bhognipur	...	...	...	409	15,431	...
Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	...	...	...	7,410	365,966	266,836
Eastern Jumna Canal	...	...	1,250	1,223	43,213	39,955
Agra Canal	...	...	2,000	1,050	24,598	8,295
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	166	8,574	8,839
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	3,088	963
Dún	...	...	...	113	2,059	2,256
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	13	19
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	12	69
Total	...	...	...	...	447,523	327,232

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate). Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Cotton.	Other food-grain.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rainfall. Total from 1st April to 31st May 1881.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur	12,926	1,416	220	362	28	57	1,140	16,149	1·1	1·4
Muzaffarnagar	35,092	2,980	500	81	28	142	672	39,495	·5	1·5
Meerut	59,554	10,985	320	781	122	229	648	72,639	·8	1·1
Bulandshahr	8,760	46,814	5	2,329	253	240	1,718	60,119	·1	·6
Aligarh	533	42,511	106	492	347	616	1,948	46,553	·4	·3
Muttra	585	6,634	...	3,326	17	95	395	11,052	·4	·6
Agra	733	8,185	...	213	68	31	509	9,739	...	1·0
Etah	2,213	21,967	39	33	641	9	787	25,689	·2	·7
Mainpuri	4,870	32,406	1	11	675	70	753	38,786	·4	·8
Fatehgarh	2,189	19,529	5	5	250	14	236	22,228	1·1	·5
Etáwah	5,398	35,303	...	...	137	9	526	41,373	...	·4
Cawnpore	5,235	38,673	...	...	689	50	681	45,328	1·5	·6
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	·3	1·0
Gurgaon	787	1,085	...	2,022	73	...	641	4,608	·5	·9
Dehra Dún	860	...	903	...	...	...	296	2,059	2·0	2·7
Bijnor	3,088	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,088	1·9	1·2
Tarái	573	...	187	...	...	...	12	772	·3	1·7
Pilibhit	1,020	...	...	...	...	...	25	1,045	...	1·0
Bareilly	6,663	...	...	...	...	...	94	6,757	1·4	·8
Jhánsi	9	...	3	...	...	...	1	13	...	·3
Hamírpur	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	12	·3	·6
Total	151,089	268,488	2,300	9,655	3,328	1,562	11,101	447,523	...	...
Total for the same period last year	140,633	168,353	3,369	1,369	3,582	791	9,135	327,232	...	...
Increase	10,456	100,135	...	8,286	...	771	1,966	120,291	...	...
Decrease	...	...	1,069	...	254	...	...	...	...	...

Remarks.

Ganges and Lower Ganges Canals—

	Cubic feet per second.
Volume entering the Ganges Canal by the Solani aqueduct	6,768
Volume entering the Lower Ganges Canal at Narora	3,232
Total entering both canals	10,000
Passing out by escapes, &c.—	
Escapes, Anúpshahr Branch	17
Nadrai escape, Narora Division, L. G. Canal	10
Tiria " Cawnpore Division "	44
Kakwan " " "	7
Dabauli " " "	76
Cawnpore tail	209
Escapes, Etawah Branch	7
By percolation, Narora Division	1,575
Unaccounted for	645
	2,590
Net consumption	7,410

Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canals, reports that after the first week water was in great demand for sugarcane and early rice. The supply in some of the rivers is very low and scarcely meets the demand.

Allahabad,
The 23rd June 1881.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P. & Oudh,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF MAY AND 1ST HALF OF JUNE 1881, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 712, 713, 754, 755, 758 AND 759 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 25TH JUNE AND 9TH JULY 1881.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracana*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Remarks.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
	2nd Half of May 1881.																															
	Akyab Division.																															
British Burma.	Akyab	6 8	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	240 0	250 0	120 0	30 0	30 0	26 10	
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 1	19 7	17 4	17 10	20 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 4	5 0	280 0	240 0	280 0	36 0	36 0	24 0	
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*	*	28 0	28 0	19 0	
	Pegu Division.																															
	Rangoon (town)	16 4	16 0	9 11	...	..	...	12 8	12 6	10 6	11 13	14 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	26 13	16 2	323 0	50 0	50 0	23 3	23 3	18 12	
	Hanthawaddy	17 0	16 0	9 11	...	...	...	10 12	12 6	10 6	11 5	14 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	17 9	26 13	16 2	62 15	50 0	50 0	59 3	23 3	18 12	
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	..	...	...	10 0	10 8	10 1	10 8	11 7	12 2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	...	†	†	‡	14 0	14 0	22 0	Rice, Rs. 350 per 100 baskets.
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	12 4	10 6	11 10	13 8	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	13 8	13 8	9 9	218 4	157 8	227 8	21 3	21 0	19 4	
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 15	10 5	...	15 10	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182 8	...	...	29 10	28 0	...	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	..	9 4	9 4	6 10	12 5	12 5	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	7 14	§	§	§	14 4	14 4	14 0	
	Prome	9 0	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 0	15 3	14 0	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	10 2	‖	‖	‖	28 0	28 0	21 0	Rice, Rs. 180 per 100 baskets.
	Thayetmyo	10 3	10 13	9 1	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 10	17 8	17 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	10 8	250 0	250 0	200 0	21 0	21 0	14 0	
	Tenasserim Division.																															
	Moulmein (town)	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	250 0	250 0	...	13 0	13 0	...	
	Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 0	300 0	200 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	10 0	17 3	17 3	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	293 0	293 0	293 0	26 11	26 11	11 15	
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	13 5	11 10	16 13	16 13	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	22 13	26 1	15 3	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	9 5	12 4	12 4	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	16 0	14 0	14 0	
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	2 6	15 11	16 0	13 12	17 15	18 4	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 7	10 4	8 1 3	303 0	303 0	303 0	18 1	18 8	13 9	

| | 1st Half of June 1881. | | |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXIV of 1881.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Receipts for week ending 19th June 1880.		Receipts for week ending 18th June 1881.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1880 to 19th June 1880.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 18th June 1881.		Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-82.
		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18th June 1881	East Indian ...	7,18,897	477	7,44,683	494	89,24,201	518	95,47,071	561	6,22,870	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	56,571	329	65,022	379	6,68,724	340	7,04,613	355	35,889	...
25th June 1881	Oudh and Rohilkhand	84,762	155	77,434	142	11,79,265	189	11,38,782	184	...	40,483
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,13,243	315	1,37,920	204	27,20,009	352	20,75,916	272	...	6,44,093
18th June 1881	Madras ...	1,12,854	132	1,32,408	154	13,38,667	136	12,88,131	133	...	50,536
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	86,252	136	73,004	111	8,72,453	120	8,38,409	114	...	34,044
25th June 1881	Great Indian Peninsula	5,35,447	373	5,59,056	386	68,38,795	417	83,59,295	512	15,20,500	...
18th June 1881	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,77,522	400	2,19,467	497	25,82,605	509	30,70,473	614	4,87,868	...
	TOTAL ...	19,85,548	317	20,08,994	318	2,51,24,719	350	2,70,22,690	379	18,97,971	...
	State.										
18th June 1881	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	3,992	143	2,756	98	30,776	96	27,180	85	...	3,596
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,363	87	1,107	41	16,157	52	13,377	44	...	2,780
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	23,010	100	26,760	116	3,05,389	116	3,26,292	126	20,903	...
Ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	11,117	136	12,386	151	1,26,336	135	1,44,261	156	17,925	...
Ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	6,378	112	6,842	120	1,01,591	156	1,01,001	157	...	590
25th June 1881	Muttra-Hathras ...	2,497	86	1,968	68	27,429	83	27,974	86	545	...
...	Dhond and Manmad(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25th June 1881	Wardha Coal ...	1,753	39	11,753	261	54,185	105	88,898	173	34,713	...
Ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	4,880	92	4,157	78	(c)39,100	69	81,332	109	42,232	...
18th June 1881	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	20,179	125	21,875	136	3,47,480	189	3,87,420	213	39,940	...
Ditto ...	Sindia ...	3,006	43	5,042	65	44,291	55	43,995	53	...	296
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	99,626	183	1,40,079	193	9,52,012	153	15,79,160	192	6,27,148	...
...	Western Rajputana (Southern Sec.)(b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25th June 1881	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch ...	24,816	111	44,100	153	3,06,379	122	4,66,952	143	1,60,573	...
11th June 1881	Punjab Northern ...	64,298	374	(d)...	...	7,10,853	362	(e)6,82,580	165	...	28,273
18th June 1881	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	1,10,487	172	64,967	101	(f)14,57,643	216	11,43,787	158	...	3,13,856
...	Khamgaon(a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Amraoti(a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18th June 1881	Nizam's ...	12,277	101	19,211	159	1,67,016	121	1,92,748	41	25,732	...
25th June 1881	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	...	...	4,117	48	...	...	58,918	61	58,918	...
18th June 1881	Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	...	...	22,245	116	...	...	2,59,560	120	2,59,560	...
Ditto ...	Mysore ...	...	...	2,141	37	...	...	24,833	38	24,833	...
25th June 1881	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur.	...	...	794	66	...	...	11,795	87	11,795	...
	TOTAL ...	3,90,679	161	3,92,390	134	46,86,637	169	56,62,063	153	9,75,426	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	23,76,227	273	24,01,384	260	2,98,11,356	300	3,26,84,753	302	28,73,397	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	...	...	1,42,64,734	144	1,60,15,529	148	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	...	...	1,55,46,622	156	1,66,69,224	154	11,22,602	...

(a) Included with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
(b) Included with the Rajputana Railway.
(c) Total receipts from 6th April to 19th June 1880.
(d) Return not received.
(e) Total receipts from 1st April to 11th June 1881.
(f) Includes receipts of the Kandahar Line from 2nd May 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 12th JULY 1881.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The distribution of rainfall in Southern, Western, and Central India, including the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Berar, Mysore, and Coorg, has, with a few exceptions, been much the same as it was last week. The want of more rain is still felt in the southern districts of the Madras Presidency, and in the eastern districts of the Mysore State; but in the western portion of the Mysore territory, prospects have much improved. The rainfall has also been sufficient in most districts of the Bombay Presidency and in Baroda, though more is still needed in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country. In Northern India, and more particularly in the Punjab, agricultural prospects have been much improved by a more general rainfall. In some districts, however, of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the monsoon has as yet been weak, and the weather has continued to be too dry. There has been a break in Assam, and in a few Bengal districts the transplantation of the late rice would be facilitated by more plentiful rain. In British Burma prospects continue favourable.

On the whole, it may be said that the rainfall of the week has been copious and widespread. General prospects are good, though they would be improved by more wet weather in the Deccan, in parts of the Madras Presidency of the Mysore State, and of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, as well as in one, at least, of the States of Rajputana.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(July 13th)		
Bellary ...	·43 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops good except in two taluks, where rain is much needed; wet and dry crops being sown; harvest of paddy and wheat, yield average; fever in parts.
Kurnool ...	·80 (average of seven stations).	Cultivation operations brisk in four taluks, but impeded elsewhere for want of rain; cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	1·97 (average of twelve stations).	Standing crops, dry grains, cotton, and sugarcane, thriving.
Kistna ...	·56 (average of eleven stations).	Dry crops and indigo being sown; water over anicut 7 inches.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·27 (average of two stations).	Water-supply diminished; standing crops withering in parts; harvest of paddy, outturn half the full yield; cultivation operations progressing; fever and small-pox in parts; cattle-disease more general.
Coimbatore ...	·21 (average of five stations).	Standing crops—wet generally good, dry suffering from want of rain in parts; harvest of dry crops, outturn about average.
Tanjore ...	.....	Standing crops generally good; harvest of paddy, outturn below average.
Madura ...	.....	Crops fading from deficiency of water-supply; harvest of *cholum*, yield average.
Malabar ...	0·97 (average of fourteen stations).	Rainfall nearly sufficient.
Travancore ...	·27	Young paddy withering for want of rain; fever exists. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(July 13th)		
Kurrachee ...	No rain	River at Kotri on 11th 12 feet 6 inches, being 4 feet 1 inch lower than on same date last year; fever in two and locusts in four talukas; small-pox in Tatta and measles in Kohistan; some seed destroyed in Kotri from want of water; prices of wheat, red rice, and *bajri*—in Kurrachee, 20, 40 and 32½, in Manjhand 32, 36 and 40, in Tatta 23, 44 and 44, and in Jati 16, 44 and 48 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	No report received.
Ahmedabad ...	7·72	Sowing progressing; rain good everywhere except in Gogo, where only 2·67 fell up to 9th; seed have begun to sprout in some talukas; total rainfall 9·95.
Baroda ...	13·37	Total rainfall 19·20; rain fell generally during the week and abundant at Baroda; agricultural prospects good; cholera in all talukas of Nausari division except Kamrej and Gandevi, it continues in Baroda and Choranda talukas, and is slight in Kalar; *bajri* 40 and rice 23 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	7·85	Total rainfall 12·91; sowing progressing; cholera in Surat, Olpar, Chorasi, Bardoli, Jalalpur, and Mandvi; *jowari* 42 and *nagli* 44 lbs. per rupee.
Násik ...	Rain continues, fall irregular; heavy in Peint, Igatpuri, and Nandgaon; in Yeola ·80.	Health good; sowing retarded by excess rain in places, by want of it in others; wheat 34, *bajri* 40, and *jowari* 54 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Rain every day; total of week 12·21.	Total rainfall up to date 41·42, being 11·91 above average; average abnormal temperature 2° warm for 7th and 8th, and *nil* for the remaining days; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal; abnormal wind *nil* till 9th, afterwards westerly, strong on 11th; thunder and lightning on 6th.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Poona ...	Rain general—maximum in Mawal, 7·16; minimum in Bhimthadi, ·35.	Poona district average prices—*bajri* 44 and *jowari* 64 lbs. per rupee; in Poona city *bajri* 41 and *jowari* 52 lbs.; *kharif* sowing commenced.
Ahmednagar ...	Maximum in Akola, 2·42; minimum in Nágpur, ·18.	*Kharif* sowing in progress in parts of all talukas except Rahuri, where more rain is wanted; cholera in city, cantonment, and Bhingar; cattle-disease in Karjat and Sheogaon; *jowari*—maximum 108 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 66 in Kopargaon; *bajri*—72 in Jamkhed, 45 in Rahuri, per rupee.
Sholapur ...	·35	Total rainfall 7·60; cattle-disease in Karmala taluka; *jowari* 76 lbs. and 22 tolas and *bajri* 64 lbs. and 32 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	General rain	General rain throughout the district except Mandargi petta, slight in Nargund, Navalgund, Gadag, and Ron, where more rain is urgently wanted; sowing operations going on vigorously; ague in three and slight cattle-disease in seven talukas; rice 31 and *jowari* 89 per rupee.
Kanara ...	Kharwar 3·56, total 34·94; Kumpta 13·93, Sirsi 14·10, and Halial 3·85.	Rice plants and sugarcane gardens thriving; cattle-disease and slight fever continue; rice, common, in Karwar 15 seers, district average 15¾ seers per rupee; crop prospects good.
Rajkot ...	18·28	Total rainfall 19·04; violent storm on 12th; weather stormy; *bajri* 37 and *jowari* 48 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—General and in most districts sufficient rain fell, but in parts of Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country more required; cholera is decreasing in Guzerat, except in Baroda.
Bengal—(July 12th)		
Chittagong ...	0·98	Weather cloudy and hot, with occasional storms and rain; more rain wanted in some places; small-pox abating; cattle-disease still reported.
Dacca ...	1·27	Early rice being gathered, yield average; prospects of standing crops good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	3·75	Ploughing and transplanting late rice being vigorously pushed on; prospects generally good, but early rice and jute in low lands not promising; common rice 16 to 26 seers per rupee; river rising; fever reported from Canning town in Barripur, elsewhere health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	1·89	*Bhadoi* crops coming on well; cultivation of *amun* being pushed on, transplanting retarded for want of copious showers; public health generally good.
Rajshahye ...	1·31	Slight rain; prospects of *aus* and *amun* paddy favourable; fever diminishing; prices of rice unchanged.
Burdwan ...	1·73	
Rungpore ...	0·28	Weather hot; prospects of crops favourable; health good.
Bhagalpur ...	0·33	Transplanting of paddy progressing; rain wanted in the north; rice 21 seers 7 chittacks per rupee; public health good.
Purneah ...	0·03	Crops want rain, otherwise good; transplanting waiting for want of rain; rice 30 seers per rupee; rivers full; health fair.
Patna ...	1·02	Prospects of *bhadoi* crops excellent; public health good.
Durbhunga ...	.....	Health good; rain much wanted about Durbhunga.
Hazaribagh ...	2·82	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops continue favourable; *makai* and *murwa* sown in some places, field work for other crops progressing well; rice 20 seers per rupee; public health good.
Cuttack ...	2·23	Prospects of crops continue good; public health fair.
		General Remarks.—Rain in all districts but Durbhunga, where it is much wanted, insufficient fall in some districts retarding transplanting of late rice, otherwise prospects good; *bhadoi* still being sown, prospects favourable; reaping of early rice and jute commenced in places, with fair results; sugarcane doing well; prospects of crops good; prices easy; public health generally good; fever still prevalent in a few places.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (July 13th)	Benares ·16; Chandauli ·6.	Weather close; sky cloudy; rain urgently needed for *kharif* crops; cholera reported in some parts of Chandauli; bazars well supplied; prices steady.
Allahabad ...	Average ·13	Fairly distributed, average since 1st June ·61; save late rice, sowings fairly advanced; no sickness anywhere; labourers who emigrated from Bara in February and March returning; prices stationary; wheat 18½ seers per rupee; barley 25 1/10 seers; gram 22⅞ seers; coarse cleaned rice 15 1/10 seers; unhusked rice 21¼ seers, *bajra* 23¾, and peas 26¼ seers per rupee.
Gorakhpur (July 13th)	A few slight showers since 4th.	Rain wanted; crops have germinated well; general health good; prices nearly stationary.
Jhánsi ...	From ·70 in Jhánsi pargana to ·19 in Moth; average ·36.	*Kharif* crops germinating well; ploughing and sowing continue, wheat 21 seers per rupee, gram 25 seers, *bajra* 25 seers.
Cawnpore ...	Averaging over ·19 in the districts.	Sowing operations in progress; young plants flourishing; health good; prices slightly fallen; wheat 21 seers, barley 26 seers, *bajra* 26 seers, *juar* 23 seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Agra (July 13th)	Rain in all parganas from ·13 to ·47 during week.	Young crops flourishing; ploughing and sowing continue; health good; wheat 19, gram 21, barley 23, *bajra* 21, *makka* 25 seers per rupee.
Rae Bareli („ 12th)	Dalman ·8; Rae Bareli ·16; Salon ·25; Digbijaiganj ·34.	Rain fairly general, more wanted for sowing; rice prospects greatly improved; rise in prices checked; wheat and gram 18, *mothe* and *kodon* 20, barley 21¼, *dhan* 22, *sawan* and *arhar* 24, *makai* 28 seers per rupee.
Meerut („ 13th)	Sirdhana ·2; Mowana ·7; Bagpat ·42; Ghaziabad ·25; Hapur ·43, Gurhmukhtesar ·2; Meerut ·34.	Cloudy, high east wind; cholera 45 cases, 37 fatal; cheapest wheat 20½, gram 21½, barley 27, *arhar* 26 seers per rupee.
Kumaun ...	Good rain	Health fair; cholera ceased; cattle-disease continues; prices stationary.
Lucknow (July 13th)	Sadr ·6; Maliabad ·16; Mohanlalganj ·18 up to 12th; heavy rain on night of 12th, raintall not reported.	Prospects much improved; health fair; *kharif* operations in full swing.
Partabgarh („ 12th)	.....	A fair amount of rain except in pargana Atteha, where there has been hardly any; elsewhere the crops are doing well, especially sugarcane; slight rise in prices.
Sitapur („ 13th)	Sitapur ·15; Sidhauli ·14; Misrik 26.	Rain sufficient; prospects good; prices stationary; wheat 23, barley 30, gram 25 seers per rupee.
Aligarh („ „)	Rainfall general throughout district, ranging from ·7 in Secundra to ·20 in Hattras.	*Kharif* sowings commenced; crops healthy; health good; wheat 20, barley 24, *bejhar* 23, gram 21 seers per rupee.
Saharanpur („ „)	Average ·29	Clouds passing; health good; *kharif* sowings thriving; wheat 19 2/5, gram 20 2/5, barley 25¾, rice 10 1/5, *juar* 16½, *bajra* 16¾, *urd* 24, *makai* 20¾, and *bejhar* 22 seers per rupee.
Bareilly ...	Averaging ·39	Good rain reported from all stations, except Baheri, on the 9th, fall at Baheri ·2 only, more rain wanted there; prospects for young crops and agricultural operations good; health good; prices of wheat 18¾ seerse, barley 25 seers, *bajra* 18¾ seers, common rice 14¼ seers, gram 19¼ seers per rupee.
Farukhabad ...	·8 to ·27	Fair rainfall, but still deficient in parts; health good; young crops promise well; prices risen slightly; wheat 17 2/30 seers barley 24 6/32 seers, gram 19 25/32 seers, *bajra* 25 10/32 seers per rupee.
Moradabad ..	Moradabad ·3; Bilhari ·11; Sambhal ·4; Hassanpur ·8; Amrohat ·31; Thakurdwara ·5.	More rain urgently wanted for sowings, especially for rice; weather cloudy, with strong easterly wind and every appearance of coming rain soon; fever in Sambhal, otherwise health good; wheat 19 1/16, barley 24 1/16, gram 18 12/16.
Fyzabad (July 13th)	·11 at Sadr	No part of the district in need of rain; crops well grown and flourishing; general health good; prices of wheat and barley risen one seer.
		General Remarks.—Good and general rain fell during the week, but more rain is still needed in the Benares division and Moradabad, and parts of Bareilly and Farukhabad; *kharif* crops generally thriving; prices fallen slightly at Cawnpore, elsewhere fairly stationary; with the exception of cholera in Benares and Meerut and fever in Moradabad, health everywhere good; cattle-disease continues in Kumaon.
Punjab—(12th July)		
Delhi ...	8·3	Sowing for autumn crops in progress; prices steady; cholera still about.
Hissar ...	1·1	Monsoon seems to have broken; prices stationary; prospects improved.
Umballa ...	3·7	Sowing for autumn crops in progress.
Jullundur ...	7·8	Sowing in progress; prices steady; health good.
Amritsar ...	14·8	Prices steady; prospects good.
Lahore ...	7·1	Prospects good; prices steady; cholera abating.
Ferozepore ...	·5	Rain has been general, 3 inches having fallen in some parts of the district; ploughing in progress; slight fluctuations in prices.
Siálkot ...	8·0	Prospects good; prices steady.
Ráwalpindi ...	1·0	Prospects for autumn harvest good; prices steady.
Peshawar ...	No rain	Harvest prospects good; prices falling.
Mooltan ...	·9	Sowing still in progress; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·84	Prospects good; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—The abundant rainfall of past week has materially improved agricultural prospects, and has been very seasonable for ploughing and sowing for the autumn crops; the reports from all districts are favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (July 13th)	4·08	Showery weather; *kharif* sowings still retarded; prices easy; no epidemic.
Jubbulpore („ „)	5·64	Showery weather; *kharif* sowings vigorously pushed on; cholera abating; prices stationary.
Saugor („ „)	2·39	*Kharif* sowings nearly completed; cholera disappearing; prices steady.
Seoni („ „)	4·37	*Kharif* sowing progressing; cholera reported; prices stationary.
Khandwa („ „)	2·16	Showery weather; sowings continue; prospects good.
Hoshangabad („ „)	2·5	*Kharif* sowing in progress; health good; wheat 18 seers per rupee.
Raipur („ 9th)	1·38	Cloudy, with occasional showers; rice sowing almost finished; cattle-disease continues; cholera slightly prevalent.
Sambalpur („ 7th)	3·31	Sowing of rice and cotton going on; health good; rice 45½ seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather cloudy; rain general, with heavy showers in several districts; *kharif* sowings progressing; cholera abating; public health generally good; cattle-disease still reported; prices easy.
British Burma—(July 9th)		
Akyab ..	13·53	Total rainfall 62·82 inches; public health good; cattle-disease still prevalent; ploughing and sowing proceeding.
Rangoon ...	7·12	Total rainfall 4 ·46 inches; public health good.
Bassein ...	6·07	Total rainfall 38·18 inches; public health good; cattle-disease in three townships; ploughing proceeding; transplanting going on in parts.
Prome ...	4·50	Total rainfall 22·28 inches; some cholera in Prome town and in Shwaydoung, otherwise public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	10·10	Total rainfall 75·16 inches; public health and agricultural prospects good; ploughing and sowing proceeding.
Toungoo .	2·49	Total rainfall 30·29 inches; public health good; slight cattle-disease; ploughing and sowing proceeding rapidly.
		General Remarks.—Cholera in Prome, Thayetmyo, and Henzada, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease prevalent in Akyab, Bassein, and Tharrawaddy, slight in parts of Tenasserim; ploughing fairly advanced.
Assam—(July 13th)		
Gauháti ...	·27	Unusual heat; rain wanted for transplanting *sali* rice; cholera in parts of district.
Sylhet ...	.....	Rainfall to end of June 78·65 inches, well distributed, no injury from floods this year, therefore area of *amun* unusually large; prospects generally good; public health good.
Cachar ..	·19	Weather extremely warm; no further reports regarding cattle-disease; prospects of *dumahi* and *murali* crops fair; rain much wanted; area put under *sali* crops to date less than on corresponding date of last year, owing to cattle-disease; common rice 22 seers per rupee; health good.
Dibrugarh ..	... .	Weather unseasonably hot and dry, 98° on Sunday; very little *sali dhan* planted out; cattle-disease still reported; district is healthy.
Mysore and Coorg—(July 13th)		
Bangalore .	.....	Rain is still much wanted in the eastern districts, where sowing operations are much retarded; in Hassan and Shimoga prospects have much improved, rain having fallen; rain is most required in Mysore, Bangalore, Tumkur, and Kolar; the early crops in the Mysore district are withering; prices are rising slightly, but *ragi* nowhere reported dearer than 27 seers per rupee.
Mercara ..	10·94	Sufficient rain for rice and *ragi* during the week; prospects generally good; health good.
Berar & Hyderabad—(July 13th)		
Amraoti ...	2·36	*Kharif* sowings nearly completed, cotton above ground; wheat 20 seers, *jowari* 36 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	2·34	Sowings in active progress; weather hot and cloudy.
Hyderabad ...	·83	Total rainfall 8·47; *kharif* sowings continue; *rabi* crops about to be sown; sickness and cattle-disease in one taluka only; prices—coarse rice 10 seers, wheat 15 seers, white *jowari* 21, yellow *jowari* 24, gram 19, and *tur* 24 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(July 13th)		
Indore	0·54	Health good; agricultural prospects favourable.
Morar (Gwalior) ..	2·18	Weather cloudy; health good; prices stationary.
Sutna ..	6·63	Health and prospects good.
Rutlam ...		No report received.
Neemuch ...	1·53	Cloudy weather; health good.
Goona ...	0·94	Health and prospects good.
Bhopal ...	6·79	Health good; prospects favourable.
Agar	6·2	One case of cholera reported from Rutlam.
Nowgong ...	6·30	Cholera abating in Punna, but fresh cases in Chatarpur.
Manpur ...	1·50	Weather cloudy; fever prevalent; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (July 13th)	4·07	Regular monsoons; high winds and heavy clouds, raining rather heavily.
Sirohi ..	.....	No report received.
Marwar (July 8th)	·13	No general rain; tanks empty; water brought from wells; health good in districts where sufficient rain has fallen; sowing in progress; flight of locusts north to south; damage apprehended to the rising crops; prices rising; prospects not cheering.
Meywar („ „)	1·69	Wells and tanks fair; health good; cloudy weather; ploughing in full operation.
Harowti („ 9th)	Deoli 8·96; Kotah 3·95; Shahpura ·88.	Health good.
Jhallawar .	.....	No report received.
Ajmere (July 13th)	5·25	Tanks half full; ploughing commenced; health good.
Jeypore („ „)	5·98	Cloudy; sowings active; prices firm; health good.
Bhurtpore ..	.....	No report received.
Ulwar (July 12th)	·93 average	Agricultural operations in full swing; health good.
Nepal—(July 7th)		
Katmandu ...	2·61	Total rainfall from 1st January to 30th June 25·93; state of agricultural prospects good; weather close and sultry; intermittent rain throughout the week; transplanting of rice finished.

C. L. TUPPER,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 30.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 30.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 18th July 1881.

No. 242.—Consequent on the departure on leave of Captain E. N. D. La Touche, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, in Assam, Mr. J. J. S. Driberg, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, with effect from the 21st April 1881.

Mr. F. St. Clair Grimwood, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, *vice* Mr. Driberg.

No. 243.—Consequent on the departure on leave of Mr. A. C. Campbell, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, in Assam, Mr. A. J. Primrose, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, with effect from the 12th May 1881.

Mr. S. J. Douglas, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, *vice* Mr. Primrose.

No. 244.—Consequent on the appointment of Captain H. St. P. Maxwell to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Grade in Assam, Captain M. A. Gray, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, with effect from the 25th May 1881.

Mr. W. C. Macpherson, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, *vice* Captain Gray.

No. 246.—Mr. G. D. Burgess, C.S., Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade, and Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, is confirmed in the latter appointment, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Street.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 20th July 1881.

No. 43.—Major A. C. Toker, Bengal Staff Corps, received charge of the office of the Secretary to the Board of Examiners at Calcutta from Major H. S. Jarrett on the afternoon of the 2nd instant.

SANITARY.

The 19th July 1881.

No. 135.—Surgeon C. Little, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Amraoti, and Officiating Sanitary Commissioner in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is confirmed in the latter appointment, *vice* Surgeon-Major R. T. Abbott, M.D., deceased.

No. 136.—Surgeon T. Hume, M.B., Civil Surgeon of Akola, to be Civil Surgeon of Amraoti, *vice* Surgeon Little.

JUDICIAL.

The 21st July 1881.

No. 917.—The services of Lieutenant C. J. Dennys, Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as Cantonment Magistrate.

C. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 21st July 1881.

No. 159*I.-J.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Justices of the Peace within the State of Mysore:—

(1) The Resident in Mysore, for the time being, being a European British subject.
(2) The Chief Judge of Mysore, for the time being, being a European British subject.
(3) Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Hay, Madras Staff Corps.
(4) Lieutenant-Colonel T. G. Clarke, Madras Staff Corps.
(5) Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Cole, Madras Staff Corps.
(6) Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Pearse, Madras Staff Corps.
(7) Major E. P. Maltby, Madras Staff Corps.
(8) Mr. L. Ricketts, Uncovenanted Civil Service.
(9) Mr. G. F. Meiklejohn, Uncovenanted Civil Service.
(10) Mr. W. J. Cunningham, Bombay Civil Service.

No. 160*I.-J.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradiction Act, 1879), and in supersession of so much of Foreign Department Notification No. 179J. of the 23rd September 1874 as relates to Mysore, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that Justices of the Peace within the State of Mysore shall commit European British subjects for trial to the High Court at Madras.

No. 162*I.-J.*—Under the provisions contained in Section 8 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Governor General in Council is hereby pleased to appoint the Reverend B. Pratt, Wesleyan Chaplain, to be a Marriage Registrar in respect of all places within the territories of His Highness the Nizam.

And under the provisions contained in Section 9 of the same Act, the Governor General in Council is hereby pleased to license the said Reverend B. Pratt to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the territories of His Highness the Nizam.

POLITICAL.

The 21st July 1881.

No. 201*G.-P.*—With reference to Notification No. 110G.-P., dated the 19th April 1881, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Alexander Dausseing as Acting Consul-General for France at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. Blanchard de Farges, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

GENERAL.

The 21st July 1881.

No. 1365*G.-G.*—The following promotions and appointments are made, with effect from this date:—

Surgeon-Major J. P. Stratton, Officiating Resident of the 2nd Class and Resident in Meywar, is appointed to be a Resident of the 2nd Class and Resident in the Western States of Rajputana, but to continue to officiate as Resident in Meywar.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Tweedie, C.S.I., Political Agent of the 1st Class and Officiating Political Agent in the Western States of Rajputana and Commandant Erinpura Irregular Force, to officiate as Resident of the 2nd Class and Resident in the Western States of Rajputana.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Berkeley, Political Agent, 1st Class, substantive *pro tempore*, is confirmed in that grade, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Cadell, whose services have been transferred to the Home Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Miles, Officiating Political Agent, 1st Class, is confirmed in that grade, *vice* Surgeon-Major J. P. Stratton, promoted.

No. 1370*G.-G.*—Major G. L. K. Hewett, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to be Commandant of the Erinpura Irregular Force, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. Tweedie.

No. 1373*G.-G.*—Under Section 71 of the Civil Leave Code, Major W. F. Prideaux, Political Agent, 2nd Class, and Agent to the Governor General with the King of Oudh and Superintendent of Political Pensions, is granted privilege leave for two months and eighteen days, with effect from the 19th August 1881, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 22nd July 1881.

No. 1380*G.-G.*—Under Section 49 of the Civil Leave Code, Dr. J. Kirk, Political Agent, 1st Class, and Political Agent at Zanzibar, is granted furlough to Europe for two years, with effect from date of departure.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Miles, Political Agent, 1st Class, and Political Agent, Muscat, is posted to Zanzibar as Political Agent, *vice* Dr. Kirk.

No. 1384*G.-G.*—The services of Captain W. Ashfield, Adjutant, Malwa Bheel Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Bombay Government, at his own request, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.

No. 1386*G.-G.*—Captain E. D. F. Bignell, 17th Bengal Native Infantry, is appointed to be Adjutant, Malwa Bheel Corps, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice*

Captain W. Ashfield, who has been permitted to resign the appointment.

No. 1387*G.-G.*—Surgeon G. H. K. O'Callaghan, Army Medical Department, in medical charge of the European Detail Hospital at Indore, held charge of the office of Residency Surgeon, Indore, from the afternoon of the 11th to the forenoon of the 20th June 1881, in addition to his other duties.

No. 1389*G.-G.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 of Act I of 1881 (Taj Mahal's Pension Act, 1881), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rule :—

Every application for a certificate authorising the applicant to receive the said pension, or any portion thereof, shall, with such variations as the circumstances of each case require, be in the form, and contain the particulars contained in the form, appended to this rule.—

Form of application under Section 2 Act I of 1881.

Petition of *A B* of *C*.

I, *A B* of *C*, son (or daughter) of *D E*, state as follows :—

1. That the late Taj Mahal left the following heirs :—

(*Here enter names*).

2. That I am (*here enter relationship*), and am, therefore, entitled to (*here state amount of share*) of the pension of the late Taj Mahal ; and I hereby apply for a certificate authorising me to receive the same.

3. I, *A B*, further state that I have preferred no claim to any portion of Taj Mahal's pension.

Or, (*if the applicant has already preferred such claim*)—

A copy of the order passed by the (*here enter name of Court or Office*) on the day of 18 , regarding my claim to the abovementioned pension, is attached to this application.

I, *A B*, certify that the facts set forth in this application are true.

No. 1391*G.-G.*—The following appointments are made, with effect from the date of assuming charge :—

Captain T. Hope, Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department, to be Junior Under Secretary, substantive *pro tempore*, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Ridgeway, on furlough.

Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, M.C.S., to officiate as Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department, *vice* Captain Hope.

A. C. LYALL,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th July 1881.

No. 1814.—The following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department are published for general information :—

C. L. C.

PAGE 165.

Section 76, Rule 1 (a).

After "Sanskrit," *in lines 4 and 5 respectively, add* "or the Burmese language."

No. 1891.

CODES OF THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

DEFINITIONS.

Page IV.

In Rule 1 after "Leave with allowances" *add* "if any," *and in Rule 2 after* "Leave without allowances" *add* "(not counting for pension)."

No. 1918.

C. P. C.

PAGES 13 AND 14.

Section 24.

In the Table in this Section the following corrections are made :—

Opposite to—

"Bengal Establishment"—*the words* "of Lieutenant-Governors and Chief Commissioners" *in entry No.* (4) *are struck out.*

Opposite to—

"Bombay Establishment"—*the word* "and" *is inserted before entry No.* (7), *and the words* "and (8) sumptuary allowance" *are struck out.*

Opposite to—

"If the officer is appointed to the service after passing a competitive examination held in or after the year 1876"—*the words* "of Lieutenant-Governors and Chief Commissioners" *in entry No.* (4) *are struck out.*

No. 1876.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the interest on stock certificates of Book Debt, issued in lieu of Government Promissory Notes under Notification of the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 44, dated 10th January 1867, shall be payable at the Public Debt Offices at Madras and Bombay, as well as at Calcutta.

The 22nd July 1881.

No. 1900.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

1. In Financial despatch No. 46, dated 27th January 1881, the Right Honourable the Secretary of State communicated, with his orders, the report of a Committee appointed to enquire into the existing system of Military Accounts in India; and in paragraph 4 of that despatch it was stated that the Committee

further consider it necessary to define more clearly the duties of the Comptroller General and of the Military Accountant General, and they make certain specific recommendations, which are detailed in the 23rd paragraph of their report, and of which I approve.

2. The recommendation of the Committee regarding the relative positions of the Comptroller General and the departmental Account officers was as follows:—

That the respective duties of the Comptroller General and the Military Accountant General, and their official relations towards each other, be more clearly defined than they are at present. The Comptroller General should be the chief authority in all matters affecting the mode of keeping the public accounts, including those of the military and other spending departments. He should be held solely responsible for the general finance accounts, and should be the recognised channel for information in regard to the financial position as indicated by those accounts. He would therefore be answerable for watching the issues for military and all other services, and keeping the Government closely informed as to the actual progress of both revenue and expenditure. He should be required to send to the Military Accountant General monthly statements of the total issues from civil treasuries for military services, including all charges incurred and paid by the Civil Department for military purposes; and he should require from the Military Accountant General monthly statements exhibiting, on one side, the moneys received from civil treasuries and other military receipts, and, *per contra*, the amount of expenditure actually audited, and the sums remaining to be audited and accounted for. He should be empowered to call for any explanations which he may at any time consider necessary, especially in regard to outstanding or unsettled charges.

The Military Accountant General should occupy the position and exercise the authority of a Deputy Secretary for Finance in the Military Department, retaining his present duties, and being specially charged with the function of watching and reporting upon the current military expenditure; his responsibility for the due and proper conduct of the departmental audit of military expenditure and for the prompt adjustment of outstanding advances being assimilated to that which attaches to the Comptroller General in regard to the Civil Department. It would be necessary for him to keep such books as would enable him to consolidate the accounts of the Military Controllers, and to compare the expenditure as it proceeds (under the various heads and sub-heads) with the amounts of the sanctioned grants. He should require the several Controllers of Military Accounts to transmit to him immediately after the close of each month, or at such other periods as may be found convenient, statements of all military drawings of every kind upon civil treasuries in the period just ended, and such other financial returns as will ensure his being in a position at all times to advise the Government of the actual and anticipated progress of military expenditure. He should also require every military disbursing officer who now renders cash balance reports to forward direct to him monthly abstract statements of receipts and expenditure, and of the balances in hand at the commencement and close of the month. He should sign the separate accounts of audited military expenditure appended to the finance accounts, and be answerable for their accuracy.

3. In directing, in general terms, the adoption of this recommendation as defining the general functions of the Comptroller General and the Officers of the Military and other Account Departments, the Governor General in Council has resolved to place the Controllers of Military Accounts in immediate subordination, in all matters of account, to the Comptroller General.

4. According to the system of the Civil Account Department, the Accountant General (to whose position that of the Controller of Military Accounts corresponds) exercises his office in subordination to three different authorities:—

I.—To the Comptroller General, to whom his accounts are rendered; who also determines, under the general instructions of the Government, the form of the accounts, sees that as accounts they are properly kept and punctually rendered, and generally directs all questions of account procedure.

II.—To the Local Government, to whom the Accountant General is bound to give all the information arising out of his accounts, which is required for administrative purposes, and, in consultation with

whom, the Accountant General must regulate the procedure of his own office in those matters in which it comes in contact with the Administrative Departments.

III.—To the Government of India in the Financial Department, in respect of all questions arising on audit, and of the administration of his own office.

5. In regard to the first of these matters, the Controllers of Military Accounts will have the same relation to the Comptroller General that the Civil Accountants General have. They will render their accounts to him, in such form as he may direct, and must be prepared to give any explanations which he may require. It will be the Comptroller General's duty to see that the accounts are punctually and properly prepared by the Controllers and rendered to him; and especially that they work up to, and fit in with, the accounts received by him in other departments. He will have the general direction of the detailed accounting work in respect of deposits, advances, and accounts with other departments. He will take measures (as in the case of Civil Accountants General) to satisfy himself that the work of audit and account is efficiently maintained, and is kept up to date, the responsibility for the manner in which the business of the different offices of military account is conducted resting however on the Accountant General, Military Department.

6. In the other two matters, the Controllers of Military Accounts will be directly subordinate to the Government of India in the Military Department, —rendering to that department such accounts and returns as it may desire, and referring to it, for orders, all matters which are not pure questions of account, or which affect officers or departments, not their own subordinates.

7. The Accountant General of the Military Department will be a Deputy Secretary in that Department, whose special function it will be to deal with all matters that arise in connection with Military Finance or with the Military Account Department. His duty will be to obtain the fullest information (from the Controllers especially, but from other officers also, for purposes of check or of early information) regarding military receipts or outgoings, and to record it in such form as may be best adapted for bringing out their effect and their results. It will be his duty, not only to keep the Government in the Military Department informed regarding receipts and expenditure, but to bring to its notice any point of administrative importance or interest which arises out of the information received by him. The Military estimates will also be in his special charge, both in respect of their original compilation and in the subsequent comparison with them of the actual progress of receipts and expenditure.

8. The above orders, relating to the Military Department, apply also to the Marine Department; and as regards the other departments (Public Works and Post Office), the present relation of the Accountant General of the Department Public Works and the Comptroller, Post Office, is nearly in conformity with that recommended by the India Office Committee. These two officers will render their accounts, as at present, to the Comptroller General; and while the Comptroller General will be responsible for compiling the general figures of them, and keeping the Government in the Finance Department generally informed regarding the receipts and expenditure on Military Account, it will be for the departmental Account officers to maintain the more detailed accounts and statements necessary for the information of the Government and the effective financial control of their departments.

9. No alteration will be made in the system by which the Accountant General, Department Public Works, receives and compiles the accounts of the Examiners of Public Works Accounts, and maintains the general accounts of the Public Works Department.

10. The offices and accounts of the Controllers of Military Accounts, of the Examiners of Public Works Accounts, and of the Comptroller to the Post Office, will be open to the inspection of the Comptroller General, and his inspecting officers; but in the case of the Examiners of Public Works Accounts, any instructions arising out of the inspections will be communicated through, and in consultation with, the Accountant General of the Department Public Works, who will continue to be immediately responsible for the proper working of the Examiners' offices.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the Military and Public Works Departments for information and for the issue of further necessary orders, and to the Comptroller General for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

No. 1908.—Under the provisions of Section 63 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the transmission by post into British Burma of ganja, bhang, sidhee, or other preparations of hemp.

Persons transgressing the above rule are liable to the penalties provided by the Sea Customs Act 1878, and any cover sent by the post which may be suspected to contain ganja, bhang, sidhee, or other similar preparations of hemp will be dealt with under the provisions of Section 60 of the Post Office Act, the cover and its contents, if found to contain such preparations of hemp, being made over to the nearest excise officer for the adoption of such ulterior proceedings as may be deemed proper.

No. 1923.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read again—

Resolution in this Department, No. 953, dated the 10th June 1881, prescribing that articles of other than Indian origin or manufacture required for the public service must be obtained through the agency of the India Office, but that endeavours should be made to substitute for such articles, wherever feasible, articles of Indian production and manufacture.

Read also—

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 83, dated 4th April 1881, stating that tenders for the local supply of stationery for 1882-83 had been called for, and that it was not intended to prepare an indent for transmission to the Secretary of State.

Telegram to the Government of Bengal, No. 71, dated the 14th April 1881, directing that the notice calling for tenders should be cancelled and the indent prepared and submitted without delay.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 58, dated the 18th June 1881, forwarding, for transmission to the Secretary of State, an indent for stationery and paper required for the year 1882-83.

RESOLUTION.—In consequence of a misapprehension of the orders on the subject of the supply of stores from England for the public service, the stationery required for the Bengal Presidency for 1880-81 and 1881-82 was obtained from local contractors, and the Government of Bengal had sanctioned the continuance of the system for 1882-83, when the Government of India intervened and directed a return to the system of obtaining imported articles through the India Office.

2. The Government of Bengal has now submitted the indent as required, and it has been forwarded to the Secretary of State for compliance, with the exception of the items noted below which have been struck out of the list, as the Governor General in Council has assured himself that the articles they comprise are now manufactured in India, and has decided that in all cases where Indian manufactures can be obtained as good in quality as imported articles and no dearer in price, they shall be substituted for them.

(1) *Parallel rulers.*—These are made at the Government Workshops and Foundry, Roorkee, and there is no doubt that they can also be made at other similar private establishments in India, *e.g.*, Messrs. Apcar & Co. and Messrs. Jessop & Co., Calcutta; Messrs. Fraser and Miller and Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay; perhaps also at the workshops of the Government Dockyards. There can be no difficulty in obtaining them of Indian manufacture.

(2) *Japanned tin boxes for colours (empty).*—Articles of tinned ware are commonly made in the Indian bazaars, and the industry is extensive. It is desirable that tin-workers should be encouraged to produce such articles.

(3) *Red tape (cotton), ½″ and ¼″ wide and 7 yards long.*—The local Government should call for tenders from the cotton mills in Bombay, Cawnpore and Calcutta for the supply of this article of local mill manufacture.

(4) *Round rulers*
(5) *Flat rulers* } .—Both these articles should be made locally. The

wood from which they are made in England is largely Indian wood. Native or European carpenters and cabinet-makers should be invited in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta to tender for their manufacture of sissoo wood or Bombay black-wood.

(6) *Plain ink glasses, with plated tops*
(7) *Plain ink glasses, with screw-off tops* } .—The Governor General in Council understands that glass workers in Calcutta and elsewhere can produce the kind of glasses required, and that the manufacture of the article is also being carried on at Lahore. The tops can be made by metal-workers in the bazaars.

(8) *Pasteboards*
(9) *Strawboards* } .—These two articles should be obtained from the local paper mills, either those at Bally or Girgaum (Bombay), or elsewhere, according to convenience of supply and distribution, and tenders should be invited.

(10) *Slices or paper-cutters (ivory)*.—The manufacture of ivory-ware is such an extensive industry in India that it is unnecessary to resort to the English market for these articles. Workers in ivory in Bengal, Madras (Vizagapatam) and Bombay should be invited to tender for the supply of paper slices, and also for that of ivory penholders, only the metal portion attached to these latter being if necessary obtained from England.

(11) *Envelope stands of fancy wood with compartments of sizes*.—These can be made in Calcutta and other towns by Native or European cabinet-makers or joiners.

(12) *Pink and white blotting paper*.—The remarks made on Nos. 9 and 10 apply to this article.

(13) *White tape (cotton), $\frac{3}{8}''$ wide*.—The remarks made with reference to red tape (No. 4) apply to this article also.

(14) *Brass note-book clasps*.—There seems no reason to doubt that native metal-workers in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and elsewhere can make these clasps in strict accordance with the samples which accompanied the letter from the Government of Bengal. Ordinary brass work of this kind should always be procured of native manufacture.

(15) *Bookbinders' tools*, viz., *scratchers, paper knives and plough knives*.—It has been ascertained that these articles are commonly made at the Roorkee Workshops, and no doubt they can be made on demand at other similar establishments.

(16) *Machine blanketing (for printing work)*.—The Manager of the Cawnpore Woollen Mills has stated his readiness to produce this article according to sample. It should be ascertained whether any other Woollen Mills, *e.g.*, the Elgin or Muir Mills, Cawnpore, or the Bangalore Woollen Mills, would be able and willing to make similar articles.

3. In all cases where native workers in the bazaar are employed, it is desirable that if the work is to be done elsewhere than in Calcutta, the arrangements should be made through the district authorities, who will generally be in a position to secure better rates and workmanship than if the artisans were employed direct or through other agency.

4. The Governor General in Council requests that the Government of Bengal will give the instructions necessary for carrying into effect the wishes of the Government of India as expressed above in regard to the articles named. The Government of India further particularly desires that no articles for the stationery stores may in future be indented for from Europe which can be procured of local manufacture, and His Excellency in Council looks to the local Government carefully to strike out of indents passing through its hands all items which may be found on consideration capable of manufacture in India. Careful enquiries should be made in regard to all such articles, and not until it is satisfactorily shown that local manufactures cannot compete with the imported articles should such indents be accepted.

5. It is not desired that in regard to the articles specified above or any others, the local Government should confine its orders to any particular firm

or locality herein named. Further enquiry may elicit the fact that similar manufactures are carried on in other localities under more favourable conditions. As a rule, the best course to adopt will be to ascertain where certain articles can be, or are, made, and then to call for tenders from all the ascertained localities.

6. The principles enunciated above apply to paper equally with other articles of stationery, and should be carried out as far as practicable. The Indian Paper Mills are not at present of a nature to permit of the manufacture of the superior qualities of paper; but His Excellency the Governor General in Council expects shortly to be able to notify for general information the quantities of such paper which have usually been obtained from England, with the prices paid, and will be prepared to enter into engagements, for its supply to Government for a term of years, with any private parties or companies who may give satisfactory guarantees of their ability to manufacture it in India, at a cost not exceeding that hitherto paid.

7. These remarks will be communicated to all other local Governments and Administrations, who will be required to act on them in regard to future supplies of stationery, and to apply them also to indents for stores in all other Departments.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bengal for information and guidance.

Also, to the local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin for information and guidance. The Governments of Madras and Bombay are requested to arrange that no future indents for stationery from those provinces shall contain the articles specified above, or any others which may be procured of Indian manufacture.

Bombay.
Madras.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Punjab.
Central Provinces.
Assam.
British Burma.
Ajmere.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published for public information in the *Gazette of India*.

No. 1924.—The following Rules made by the Governor General in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by the Inland Customs Act, 1875, extended to the Province of Sind by Notification No. 262, dated the 28th December 1877, are published under Section 30 of the Act, in continuation of the Rules published with Notification No. 244 of 7th August 1878;—

CHAPTER V.

Of the manufacture of salt on behalf of Government.

Manufacture prohibited, except on conditions.

41. The manufacture of salt within the limits of the Moach Salt Works, or of any other local area to which the local Government may extend these Rules, is prohibited, except under the conditions hereinafter prescribed.

Application for license to manufacture salt.

42. Any person wishing to manufacture salt within such limits may apply for a license to the Collector, who may grant or refuse the application, and whose order thereon shall be final.

Form of license.

43. The license shall be in the form given in Schedule A hereto annexed, and shall be signed and issued by the Collector.

Licenses may be cancelled.

44. Licenses may be cancelled by the Collector giving one month's notice or on the application of the licensee: provided that no notice shall be necessary when the license is cancelled by any breach of its conditions.

Manufacture and storage of salt to be carried on in conformity with conditions of license.

45. The manufacture of salt and the storage of the salt manufactured shall be carried on in conformity with the conditions of the license and under the supervision of the salt establishment.

46. The area defined for the purpose of Section 10, clause (*e*), of the Inland Customs Act, 1875, round the place of manufacture and of storage at the Moach Salt Works shall extend to and include the wall and ditch surrounding the said works.

Limits of the place of manufacture and storage at the Moach Salt Works.

47. No salt shall be removed for consumption from the place of manufacture or of storage unless covered by a permit certifying that the price fixed by the Commissioner, with the sanction of the Governor of Bombay in Council, has been paid on it.

Issue of permit previous to removal of salt.

48. Any person wishing to purchase salt from the Moach Salt Works shall first pay the price into such Government Treasury as the Commissioner may from time to time appoint, and shall receive in return a dakhila, or receipt.

Issue of dakhila, or receipt, to purchaser of salt.

49. He shall present the dakhila, or receipt, with a written application, or durkhast, to the officer in charge of the Moach Salt Works, who shall thereupon grant a permit signed by himself and sealed in his presence.

Grant of permit.

50. The permit shall be current and valid for such period as the Commissioner may, under Rule 40 of the Rules of the 7th August 1878, from time to time prescribe.

Period of currency of permit.

51. When a permit is lost or destroyed, the person to whom it was granted may make application for a duplicate to the Collector, who may grant the same on payment of a fee not exceeding the price paid for the original permit, or, if such price be less than ten rupees, then on payment of ten rupees.

Grant of duplicates of lost permits on payment of fee.

An appeal from an order to pay such fee shall lie to the Commissioner, whose orders thereon shall be final. Fees levied under this Rule shall be retained and credited to Government.

Appeal from an order to pay such fee to lie to Commissioner.

52. When a purchaser clears salt from the Moach Salt Works, he shall remove it on the day on which the salt is delivered to him to a distance of at least one mile from the works, unless, for sufficient reason, the officer in charge of the works allows him, by order endorsed on the permit, to keep it within a shorter distance.

Removal of salt delivered to purchaser.

CHAPTER VI.

Of the possession and sale of salt in the vicinity of Moach Salt Works.

53. The area defined for the purposes of Section 10, clause (*f*), of the Inland Customs Act, 1875, round the Moach Salt Works shall extend to a distance of 10 miles from the boundary of the said works on all sides: provided that the town and cantonment of Karachi, together with the suburbs of Keamari and Manora, shall be excluded from such area.

Protected area.

54. The area defined in Rule 53 shall be called a "protected area," and the provisions of Sections 15, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32 of Chapter II of the Rules of the 7th August 1878 shall apply to the possession and sale of salt within such area.

Possession and sale of salt within such area.

55. With the exception of Rule 40 of the Rules of the 7th August 1878, and the Rules specified in Rule 54, the Rules of the 7th August 1878 shall not apply to the manufacture, sale, or storage of salt or to any other matter provided for by these Rules.

Rules of 7th August 1878 not to apply to the Moach Works, with certain exceptions.

SCHEDULE A.—[*See Rule 43.*]

Form of license to manufacture salt on behalf of Government.

License to manufacture salt at the Government Salt Works, Moach, in the district of Karachi is hereby granted to (*here give name*) in the holding No. under the following conditions, the infraction of any of which shall involve penalties under Act VIII of 1875 and the cancellation of this license :—

1st.—That the rules prescribed by the Governor General in Council under the said Act, and any subsidiary rules or departmental orders that may be issued by the Commissioner, shall be strictly observed by the licensee and his servants.

2nd.—That none but good salt, according to the judgment of the officer in charge of the works, shall be manufactured. All inferior salt shall be thrown back into the brine pits for redissolution, or be otherwise destroyed in the presence of the officer in charge of the works.

3rd.—That the licensee shall deliver all such salt as he shall make, and as shall be passed by the officer in charge of the works, to Government, receiving the value thereof, less a deduction for wastage according to a fixed scale at such fixed rate per maund, as may be determined from time to time by the Commissioner.

4th.—That a penalty of Rs. 6 per maund shall be paid by the licensee for all salt stolen or made away with either from the place of manufacture or storage, whether with or without his knowledge, and that until such penalty shall have been paid, the licensee shall not be allowed to manufacture any salt.

5th.—That salt shall be manufactured and stored at no places other than those hereinafter designated without the consent in writing of the Collector (*here describe the places of manufacture and storage*).

6th.—That the licensee shall keep his pan or holding fully worked at all times, except at such times as a penalty incurred under the fourth condition of this license remains unpaid; and, on his failing to do so, that the officer in charge of the works may work the same at the licensee's expense, recovering the cost thereof from any moneys belonging to the licensee which may be at the time in, or may hereafter come into, the hands of Government.

This license shall have effect from the date hereof until the (*here mention date*), or until cancelled.

District

Date

Collector.

No. 1925.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Inland Customs Act, 1875, extended to the Province of Sind by Notification No. 262, dated 28th December 1877, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following rules should be published under Section 30 of the said Act, in substitution for Rules 15 and 27 respectively of the Rules published with Notification No. 244, dated the 7th August 1878 :—

15. No person shall possess salt in excess of one seer within a protected area unless accompanied by a *rawanna*, or certificate, covering the same, as hereinafter provided.

27. Every person retailing salt under such a *rawanna* shall keep a register of sales daily written up, and shall give to each purchaser of salt in excess of one seer a certificate stating the date of sale, the name of such purchaser, and the quantity purchased.

T. C. HOPE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 22nd July, 1881.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 401.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Philip James Melvill, 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders (Black Watch), Officiating Wing Officer, 2nd (Queen's Own) Regiment of Native Infantry,—2nd June, 1880.

No. 402.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The third Christian name of Surgeon Sedgefield is *Wyatt*, and not as stated in G. G. Orders Nos. 200 and 337 of 1881.

No. 403.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

The dates of appointment of Lieutenants H. Melvill and J. G. Downing, as Assistant Military Accountants, on probation, are respectively the 2nd and 11th April, 1881, and not as stated in G. G. O. No. 274 of 1881.

No. 404.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

4th Infantry.

Surgeon D. F. Dymott, Madras Establishment, to be Officiating Medical Officer, *vice* Surgeon-Major H. Crocker, M.D., transferred to the 1st Cavalry.

No. 405.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

1st Punjab Infantry.

The following direct appointment is made, with effect from date of joining :—

Shahdaula, to be Jemadar, on probation, *vice* Uttar Singh, resigned.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 406.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Captain F. G. Maltby, S.C., Wing Officer, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant C. H. M. Smith, S.C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, and Paid Attaché in the Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster General's Department, (m. c.) for one year and 91 days, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon T. Robinson, M.B., 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) for 273 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 407.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C. S. Lane, S.C., Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, is allowed leave in India, (m. c.) for 182 days, under rule XXV of the regulations of 1868, with effect from the 31st May, 1881.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 408.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 24th May, 1881, pages 2673 to 2675.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday, to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath :—

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order, viz. :—

* * * *

Colonel Charles Cooper Johnson, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, viz. :—

Colonel Allen Bayard Johnson, Bengal Staff Corps.

Colonel John Alexander Mathew Macdonald, Bombay Staff Corps.

Colonel George Scougall Macbean, Bengal Staff Corps.

Colonel Rowley Sale Hill, Bengal Infantry.

Colonel John William Hoggan, Bengal Staff Corps.

Colonel Thomas Gally Ross, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Macnaghten Armstrong, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Copland, Bengal Staff Corps.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday, to make the following appointments to the First, Second and Third Classes of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India :—

To be Knights Commanders.

General Orfeur Cavenagh, Bengal Staff Corps.

John Forsyth, Esq., C.B., Inspector-General of Hospitals (Retired), Bengal Medical Service.

To be Companions.

Colonel Samuel Black, Bengal Staff Corps, Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Military Department.

Colonel William Cousmaker Anderson, Bombay Staff Corps, late Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

"London Gazette," dated the 10th June, 1881, page 2959.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve of the transfer of the undermentioned Officer to the Half-pay List of the Staff Corps :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Captain Thomas Francis Stillwell. Dated 10th June, 1881.

"London Gazette," dated the 14th June, 1881, pages 3002 and 3003.

THE Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Martin Stewart, G.C.B., C.I.E., Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in India, and an Extraordinary Member of

the Council of the Governor-General of India, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

THE Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Major-General Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C., and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

THE Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces :—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Boyd Saunders, of the Bengal Army. Dated 17th January, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Thomas Norgate, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 30th December, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Thomas Harris, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 7th April, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Robert Havard Price, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 7th May, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Richard Collyer Andrée Marshall, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 21st March, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John James Elder, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 31st March, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Kincaid Johnston Canning Mackenzie, of the Bengal Army. Dated 1st April, 1881.

Surgeon-Major William Niven, M.D., of the Bombay Army. Dated 14th April, 1881.

The Queen has approved of the resignation of the Service of the undermentioned Officer of Her Majesty's Indian Forces :—

Surgeon Henry Ogilvy Stuart, of the Bengal Army. Dated 31st March, 1881.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Major-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Boyd Saunders, of the Bengal Army. Dated 17th January, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Thomas Norgate, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 30th December, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Thomas Harris, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 7th April, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Robert Havard Price, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 7th May, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Richard Collyer Andrée Marshall, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 21st March, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John James Elder, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 31st March, 1881.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Kincaid Johnston Canning Mackenzie, of the Bengal Army. Dated 1st April, 1881.

"London Gazette," dated the 17th June, 1881, page 3046.

Lieutenant-General James Charles Innes, Bengal Infantry, has been placed on the Retired List, from 30th May, 1881, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 31st December, 1877.

PENSIONS.

No. 409.—Conductor Joshua Perkins Hill, Ordnance Department, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 410.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BREVET.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Augustus Buckley, Bengal Infantry,—17th July, 1881.

No. 411.—NATIVE ARMY—

1st Bengal Cavalry.

Kote-Duffadar Mohumed Buksh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Kurrum Khan, invalided,—8th May, 1881.

3rd Bengal Cavalry.

Duffadar Shewdan Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramjus Singh, invalided,—1st May, 1881.

5th Bengal Cavalry.

Duffadar Sheodurshun Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Alustoo Khan, invalided,—1st May, 1881.

20th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Nettur, to be Subadar, *vice* Kowda, invalided; Havildar Bainta, to be Jemadar, *vice* Nettur, promoted,—1st May, 1881.

40th (The Shahjehanpore) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Sewdeen Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Goolab Singh, invalided; Havildar Bahadoor Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sewdeen Singh, promoted,—1st May, 1881.

45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Heera Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Goorditt Singh, invalided; Pay and Color-Havildar Mitt Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Shere Singh, invalided; Pay and Color-Havildar Mungul Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Heera Singh, promoted,—1st May; 1881.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th July, 1881.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from the 5th to the 18th July, 1881 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Medical Department	Surgeon-Major A. K. Reed ...	7th June, 1881	Jhelum.		
Army Medical Department	" E. O'Sullivan ...	12th " "	Peshâwar ...	Intestate.	

W. M. LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 22nd July, 1881.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 24.—Mr. Walter Mitchell, to be a 3rd Grade Officer, on probation, in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, with effect from the date of joining.

No. 25.—Mr. Arthur George Mallock, to be a 3rd Grade Officer, on probation, in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, with effect from the date of joining.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th July 1881.

No. 245.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1273G.-G., dated 6th July 1881, Mr. H. Rigg, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department and placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, British Burma.

The 21st July 1881.

No. 248.—Mr. A. G. Harrison, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, British Burma, is transferred, as a temporary arrangement, to the Public Works Accounts Establishment, with the temporary rank of Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade.

The 22nd July 1881.

No. 249.—Lieutenant C. C. Ellis, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

TELEGRAPH.

The 20th July 1881.

No. 246.—Mr. W. P. Johnston, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 27th June 1881, during the absence of Mr. C. L. Schwendler, on furlough, or until further orders.

The 21st July 1881.

No. 247.—Mr. F. T. Richards, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, officiated as Superintendent, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 3rd to the 21st June 1881, both days inclusive.

Mr. C. H. Reynolds, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 22nd June 1881, during the absence of Major J. Eckford, R.E., Superintendent, 1st Grade, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1881.

From the 2nd April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 26th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

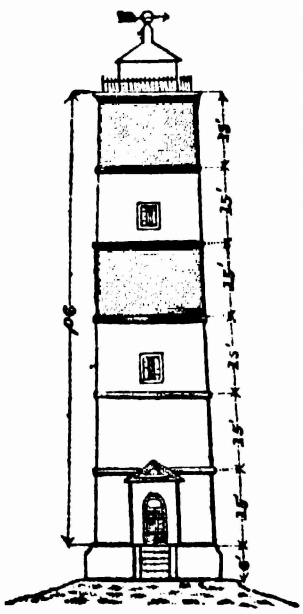
No. 26 of 1881.

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

KUTUBDEA.

Alteration of Colour of Light-house.

Information has been received from the Superintending Engineer, Eastern Circle, Bengal, that, in order to render Kutubdea Light-house more distinguishable by day, it has been painted in the following manner:—



The basement and the first storey, 21 feet in height from the ground, remain the original colour, *i.e.*, of a dull gray.

The next two storeys, 30 feet in height, are painted white, the fourth storey is painted red, the fifth white, and the top storey red (*see annexed sketch*).

By direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.)*,
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Calcutta,—Marine Survey Department;
The 7th July 1881.

This Notice affects the following:—

British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 70, 829 and 859. Also Light List for 1881.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 115*a*, 15*c* and 103*b*. Light List for 1881. Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 485.

If this Notice is received on board-ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 27 of 1881.

INDIA—COROMANDEL COAST.

PONDICHERRY.

Exhibition of Red and Green Lights.

The Government of Pondicherry has given notice that, in order to mark the position of the pier at Pondicherry, and to facilitate anchorage at night—

A *red* light is permanently exhibited from the head of a mast situated at the extremity of the pier. This light is elevated 31 feet above the level of the sea, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of 4 or 5 miles.

Also, that a *green* light will be hoisted on the same mast when the sea is so rough as to prevent communication with the pier. This light will be elevated 26 feet above the sea, and should be visible from a distance of about 3 miles.

By direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr.* (*late I.N.*),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Calcutta,—Marine Survey Department;
The 12th July 1881.

This Notice affects the following :—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 71*d*, 828, 70 and 748*b*. Also Light List for 1881.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 15*b* and 103*a*. Light List for 1881. Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 455.

If this Notice is received on board-ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 28 of 1881.

RED SEA.

GULF OF SUEZ.

Suez Bay—Beacon on Kal-ah-Kebireh Shoal.

Information has been received that a new beacon has been recently erected by the Egyptian Government on Kal-ah-Kebireh shoal, Suez bay.

The beacon, 30 feet high, consists of a cairn of stones 8 feet high and black in colour, surmounted by a mast and triangle painted red; it is situated about half a cable northward of the position of the old beacon, or N. ½ E. from the southern extremity of the reef, distant 1½ cables.

(*The bearing is Magnetic. Variation 4½° Westerly in 1881*).

By direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr.* (*late I.N.*),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Calcutta,—Marine Survey Department,
The 16th July 1881.

This Notice affects the following :—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 734 and 757. Red Sea Pilot (1873), page 37. Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 27.

If this Notice is received on board-ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 21st July 1881.

The Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bengal will be held at the Bank on Monday, the 15th proximo, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited accounts up to 30th June 1881.

II. To elect two Directors in room of Messrs. J. J. J. Keswick and F. J. Fergusson, who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

III. To elect two Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th June 1881.

No. 31.—The undermentioned Assistant Surgeons are promoted to the grades, and with effect from the dates, specified opposite their respective names :—

Names	To what grade promoted	Date of promotion.
		1881.
Brij Lal Ghose, Rai Bahadoor.	1st Grade	1st May.
Grees Chunder Mitter .	Ditto .	16th April.
Mul Raj . . .	2nd Grade	1st May.
Bhola Nath Pal . .	Ditto .	1st May.
Nihal Singh . .	Ditto .	1st May.
Umesh Chundra Sen .	Ditto .	1st May.
Sobha Ram . . .	Ditto .	30th April.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th July 1881.

No. 8.—Mr. H. Dowman, Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Chapter X, Section 136, of the Civil Leave Code.

J. SCONCE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Deputy Surveyor General.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th July 1881.

No. 11.—Mr. C. L. Schwendler, Electrician, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for twelve months, under Section 51 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd July 1881.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 12th July 1881.

No. 1382.—Major F. H. Maitland, Political Superintendent, Charkhari, is allowed three months' privilege leave from the 14th July 1881, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

By Order,

D. ROBERTSON,
1st Asst. to the Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 12th July 1881.

No. 1279 G.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Boileau, Commandant, Merwara Battalion, returned on the 2nd July 1881 from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 780 G., dated 30th April 1881.

The 16th July 1881.

No. 1322 G.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 957 G., dated 25th May 1881, Captain A. C. Talbot and Major V. E. Law, respectively, made over and received charge of the Ulwar Political Agency on the afternoon of the 5th July 1881.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 16th July 1881.

No. 473.—With reference to Notification No. 386, dated 9th June 1881, Munshi Ajodhya Pershad and Pundit Bhag Ram, respectively, made over and received charge of the Office of Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, on the forenoon of the 27th June 1881.

No. 475.—Majors A. W. Roberts and J. H. Lassalle, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Office of Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, on the forenoon of the 27th June 1881.

No. 477.—Pundit Bhag Ram and Major A. W. Roberts, respectively, made over and received charge of the Office of Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, on the forenoon of the 27th June 1881.

No. 479.—Major J. H. Lassalle and Mr. L. S. Saunders, C.S., respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Office of Commissioner, Ajmere, on the forenoon of the 27th June 1881.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 12th July 1881.

No. 551.—Under the authority vested in him by Section 3 of Act XVIII of 1864, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare that the village of Baichanhalli is within the municipal limits of Fraserpet in Coorg.

By Order,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary.

COMMISSIONER, INLAND CUSTOMS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 9th July 1881.

Mr. G. A. Bradford resumed charge of the Punjab Mines Division, on the forenoon of the 4th July 1881, from Mr. J. Bolster, on return from the leave granted in Order No. 64 of 1st April 1881.

Mr. W. C. Howard, Assistant Commissioner, resumed charge of the Didwana Division, on the forenoon of the 13th July 1881, from Mr. T. L. Barrow, on return from the leave granted in Order No. 58, dated 31st March last.

W. S. HALSEY,
Commissioner, Inland Customs.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Medical and Municipal Department,—Municipal.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th July 1881.

Under the provisions of Section 50, Act X of 1870,—the Land Acquisition Act,—it is hereby notified that the following Agreement has been entered into between the Calcutta Tramways Company, Limited, and the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in Council, in connection with the acquisition of a plot of land situated at the junction of the Circular Road and the Russapugla Road, required by the said Company for the purpose of erecting a depôt and stables.

H. M. KISCH,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Articles of Agreement made and entered into this sixth day of July one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one *between the Calcutta Tramways Company Limited* hereinafter called the Company of the one part and *the Secretary of State for India in Council* hereinafter called the Secretary of State of the other part. *Whereas* upon the application of the Company the Government of Bengal has consented to take up or acquire on behalf of the Company under the provisions of Act X of 1870 of the Governor General in Council the piece of land and other hereditaments in the plan hereto annexed surrounded with a red line and situate at the junction of the Circular Road and the Russapugla Road in Calcutta it having been shown to the satisfaction of the said Government of Bengal that the proposed acquisition is needed for the construction of a work *viz.* stables and all buildings and erections needed for a general terminus or for a terminus for the Chowringhee Tramway Line of the Company and that such work is likely to prove useful to the public. *And whereas* the said Government of Bengal has called upon the Company under the provisions of Section 49 of the said Act to enter into such Agreement with the Secretary of State as is hereinafter contained. *Now these presents witness* that it is hereby agreed and declared as follows :—

1. Upon the said lands and hereditaments being acquired under the said Act the Company shall pay to the Secretary of State the cost of the acquisition in which shall be included all payments and allowances provided for by the said Act and payable in cases of acquisition of land thereunder.

2. Upon such payment by the Company the Secretary of State shall execute and do all such acts deeds matters and things as may be necessary or proper for vesting the land and hereditaments acquired in the Company and giving them an absolute title thereto as against third parties.

3. The terms upon which the said land and hereditaments shall be acquired and transferred to and held by the Company are that the Company shall (as they hereby undertake and agree to do) construct stables and carriage sheds and other buildings and erections which may be required for the purposes of a general terminus or depôt or of a terminus or depôt for the Chowringhee Tramway Line of the Company upon such plans drawings and designs as may be first approved by the Government of Bengal.

4. That such stables sheds buildings and erections as are intended to be erected for the purpose of a terminus for the Chowringhee Tramway Line shall be constructed forthwith after the land shall be vested in the Company and shall be completed on or before the thirtieth day of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two and shall be maintained by the Company in proper repair and condition *provided always* that it shall be lawful at any time thereafter for the Company to erect such other buildings and erections as may be necessary or desirable under clause three thereof.

5. That the public shall be at all times entitled to use the said Chowringhee Tramway Line (for the working of which the said stables sheds and buildings are necessary) upon such conditions as may be in force from time to time under the rules or regulations of the Company and as may be in accordance with the Agreements entered into by the Company with the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta and with the Municipal Commissioners for the Suburbs of Calcutta and also in accordance with the terms of Act I of 1880 of the Bengal Council.

In Witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered by David Robert Lyall, Esq., Officiating Collector of the District of Twenty-four Pergunnahs, for the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council in the presence of

(Sd.) D. R. LYALL,
Offg. Collr. of 24-Pergunnahs.

(Sd.) UMES CHUNDRA CHACRAVARTI,
Sherishtadar, Collector's Office, 24-Pergunnahs.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above-named Calcutta Tramways Company, Limited, by their duly constituted Attorney Robert Williamson, of Calcutta, in the presence of

The Calcutta Tramways Co., Limited, by their duly constituted Attorney

(Sd.) R. WILLIAMSON.

(Sd.) W. K. EDDIS,
Solicitor, Calcutta.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th July 1881.

No. 47.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 46, dated 7th February 1881, Major-General A. Cadell, R.E., on return from furlough, reported his arrival in Simla and assumed charge of his duties as Deputy Inspector General of Military Works on forenoon of 11th July 1881. On the same date, Colonel Æ. Perkins, C.B., R.E., ceased to officiate as Deputy Inspector General of Military Works.

The 14th July 1881.

No. 48.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 236, dated 8th July 1881, Lieutenant E. C. Stanton, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Presidency and Oudh Command, Military Works.

The 16th July 1881.

No. 49.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 216, dated 10th June 1881, Lieutenant F. B. G. D'Aguilar, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 15th July 1881.

No. 50.—Mr. E. H. Tuck, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, has passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

The 16th July 1881.

No. 51.—Mr. F. W. Morse, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani on 4th July 1881.

The 18th July 1881.

No. 52.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 243, dated 13th July 1881, Mr. T. Wood, Stock-verifier, State Railway Department, is placed at the disposal of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, for the purpose of verifying the stores of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

W. S. TREVOR, *Col., R.E.,*
Director General of Rys.

TREASURE TROVE.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that, on some date unknown in May 1881, certain treasure, to wit, 154 old silver coins, were found in a copper vessel in the village of Mhase, Taluka Murbad, of the Thana Collectorate.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Thana, on the 15th day of November 1881, at his Office, when the Collector will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

W. B. MULOCK,
Acting Collector.

THANA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 11th July 1881.

Report of a Deserter from the 1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, late 39th Regiment of Foot, dated at Jubbulpore, this 18th day of July 1881.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 617, Private Samuel Hodgett.
Age,—35 years.
Size,—5 feet 7 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, dark; Hair, brown falling off in front; Eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—13th July 1881.
Place of Desertion,—Jubbulpore.
Date of Enlistment,—8th November 1864.
At what Place Enlisted,—Doncaster.
Parish and County in which Born,—Ruddington, Nottingham.
Marks,—Scar on forehead. Tattooed on both arms.
Trade,—Collier.
Coat or Jacket,—Red Serge.
Waistcoat,—None.
Breeches or Trowsers,—Dark Serge.
REMARKS,—Helmet; moustache and imperial; strong built man.
Under 17 years' service.

T. F. DIXON, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 1st Battn., Dorsetshire Regt.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1881.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
July 11	...	...	...	2,167	33,98,000	4,50,144
" 12	...	...	...	2,107	33,97,952	4,50,144
" 13	...	...	...	65	32,61,950	4,50,144
" 14	...	...	7,057	65	32,64,126	4,52,247
" 15	...	...	...	65	32,54,204	4,52,247
" 16	...	...	...	65	31,54,250	4,52,247

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 18th July 1881.

R. V. RIDDELL, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Abstract of Operations of the Government Savings Bank from 1st April 1880 to 31st March 1881.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance due to Depositors in 1879-80 .	.....	29,13,854 3 7
Deposits in 1880-81	23,88,205 13 1	
Interest allowed to Depositors in 1880-81	1,34,597 0 6	25,22,802 13 7
TOTAL Rs. .	.....	54,36,657 1 2
DEDUCT—		
Withdrawals in 1880-81 . . .	17,68,042 1 7	
Investment in Government Loans, 1880-81	6,378 3 6	17,74,420 5 1
Balance .	.....	36,62,236 12 1
LIABILITIES.		
Balance due to Depositors in 1880-81 .	.....	36,62,236 12 1
ASSETS.		
Due by General Books	36,27,639 11 7	
Interest allowed to Depositors in 1880-81	1,34,597 0 6	36,62,236 12 1

J. GORDON,
Deputy Secretary.

BANK OF BENGAL,
GOVT. SAVINGS BANK;
Calcutta, 21st July 1881.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st May 1881.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans								4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, seven shillings sterling per cent. portion.	5 per cent. Debenture for 15 years, re-payable June 1882.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
		Of 1824-25.	Of 1828-29.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879.	Of 1870.	Of 1871.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. portion.					
Balance of 15th May 1881	54,100	38,506	3,413	15,45,493	30,47,500	2,23,34,900	1,09,43,900	1,79,15,700	2,91,53,600	45,77,400	4,38,000	98,58,700	8,70,43,600	1,08,500	34,08,000	64,300	7,400	19,05,42,912
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st May 1881	..	...	...	...	...	5,000		3,000	...	...	...	...	2,06,000	...	...	...	...	2,14,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st May 1881	...	..	...	...	...	200	2,000	15,500	5,000	...	...	2,87,500	20,51,000	...	...	...	...	23,61,200
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st May 1881	...	...	...	...	1,500	23,000	2,500	40,300	2,500	.	.	1,85,000	10,88,700	...	...	...	...	13,43,500
	54,100	38,506	3,413	15,45,493	30,49,000	2,23,63,100	1,09,48,300	1,79,74,500	2,91,61,100	45,77,400	4,38,000	1,03,31,200	9,03,89,300	1,08,500	34,08,000	64,300	7,400	19,44,61,612
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	..	500	1,22,200	44,600	1,27,500	78,700	...	...	25,000	4,06,000	...	...	...	...	8,04,500
Balance on 31st May 1881	54,100	38,506	3,413	15,45,493	30,48,500	2,22,40,900	1,09,03,700	1,78,47,000	2,90,82,400	45,77,400	4,38,000	1,03,06,200	8,99,83,300	1,08,500	34,08,000	64,300	7,400	19,36,57,112

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st March 1881, enfaced from India 4,108 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,551 lakhs.
" 1st April 1881 to 15th April " " " 5 " " " 10 "
" 16th " " to 30th " " " " 6 " " " 5 "
" 1st May " to 15th May " " " 10 " " " 8 "
" 16th May " to 31st " " " " 39 " " " 8 "

4,168 lakhs. 3,582 lakhs.
3,582 "

Balance against India 586 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 22nd July 1881.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Half-year ending 30th June 1881.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	25,12,051	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 71,42,409 4 9) + Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,58,58,892 12 1)	2,30,01,302	0	10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,22,05,424	7	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,43,964	11	4
Sundries	18,86,829	2	3
RUPEES	8,00,49,571	10	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,20,40,277	0	0
Other authorized Investments	27,35,760	0	0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	52,28,478	4	7
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	29,66,359	8	0
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,68,62,361	10	6
Balances with other Banks	6,77,743	12	4
Bullion	2,88,087	14	9
Dead Stock	11,25,439	11	0
Stamps	9,287	7	10
Sundries	3,97,186	1	1
	4,23,30,981	6	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 1,34,00,872 11 7) + Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 2,43,17,717 8 7)	3,77,18,590	4	2
RUPEES	8,00,49,571	10	3

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta. 20th July 1881.*

J. GORDON, *Chief Acctt & Depy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secretary & Treasurer.*

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th July 1881.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	25,12,001	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 87,24,596 12 10) + Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,54,32,161 5 10)	2,41,56,758	2	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,69,71,013	0	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,34,696	13	6
Sundries	10,67,395	0	6
RUPEES	8,52,41,864	5	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,04,09,687	12	0
Other authorized Investments	37,52,880	0	0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	52,00,637	2	1
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	32,78,031	0	11
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,60,60,933	11	3
Balances with other Banks	3,35,075	14	3
Bullion	1,92,403	3	10
Dead Stock	11,30,664	8	3
Stamps	9,293	3	10
Sundries	7,30,441	15	3
	4,11,00,048	7	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 1,68,32,731 9 3) + Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 2,73,09,084 4 4)	4,41,41,815	13	7
RUPEES	8,52,41,864	5	3

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 21st July 1881.*

J. GORDON, *Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
116	D 14—54510	20	Syed Mohamed Ahsun, Hauper.
30	D 16—29186 * " —29185 *	10	Baboo Akhoy Coomar Seal, Calcutta.

* Mismatched.

ALLAHABAD, *The 20th July 1881.*

GODREZJEE D. PUDUMJEE, *A. A. G., In charge of Paper Currency Office.*

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1881.		Rs.	
H85	M 56—09992 M 58—27234	20 10	Rustomji Framji, Bombay.
H86	M 58—68715	10	Coorji Luckmidass, Bombay.
H87	M 46—55916	50	Mr. Purkinson, Ootacamond.
H88	M 46—82159	50	Nivaran Chandra Mukerji, Jubbulpore.
M38	M 49—10585 " —10595	10	P. A. deSouza, Goa.

BOMBAY, *The 19th July 1881.*

C. E. CRAWLEY, *Asst. Acctt. Genl., Paper Currency Dept.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
127	O 62—95842	20	Mr. M. L. Basu.
	O 86—47165	20	
	O 64—65817	20	
	O 95—35400	10	
	O 92—67893	10	
	O 93—25755	10	
	O 14—47065	10	
	O 95—83169	10	
	P 2—37087	10	
	O 81—09219	10	
	O 91—40963	10	
	O 94—60040	10	
129	O 69—33554	100	Babu Palukdhari Sing.
	O 88—65504	100	
	O 66—76726	100	
130	O 94—40658	10	Babu Nitto Gopaul Bhuttacharjee.
	„ —50013	10	
	„ —22513	10	
131	O 88—92024	100	Kunjo Behari Kali Churn
	O 96—06919	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
73	A 31—54400	10	Babu Juggunnath Sen.
	„ —54398		
75	O 83—31606	10	Babu Lokenath Shome.
	O 84—17072		
76	O 60—18402	20	Chakowry Lal.
	„ —18403		
77	L 27—93649	5	Babu N. C. Biswas.
	„ —93647		
	L 31—41919	5	
	„ —41918		
74	O 38—43067	5	Babu Chundi Churn Ghose.
	„ —43068		
87	O 82—78198	10	Babu Wooma Churn Missry.
	O 95—29943	10	
	P 1—62118	10	
	O 94—11659	10	
	O 91—86351	10	
	O 49—25388	10	
	P 1—90150	10	
	O 83—77739	10	
	O 99—62976	10	
88	O 88—35769	100	Babu Rajkristo Coomar.
89	O 88—96881	100	Tares Chunder Pandi.
90	O 37—21367	5	Babu Roopchand Sen Gupta.
91	O 7—41307	10	Babu Rojoni Kanto Ghosal.
	O 41—59515	10	
92	O 63—91987	20	Babu Kedar Nath Mukerjee.
93	A 95—83333	10	Babu Chunder Nath Ganguli.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd July 1881.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 14—62194	10	Salvadore Brothers, Bakers, Kurrachee.
G 8—69764	20	
G 9—33900	50	
„ —32392	50	

KURRACHEE,
The 15th July 1881.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., S. C.

Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
45	B 47—58882	5	A. Satagopaul Pillai, Rangoon.
46	B 47—75852	5	Messrs. Shaw & Winch, Armenian Street, Madras.
	B 64—01565	20	
47	B 56—80601	10	Mailkaveri Narsinga Rao, Siddicutta, Bangalore.
48	B 63—00279	10	R. Balasubramania Mudali, Chittoor.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 11th July 1881.

C. HALL,
Offg. Chief Clerk to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th July 1881.

No. 4049.—Mr. C. A. Stuart, Presidency Post Master, Bombay, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr. Stuart, on the afternoon of the 4th July 1881, made over charge of his Office to Mr. Merrett, who has been appointed to officiate as Presidency Post Master, Bombay.

The 16th July 1881.

No. 4211.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India :—

POSTAL CIRCLE, PUNJAB.

Mr. S. Sullen has been appointed to be Post Master, Lahore.

Lalla Dowlat Ram, who has been appointed to be a Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd Grade, has been appointed to act as Personal Assistant to the Post Master General, Punjab.

Mr. D. MacDonald has been appointed to be Superintendent of Post Offices, Ludhiana Division.

Mr. J. Harry Smith has been appointed to be Post Master, Delhi.

Mr. H. M. Mehta has been appointed to be Post Master, Peshawar.

Mr. C. Lawder has been appointed to be Superintendent of Post Offices, Derajat Division.

Mr. M. T. McDermott has been appointed to be Post Master, Rawalpindi.

Mr. W. J. Gill has been appointed to be Post Master, Amritsar.

Messrs. W. Hawthorn and C. A. H. Wood have been appointed to be Examiners of Post Office Accounts in the Punjab Circle.

Mr. Cockell has been appointed to be Superintendent of Post Offices, Lahore Division.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 22nd July 1881.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1881.	
Persian Gulf	7 P. M.	29th July	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports.	7 „	28th „	Str. *Ethiopia.*
Madras and Ceylon	7 „	28th „	P. & O. Str. *Peshawur.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai; also *viâ* Hong-Kong for Yokohama; also for Australian Colonies	7 „	26th „	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	7 „	30th „	From Bombay.
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	7 „	29th „	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits.	7 „	27th „	Str. *Oriental.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	7 „	28th „	Str. *Medina.*
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	7 „	23rd „	From Bombay.*

* Also *viâ* Aden for Zanzibar, Mozambique; also *viâ* Aden for Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Bé and Réunion, can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 17th July 1881.

Barry, G. W.
Benjamen, Mrs. E. G.
Bepeen Behary Pattuck, care of Simla P. O.
Bell, Mrs.
Brown, Mr. (Druggist, &c.)
Burns, W. H.
Clark, A. H.
Caldwell, J.
College Press Manager.
D'Costa, S. E.
Davis, Miss Mary.
Dhelitte, Monsieur Chery.
Dutta, Messrs. Dass & Co.
Gonsalves, F. E.
Greaves, W. H.
Green, Captain G. E.
Green, A. O.
Herdman, Mrs. Mary.
James, Miss.
Jones, Miss L.
King, W.
Manager, Java Bank.
Manager, Indian Messenger.
McGown, W.
McCarthy, A.
Mitchell, S.
Morres, Mrs. J. J.
Murrey, Mrs. W.
Nobokrishna Shil & Co.
Nundi, Messrs. R. D.
Rigbee, Mrs. M.
Rogers, F.
Searle, Mrs.
Self, John.
Silbege, N.
Scott, Messrs. C. W.
Stephen, Mrs. M.
Smith, C. N.
Smith W. C.
Smith, Adam.
Solomon, W. E.
Strong, Miss C.
Twidale, C.
Willoughby, W.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

A. B. C.
Abinash Chunder Banerjee.
Anderson, A. S.
Archer, Capt. E. B.
Burnswell, D.
Bennett, W. W.
Boulaid, Madame.
Bott, S. R., care of C. Post Office.
Brawley, A.
Bridgenell, J. M.
Brundage, J. D.
Campbell, Major A. D.
Coles, Mrs. Charles.
Cox, F.
Collyer, Mrs. L.
Clefton, R. H.
Dalrymple, W. F.
Deane, Mrs. H. A.
DeBraganzer, C. S.
Dhobbin, P. J.
Dutt, R. N.
Dutt, Surjo Cumar.
Dykes, L. F.
Earl, F. E.
Eisenowsky, Mr.
Enris, W.
Evans, Mrs. P. A.
Feilman, F. B. Collins.
Ferm, Arthur.
Fleming, Miss.
Forster, John.
G. E.
Gbeater, Mrs. J.
"Gorse."
Greive, Miss.
Green, Master Albert.
Grimes, T.
Guest, W. H.
Humes, Robert.
Harris, S. P.
Hartley, S. R.
Havard, D.
Hazard, Fred.
Hedderly, Allen.
Herbert, E.
Hodgson, Joseph.
Horridge, Charles.
Houston, A. C.
Hughes, Mrs. W. H.
J. B. B. P.
J. B. R.
J. R. P.
Jackson, W. F
Jones, David William.
Kenderick, Geo.
King, J. P.
King, Dr. Henry.
Littlewood, J. H.
MacLaughlin, Dr. A. J. M.
Marshall, W. K.
Marlia, Mrs. A.
Malbrook, P.
Meanera, Lt. J. S. G.
Michael, G.
Miller, John.
Mitter, A. C.
Montgomery, H. J. B.
Morris, Nevill.
Murdock, Mrs.
Nicholas, G.
Obrion, W.
P. M. J.
Pain, J. H. W.
Peterson, C.
Power, Sergt. T. W. G.
Radicle Vincenzo.
Ridley, Fred J.
Richards, John.
Remick, Captain Edec.
Rendell, T. H.
Read, S.
Ross, W.
Roxburgh, J.
Raymond, Victor.
Rubely, Monsieur.
Span, J. M.
Scotland, W. J.
Smith, Mrs. E.
Smith, John.
Snelling, T. R.
Synnot, W.
Vancum, R. M. (B.A., B.L.)
Vansitart, Mrs. T. P.
"W."
W. E. S.
Watkins, James.
Ware, Mrs. H.
Wallaston, A.
Willis, Albert.
Willson, W. H.
X. Y. Z.

Newspapers.

Anderson. A. S.
Brundage, J. D.
Campbell, Major A. D.
Cowleshaw, J.
Hedderly, Allen.
Henry, Col.
Johnson, S. C.
Peterson, C.
Rendell, T. H.
Sale, M.

Registered Letters.

Bourillaly, T.
Hayter. Major C.
Herren & Co.
Speyer, E. M.
Todd. W. B.
Woods, Mr.
Z. Y. X W.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master.

NOTICE.

The following stock in the Nilambur Division is open to inspection and offers :—

Nos.	Varieties.	Contents.		
		C. feet	In.	P.
371	Teak	9,230	8	6
33	Blackwood . . .	1,196	4	8
279	Benteak . . .	7,848	7	5
208	Karimardu . . .	7,028	4	1

45,500 Teak saplings of classes according to size varying from 15 to 40 feet in length and from 3 to 10 inches diameter butt-end.

The above stock is stored in the Forest and Plantation Depôts, respectively, on the river bank, convenient for tying into rafts for transport to the sea coast at Calicut and Beypore. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

J. FERGUSON,
Depy. Conservator.

DEPY. CONSVR.'S OFFICE,
NILAMBUR;
The 17th June 1881.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates :—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

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يهه دوا كوئينائين كا خوب قائم مقام هى اور كلكته ے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعے كمپني باغ ے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات ے اور سيواے اوىكے جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد ليے سے نقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعے نرخ چار اونس ے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس ے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ ے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعے كمپني باغ ے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے نقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس ے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ ے ٹين كا بيس روپيه

يهه دوا كلكته ے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانوںمين بكتي هى ماسيواے قيمت مذكورۂ بالا ے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس ے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ ے ٹين كا بارہ آنه

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The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them :—

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Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1878, 4to., 149 pages text, 380 pages tables, 3 plates, 4 charts ...	8	0	0
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Report on the Madras Cyclone, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	2	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

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Charts, &c., issued at the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, by order of the Government of India, and sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street.

Indian Ocean—

Indian Ocean, Curves of equal magnetic variation. *Annas 8.*

India, West Coast—

Kurrachee to Vingorla. *Re. 1-12.*
Vingorla to Cape Comorin. *Re. 1-12.*
Port of Salava or Sorain. *Re. 1.*
Cutch Mandvi. *Re. 1.*
Veráwal Roads. *Re. 1.*
Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. *Annas 8.*
Ratnagiri, including Mirya and Kalbadavie Bays. *Re. 1.*
Kundari Island to Chaul. *Re. 1.*
Chaul and Entrance to Kundalika River. *Re. 1.*
Rajapur Bay and Viziadurg with adjacent Coast. *Re. 1.*
Jaygad and Entrance to Shastri River. *Re. 1.*
Dabhol and Entrance to Washisti River. *Re. 1.*
Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. *Annas 12.*
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Quilon Roads. *Annas 8.*
Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlac and Kiltan Islands. *Annas 12.*
Byramgore Reef or Chereapani, and Angria Bank. *Annas 8.*
Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enciam Rocks. *Re. 1-8.*

India, East Coast, Bay of Bengal, Ceylon, &c.—

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon. *Re. 1-12.*
Tuticorin Roadstead and Harbour. *Re. 1.*
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Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
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Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweny, I. N., 1859-60. *Re. 1.*
Madras Roadstead. *Re. 1.*
Orissa Coast, Narsapoor Point to Palmyras Point, adapted to the latest determinations of the G. T. S. and observations by Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N. *Re. 1.*
Coconada to Bassein River. *Re. 1-12*
Coringa or Coconada Bay, showing the Northern Godavery Mouths. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point Harbour and Approaches. *Re. 1.*
Hooghly River.—Luff Point to Anchoring Creek, showing the James and Mary Shoals and entrance to the Roopnarain River. *Re. 1-8.*
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Mutlah River to the Chittagong Coast.
Chittagong or Kornafuli River. *Re.*

Ceylon, East Coast —

Batticaloa Roadstead. *Annas 8.*

Coast of Burma, &c.—

Bassein River to Pulo Penang, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. *Re. 1-12.*
Coronge Island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban. *Re. 1.*
Preparis North Channel and Entrance to Bassein River. *Re. 1.*
Rangoon River Approaches. *Re. 1.*
Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. *Re. 1.*
Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River, from a sketch by Lieutenant R. Moresby, with Corrections and Additions. *Re. 1.*
Port Mouat, Andamans.

Siam, Malay Peninsula, West Coast—

Hayes Island to the Pilgrims. *Re. 1.*
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Lacon Roads. *Re. 1.*
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Sailing Directions, &c.—

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Glossary of French Terms adopted on French Charts and Maps and in Sailing Directions. *Annas 12.*

Catalogue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., in the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta. *Annas 8.*

Hydrographic Notices—

No. 1. Rangoon River. *Annas 4.*
„ 2. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 8 *Annas 4.*
„ 3. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
„ 4. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 23. *Annas 4.*
„ 5 Kyouk Phyou Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 6. Salween (Maulmain) River. *Annas 4.*
„ 7. Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 8. Mergui Archipelago. Pages 7 to 10 of this Notice superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
„ 9. Indus Banks and Kurrachee. *Annas 4.*
„ 10. Pamban (Paumben) Pass. *Annas 4.*
„ 11. Andaman Islands. *Annas 4.*
„ 12. Jiddah Harbour Red Sea. *Annas 4.*
„ 13 Red Sea, Navigation. In shore Passages, 1878. *Annas 4.*
„ 14. Red Sea, 1878. *Annas 4.*
„ 15. South Indian Ocean, Seychelle, Farquhar Islands, and Madagascar. *Annas 4.*
„ 16. Torres Strait and New Guinea, South-east Coast. *Annas 4.*
„ 17. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri, Rajapur Bay, and Viziadurg. *Annas 4.*
„ 18. Coast of Siam, including Junkseylon and adjacent islands. *Annas 4.*
„ 19. Africa, East Coast, Pemba Island and adjacent Coast. *Annas 4.*
„ 20. India, West Coast, the coast from Kundari Island to Chaul, and the harbours of Dabhol and Jaygad. *Annas 4.*
„ 21. Arabian Coast, Ras Matbakh, 1880. *Annas 4.*
„ 22. Red Sea. Notes from various sources, 1880.
„ 23. Coast of Orissa. False Point Harbour and Approaches.
„ 24. Harbours of Karwar and Bankot.

Notices to Mariners.

Notices issued during the year 1880—

No. 1. Prohibited Anchorage near the Telegraph Cables in Zanzibar Harbour.
„ 2. Discontinuance of Maroon Lights at Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 3. Exhibition of the new fixed Light at False Point.
„ 4. Extension of the period of exhibition of the "intermediate" Light at the Entrance to the Hooghly River.
„ 5. Alterations in the position and visibility of the Light exhibited from Fort Canning, Singapore.
„ 6. Alteration of position and elevation of the red Light at Cannanore.
„ 7. Discontinuance of the exhibition of maroons from the Light-vessels of the Hooghly River.
„ 8. Fixed Light at Tolkeshwar, Dabhol or Anjanvel.
„ 9. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
„ 10. Changes in the buoyage of the port, Madras.
„ 11. Kenery (Kundari) Island Light. Intended alteration, Bombay.
„ 12. Flashing Light on Flat Cape, Sunda Strait, Sumatra.
„ 13. Destruction of First Point Light-house, Java, Sunda Strait.
No. 14. Harbour Light at Belilling, Baly Island.
„ 15. Position of Gwalia Reef, Carimata Strait.
„ 16. Position of Parkin Rock, Hanish Islands.
„ 17. Shoal south-west of Barren Islands, Madagascar, West Coast.
„ 18. Intended alteration in Light Apparatus, Calicut.
„ 19. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
„ 20. Intermittent flashing Light on Pulo Undan.

Notices to Mariners, 1881.

No. 1. River Hooghly Sandheads. Light Regulations for Pilot Brigs.
„ 2. Coromandel Coast. Rules for regulating the entry and departure of vessels using the Harbour.
„ 3. Java. Approach to Sunda Strait. Re-exhibition of flashing Light on First Point.
„ 4. Java, North Coast. Harbour Light at Tegal.
„ 5. British Burma, Akyab. Beacon on Table-land of Borongo Island.
„ 6. (1) Exhibition of a 4th order dioptric white revolving Light at Armeghon.
(2) Change of Pulicat red fixed Light to a white fixed Light.
„ 7. Erection of Bar Tidal Semaphore on Jooldea Flagstaff Hill, entrance to Chittagong or Kornafuli river.
„ 8. Alteration in colour of Light exhibited from the south bastion of Ratnagiri Fort.
„ 9. Exhibition of red Light on Breakwater, Colombo.
„ 10. Red Buoy off point Gordeware (Godavery.)
„ 11. Slight alteration in Lights, Paumben Pass, Gulf of Manar.
„ 12. Particulars of first point Light, Java, approach to Sunda Strait.
„ 13. Alteration in character of Flat Cape Light, Sumatra.
„ 14. Removal of North Buoy, entrance to Madras Harbour.
„ 15. Range of visibility of Paumben Light.
„ 16. Leading beacons for clearing the S. W. Prong, Kolaba.
„ 17. Zanzibar Island—
(1) Ras Kizimkazi Light-house.
(2) Light-house near Mungopani.
(3) Light-house on Mwana Mwana Island.
(4) Ras Nungwe Light-house.
„ 18. Port Said entrance—Experimental Buoy lighted by gas.
„ 19. Exhibition of revolving Light, Armeghon.
„ 20. Beacon on Tucker's Patch—Bombay Harbour.
„ 21. Exhibition of fixed white Light—Pulicat.
„ 22. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri. Exhibition of fixed white Light.
„ 23. Bay of Bengal, Coast of Orissa, False Point. Occasional obscuration of Light by fog.
„ 24. India, West Coast, Karwar or Sadashivgad. Breaking adrift of Karwar Rock Buoy.
„ 25. India, West Coast, Calicut. Date of exhibition of permanent white Light.
„ 26. Bay of Bengal—Chittagong Coast, Kutubdea. Alteration of colour of Light house.
„ 27. India—Coromandel Coast, Pondicherry—Exhibition of red and green Lights.
„ 28. Red Sea, Gulf of Suez, Suez Bay—Beacon on Kal-ah-Kebeireh Shoal.

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☞ Printed slips containing alterations and additions will be available to the public monthly, at Rs. 3 a year payable in advance.

P. W. D. Code, 4th Edition.

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The Official Quarterly Bengal Army List, corrected up to 30th June 1881.

☞ *From January 1881 the price of the Army List has been reduced to 1 Rupee per copy; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

The Civil Service Gradation List will no longer be appended to the Army List, but will be published separately, and may be obtained from Mr. J. Wetherill, Civil Fund Office, Treasury Buildings. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 2 annas.*

Select Extra-Tropical Plants readily eligible for industrial culture or naturalisation, with indications of their native countries and some of their uses, by Baron Ferd. Von Mueller. Indian edition, 1880. *Price, Rs. 4; Packing and postage, 6 annas.*

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

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BAGHEL SINGH,
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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the interest and responsibility of the late Mr. W. H. Jones in the firm of W. H. Jones & Co., Mozufferpore, ceased on the 30th day of April last.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th July 1881.

F. G. JONES, } *Sole*
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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th July, 1881:—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to define and amend the law relating to Private Trusts and Trustees was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill, the portions of the report of the Indian Law Commission relating to the Bill, and the papers noted in the schedule to the present report.

2. The Government of India has no desire to bring this Bill into operation in any part of India against the wishes of the Local Government. We have therefore made the Bill to extend in the first instance only to the territories respectively administered by the Governor of Madras in Council, the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces and Assam; and we have given power to the other Local Governments to extend it by notification to any part of the territories respectively under their administration.

3. In section 13 (as to the duty of the trustee to protect the trust-property), before the words "amount or value," we have inserted the words "nature and," inasmuch as it is obviously necessary to have regard to the nature of the property, as well as to its amount or value, in order to determine what steps are reasonably requisite for its preservation.

4. Section 20, in accordance with a suggestion of the Bombay High Court, enumerates the securities on which trustees may properly invest trust-funds. The learned Chief Justice of Bombay has pointed out that the most ordinary and popular investment, among Native trustees (at least in the Bombay mufassal), is an investment of money with the firms of shroffs or merchants of good repute to run at interest. To proscribe this form of investment, as the Bill as introduced practically does, would, in Sir M. Westropp's opinion, cause much inconvenience. Similar kinds of investment may also occur in other parts of India. We have therefore in section 20, clause (*f*), provided that money held in trust may be invested on any security expressly authorized by any rule which the High Court may from time to time prescribe in this behalf. The rule in clause (*e*) forbidding trustees (in the absence of an express authority) to advance more than one-half of the value of property consisting of freehold houses has been objected to as over-stringent by the learned Advocate General of Bengal. But, considering the sudden and rapid deterioration to which, in this country, house-property is liable, our only doubt is whether the rule in question is as stringent as it ought to be.

5. We have struck out section 22, which provided for the transfer of the trust-property to the beneficiary on the completion of the purpose of the trust, as we consider that the case is sufficiently provided for by section 55.

6. In section 23 we have set out the circumstances under which a trustee committing a breach of trust is liable to pay interest and the cases in which that interest is compound. The law on this point was left too much to be gathered from the illustrations.

7. In the second paragraph of section 27 (as to the liability of co-trustees committing a breach of trust) we have added after the words "or his legal representative" the words "to the extent of the assets he has received."

8. The provisions of section 54 which declares that "the beneficiary has a right to the rents and profits of the trust-property," appear to us to be too general. We have, therefore, limited them by making them expressly subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust.

9. We have omitted the proviso to section 55, as we consider it, in view of the provisions of the section, unnecessary; and we have amended the last clause of that section and the last clause of section 67 so as to bring them into conformity with the last clause of section 57.

10. The subject-matter of section 64 (as to the wrongful employment of trust-funds in trade) being sufficiently provided for by the additions we have made to section 23, we have struck out the former section.

11. The illustration to section 77 relates to the case of a trust *inter vivos* for the payment of debts; but as no provision was made for such a case in the section, we have added a clause, (*c*), containing the accepted law on the subject.

12. To section 81 (as to benámi transactions) we have added, at the suggestion of the learned Advocate General of Bengal, a clause saving the Code of Civil Procedure, section 317, and section 36 of Act XI of 1859.

13. We have amended the first illustration to section 82 so as to show that the section provides for the case where a trust is incapable of being executed in consequence of the beneficiary's renunciation of his interest.

14. Section 86 of the Bill as introduced provides for cases of transfer in fraud of the creditors of the transferor. This, we consider, is a matter which more properly belongs to the Transfer of Property Bill, and it is, in fact, provided for by section 53 of that Bill. We have, therefore, struck out the former section, and omitted from the schedule the statute (13 Eliz., cap. 5) dealing with such cases.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb has suggested that the powers conferred by the Bill on a principal Civil Court of Original Jurisdiction should be exerciseable only by such officers as may be specially empowered in that behalf by the Local Government. We are however of opinion that the adoption of this proposal might lead to heart-burning in the case of judges not so empowered, and would certainly cause inconvenience to the public, as, without referring to the notifications in the Gazette, it would be impossible to know what Courts were, or were not, competent to exercise powers under the Act. Moreover, District Judges are now empowered, under the Indian Companies Act, 1866, to wind up companies and have also jurisdiction under the Divorce Act. As the Legislature has deemed them competent to perform these important functions, we cannot hold them incompetent to exercise the much less difficult and delicate jurisdiction conferred by the Trusts Bill. For these reasons we have not accepted His Honour's suggestion.

16. It will be seen that we have left the Bill in substance as it was settled by the Indian Law Commission. We recommend that it be passed as now amended, but it should first be republished in the *Gazette of India* with this report; and, in obedience to the orders of the Secretary of State, it must also be sent to him, published in the local Gazettes, and translated into the vernacular languages.

SIMLA:
The 6th July, 1881.

WHITLEY STOKES.
J. GIBBS.

SCHEDULE.

Endorsement of the Home Department, No. 188, dated 17th February, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 1].

Endorsement of the Government of the Panjáb, No. 630, dated 17th February, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 2.]

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Endorsement of the Home Department, No. 336, dated 18th March, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].

Endorsement of the Home Department, No. 448, dated 21st April, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].

From Resident at Haidarábád, to Home Department, No. 4, dated 17th April, 1879, [Paper No. 6].

From Government of Bengal, to Home Department, No. 2225, dated 6th May, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].

From Government of Bombay, to Home Department, No. 2523, dated 26th April, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 8.]

From Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to Home Department, No. 361, dated 9th May, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].

From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to Home Department, No. 2115-100, dated 13th May 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].

From Chief Commissioner, Mysore, to Home Department, No. 61, dated 25th April, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].

From Chief Commissioner, Mysore, to Home Department, No. 1490-J.6, dated 14th May, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].

From Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to Home Department, No. 420, dated 21st May, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 13].

From Government of the Panjáb, to Home Department, No. 169C., dated 9th June, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].

From Government of Bombay, to Home Department, No. 3084, dated 27th May, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 15].

From Government of Bombay, to Home Department, No. 3060, dated 26th May, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 16].

From Government of Madras, to Home Department, No. 1318, dated 6th June, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 17].

From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 1123, dated 27th June, 1880 [Paper No. 18].

Note by Pandit Lakshmí Náráyana, Pleader, High Court, North-Western Provinces, dated 12th July, 1879 [Paper No. 19].

From Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 657, dated 28th July, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 20].

From Government of Madras, to Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 1755, dated 24th July, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 21].

From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1419-9, dated 3rd February, 1881, and enclosure [Papers No. 22].

From Resident at Haidarábád, No. 46, dated 4th February, 1881, and enclosure [Papers No. 23].

From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwára, No. 90, dated 8th February, 1881, and enclosure [Papers No. 24].

From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. $\frac{414A.}{16}$, dated 5th February, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 25].

From Government of Madras, No. 260, dated 3rd February, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 26].

From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 427, dated 17th February, 1881 [Paper No. 27].

From Government of Bengal, No. 876J., dated 23rd February, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 28].

From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1500-10, dated 22nd February, 1881, and enclosure [Papers No. 29].

From Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 1258-28, dated 23rd February, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 30].

From Government of Bombay, No. 1485, dated 5th March, 1881 [Paper No. 31].

From Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Nos. 262 and 302, dated respectively 4th and 16th April, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 32].

From Government of the Panjáb, No. 1539, dated 18th April, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 33].

From Government of Bombay, No. 3700, dated 13th June, 1881, and enclosure [Papers No. 34].

No. II.

THE INDIAN TRUSTS BILL, 1881.

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THE SCHEDULE.

No. II.

A Bill to define and amend the law relating to Private Trusts and Trustees.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to private trusts and trustees; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Trusts in India of various kinds, 18 W. R. (P.C.) 359. Trusts for benefit of creditors, 1 Bom. 233; 9 Bom. 249; 10 Bom. 327. Trustee misapplying trust-funds, Suth. F. B. 60.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Trusts Act, 1882": and it shall come into force on the first day of March, 1882.

Local extent.

It extends in the first instance to the territories respectively administered by the Governor of Madras in Council, the Lieutenant-Governors of the

North-West Provinces and the Panjáb, the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces and Assam; and the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, extend it to any other part of British India. But nothing herein contained affects the rules of Muhammadan law as to *waqf*, or the mutual relations of the members of an undivided family as determined by any customary or personal law, or applies to public or private religious or charitable endowments, or to trusts to distribute prizes taken in war among the captors; and nothing in the second chapter of this Act applies to trusts created before the said day.

Savings.

As to family religious trusts, 10 Beng. 19; Norton, II, 406. As to Pagóda trustees, see 1 Mad. 415: 7 Mad. 77: Act XX of 1863.

2. On and from that day the Statute and Acts mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent therein mentioned.

Repeal of enactments.

Property purchased in name of an idol, 15 Beng. 176.

3. A "trust" is an obligation annexed to the ownership of property, and arising out of a confidence reposed in and accepted by the owner, or declared and accepted by him, for the benefit of another, or of another and the owner:

Interpretation-clause.

"trust":

the person who reposes or declares the confidence is called the "author of the trust": the person who accepts the confidence is called the "trustee": the person for whose benefit the confidence is accepted is called the "beneficiary": the subject-matter of the trust is called "trust-property" or "trust-money": the "beneficial interest" or "interest" of the beneficiary is his right against the trustee as owner of the trust-property; and the instrument, if any, by which the trust is declared is called the "instrument of trust":

"author of the trust":

"trustee":

"beneficiary":

"trust-property":

"instrument of trust":

a breach of any duty imposed on a trustee, as such, by any law for the time being in force is called a "breach of trust":

"breach of trust":

and in this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, "registered" means registered under the law for the registration of documents for the time being in force: a person is said to have "notice" of a fact either when he actually knows that fact or when, but for wilful abstention from inquiry or gross negligence, he would have known it, or when information of the fact is given to or obtained by his agent under the circumstances mentioned in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 229; and all expressions used herein and defined in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by that Act.

"registered":

"notice."

Expressions defined in Act IX of 1872.

e.g., 'frauds,' 27, *infra*.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE CREATION OF TRUSTS.

4. A trust may be created for any lawful purpose. The purpose of a trust is lawful unless it is (*a*) forbidden by law, or (*b*) is of such a nature that, if permitted, it would defeat the provisions of any law, or (*c*) is fraudulent, or (*d*) involves or implies injury to the person or property of another, or (*e*) the Court regards it as immoral or opposed to public policy.

Lawful purpose.

9 Beng. 377: Act IX of 1872, s. 23. Beng. Reg. II of 1793, s. 19, forbids Collectors to make their subordinates their trustees. Perpetuity, 14 Beng. 175.

Every trust of which the purpose is unlawful is void. And where a trust is created for two purposes, of which one is lawful and the other unlawful, and the two purposes cannot be separated, the whole trust is void.

Explanation.—In this section, the expression "law" includes, where the trust-property is immoveable and situate in a foreign country, the law of such country.

See *Nelson* v. *Bridport*, 8 Beav. 547.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A conveys property to B in trust to apply the profits to the nurture of female foundlings to be trained up as prostitutes. The trust is void.

(*b*) A bequeathes property to B in trust for C for his life, and after his death to D for his life, and after D's death to such of the sons of D as shall first attain the age of twenty-five. A, B, C and D are persons to whom the Indian Succession Act; 1865, applies. The trust after D's death is void.

Act X of 1865, s. 101.

(*c*) A bequeathes property to B in trust to employ it in carrying on a smuggling business, and out of the profits thereof to support A's children. The trust is void.

(*d*) A, while in insolvent circumstances, transfers property to B in trust for A during his life, and after his death for B. A is declared an insolvent. The trust for A is invalid as against his creditors.

5. No trust in relation to immoveable property is valid unless declared by a non-testamentary instrument in writing signed by the author of the trust or the trustee and registered, or by the will of the author of the trust or of the trustee.

Trust of immoveable property.

No trust in relation to moveable property is valid unless declared as aforesaid, or unless the ownership of the property is transferred to the trustee.

Trust of moveable property.

These rules do not apply where they would operate so as to effectuate a fraud.

6. Subject to the provisions of section five, a trust is created when the author of the trust indicates with reasonable certainty by any words or acts (*a*) an intention on his part to create thereby a trust, (*b*) the purpose of the trust, (*c*) the beneficiary, and (*d*) the trust-property, and (unless the trust is declared by will or the author of the trust is himself to be the trustee) transfers the trust-property to the trustee.

Creation of trust.

Whether voluntary declaration of trust is binding against Hindú declarant, 4 Mad. 162. Transmutation of possession unnecessary, 2 Bom. 143 (a Parsí case).

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeathes certain property to B, "having the fullest confidence that he will dispose of it for the benefit of" C. This creates a trust so far as regards A and C.

See 7 Bom. A. C. J. 149.

(*b*) A bequeathes certain property to B, "hoping he will continue it in the family." This does not create a trust, as the beneficiary is not indicated with reasonable certainty.

(*c*) A bequeathes certain property to B, requesting him to distribute it amongst such members of C's family as B should think most deserving. This does not create a trust, for the beneficiaries are not indicated with reasonable certainty.

(*d*) A bequeathes certain property to B, desiring him to divide the bulk of it among C's children. This does not create a trust, for the trust-property is not indicated with sufficient certainty.

(*e*) A bequeathes a shop and stock-in-trade to B, on condition that he pays A's debts and a legacy to C. This is a condition, not a trust for A's creditors and C.

7. A trust may be created—

Who may create trusts.

Cf. Act IX of 1872, ss. 11 & 12.

(*a*) by every person competent to contract, and

(*b*) with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, by or on behalf a minor;

but subject in each case to the law for the time being in force as to the circumstances and extent in and to which the author of the trust may dispose of the trust-property.

Subject of trust.

8. The subject-matter of a trust must be property transferable to the beneficiary.

It must not be a merely beneficial interest under a subsisting trust.

Who may be beneficiary.

9. Every person capable of holding property may be a beneficiary.

Disclaimer by beneficiary.

A proposed beneficiary may renounce his interest under the trust by disclaimer addressed to the trustee, or by setting up, with notice of the trust, a claim inconsistent therewith.

Act IX of 1872, s. 11.

Who may be trustee.

10. Every person capable of holding property may be a trustee; but where the trust involves the exercise of discretion, he cannot execute it unless he is competent to contract.

No one bound to accept trust.

No one is bound to accept a trust.

Acceptance of trust.

A trust is accepted by any words or acts of the trustee indicating with reasonable certainty such acceptance.

Disclaimer of trust.

Instead of accepting a trust, the intended trustee may, within a reasonable period, disclaim it, and such disclaimer shall prevent the trust-property from vesting in him.

A disclaimer by one of two or more co-trustees vests the trust-property in the other or others and makes him or them sole trustee or trustees from the date of the creation of the trust.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeathes certain property to B and C, his executors, as trustees for D. B and C prove A's will. This is in itself an acceptance of the trust, and B and C hold the property in trust for D.

(*b*) A transfers certain property to B in trust to sell it and to pay out of the proceeds A's debts. B accepts the trust and sells the property. So far as regards B, a trust of the proceeds is created for A's creditors.

(*c*) A bequeathes a lákh of rupees to B upon certain trusts and appoints him his executor. B severs the lákh from the general assets and appropriates it to the specific purpose. This is an acceptance of the trust.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF TRUSTEES.

Trustee to execute trust.

11. The trustee is bound to fulfil the purpose of the trust, and to obey the directions of the author of the trust given at the time of its creation, except as modified by the consent of all the beneficiaries being competent to contract.

Where the beneficiary is incompetent to contract, his consent may, for the purposes of this section, be given by a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a trustee to obey any direction when to do so would be impracticable, illegal or manifestly injurious to the beneficiaries.

Explanation.—Unless a contrary intention be expressed, the purpose of a trust for the payment of debts shall be deemed to be (*a*) to pay only the debts of the author of the trust existing and recoverable at the date of the instrument of trust, or, when such instrument is a will, at the date of his death, and (*b*) in the case of debts not bearing interest, to make such payment without interest.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, a trustee, is simply authorized to sell certain land by public auction. He cannot sell the land by private contract.

(*b*) A, a trustee of certain land for X, Y and Z, is authorized to sell the land to B for a specified sum. X, Y and Z, being competent to contract, consent that A may sell the land to C for a less sum. A may sell the land accordingly.

(*c*) A, a trustee for B and her children, is directed by the author of the trust to lend, on B's request, trust-property to B's husband, C, on the security of his bond. C becomes insolvent, and B requests A to make the loan. A may refuse to make it.

Trustee to inform himself of state of trust-property.

12. A trustee is bound to acquaint himself, as soon as possible, with the nature and circumstances of the trust-property; to obtain where necessary, a transfer of the trust-property to himself; and (subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust) to get in trust-moneys invested on insufficient or hazardous security.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The trust-property is a debt outstanding on personal security. The instrument of trust gives the trustee no discretionary power to leave the debt so outstanding. The trustee's duty is to recover the debt without unnecessary delay. 4 Moo. I. A. 452.

(*b*) The trust-property is money in the hands of one of two co-trustees. No discretionary power is given by the instrument of trust. The other co-trustee must not allow the former to retain the money for a longer period than the circumstances of the case require. *Bai Jadav v. Tribhuvandas*, 9 Bom. 333.

Trustee to protect title to trust-property.

13. A trustee is bound to maintain and defend all such suits, and (subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust) to take such other steps as, regard being had to the nature and amount or value of the trust-property, may be reasonably requisite for the preservation of the trust-property and the assertion or protection of the title thereto. Act I of 187[illegible] s. 10, expl. 1

Illustration.

The trust-property is immoveable property which has been given to the author of the trust by an unregistered instrument. Subject to the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, the trustee's duty is to cause the instrument to be registered.

Trustee not to set-up title adverse to beneficiary.

14. The trustee must not for himself or another set-up or aid any title to the trust-property adverse to the interest of the beneficiary.

Care required from trustee.

15. A trustee is bound to deal with the trust-property as carefully as a man of ordinary prudence would deal with such property if it were his own; and, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, a trustee so dealing is not responsible for the loss, destruction or deterioration of the trust-property. Act IX of 1872, ss. 151, 152.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, living in Calcutta, is a trustee for B, living in Bombay. A remits trust-funds to B by bills drawn by a person of undoubted credit in favour of the trustee as such, and payable at Bombay. The bills are dishonoured. A is not bound to make good the loss.

(*b*) A, a trustee of leasehold property, directs the tenant to pay the rents on account of the trust to a banker, B, then in credit. The rents are accordingly paid to B, and A leaves the money with B only till wanted. Before the money is drawn out, B becomes insolvent. A, having had no reason to believe that B was in insolvent circumstances, is not bound to make good the loss.

(*c*) A, a trustee of two debts for B, releases one and compounds the other, in good faith, and reasonably believing that it is for B's interest to do so. A is not bound to make good any loss caused thereby to B.

(*d*) A, a trustee directed to sell the trust-property by auction, sells the same, but does not advertise the sale and otherwise fails in reasonable diligence in inviting competition. A is bound to make good the loss caused thereby to the beneficiary.

(*e*) A, a trustee for B, in execution of his trust, sells the trust-property, but from want of due diligence on his part fails to receive part of the purchase-money. A is bound to make good the loss thereby caused to B.

(*f*) A, a trustee for B of a policy of insurance, has funds in hand for payment of the premiums. A neglects to pay the premiums, and the policy is consequently forfeited. A is bound to make good the loss to B.

(*g*) A bequeathes certain monies to B and C as trustees and authorizes them to continue trust-moneys upon the personal security of a certain firm in which A had himself invested them. A dies, and a change takes place in the firm. B and C must not permit the monies to remain upon the personal security of the new firm.

(*h*) A, a trustee for B, allows the trust to be executed solely by his co-trustee, C. C misapplies the trust-property. A is personally answerable for the loss resulting to B.

Conversion of perishable property.

16. Where the trust is created for the benefit of several persons in succession, and the trust-property is of a wasting nature or a future or reversionary interest, the trustee is bound, unless an intention to the contrary may be inferred from the instrument of trust, to convert the property into property of a permanent and immediately profitable character.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeathes to B all his property in trust for C during his life, and on his death for D, and on D's death for E. A's property consists of three leasehold houses, and there is nothing in A's will to show that he intended the houses to be enjoyed in specie. B should sell the houses, and invest the proceeds in accordance with section twenty.

(*b*) A bequeathes to B his three leasehold houses in Calcutta and all the furniture therein in trust for C during his life, and on his death for D, and on D's death for E. Here an intention that the houses and furniture should be enjoyed in specie appears clearly, and B should not sell them.

Trustee to be impartial.

17. Where there are more beneficiaries than one, the trustee is bound to be impartial, and must not execute the trust for the advantage of one at the expense of another.

Where the trustee has a discretionary power, nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize the Court to control the exercise reasonably and in good faith of such discretion.

Illustration.

A, a trustee for B, C and D, is empowered to choose between several specified modes of investing the trust-property. A in good faith chooses one of these modes. The Court will not interfere, although the result of the choice may be to vary the relative rights of B, C and D.

Trustee to prevent waste.

18. Where the trust is created for the benefit of several persons in succession and one of them is in possession of the trust-property, if he commits, or threatens to commit, any act which is destructive or permanently injurious thereto, the trustee is bound to take measures to prevent such act.

Accounts and information.

19. A trustee is bound (*a*) to keep clear and accurate accounts of the trust-property, and (*b*), at all reasonable times, at the request of the beneficiary, to furnish him with full and accurate information as to the amount and state of the trust-property.

Investment of trust-money.

20. Where the trust-property consists of money and cannot be applied immediately or at an early date to the purposes of the trust, the trustee is bound (subject to any direction contained in the instrument of trust) to invest the money on the following securities, and on no others:—

Act XXVIII of 1866, ss. 5 and 32.

As to the necessity of some such provisions, see *De Souza* v. *De Souza*, 12 Bom. 184.

(*a*) in promissory notes, debentures, stock or other securities of the Government of India, or of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland;

Cf. 23 & 24 Vic., c. 145, s. 25.

(*b*) in bonds, debentures and annuities charged by the Imperial Parliament on the revenues of India;

(*c*) in stock or debentures of, or shares in, Railway or other Companies the interest whereon shall have been guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council;

Cf. 32 & 33 Vic., c. 132, s. 2.

(*d*) in debentures or other securities for money issued by, or on behalf of, any municipal body under the authority of any Act of a legislature established in British India;

Cf. 34 & 35 Vic., c. 47, s. 13.

(*e*) on a first mortgage of immoveable property situate in British India: Provided that the property is not a leasehold for a term of years and that the value of the property exceeds by one-third, or, if consisting of buildings, exceeds by one-half, the mortgage-money; or

(*f*) on any other security expressly authorized by the instrument of trust, or by any rule which the High Court may from time to time prescribe in this behalf.

Provided that, where there is a person competent to contract and entitled in possession to receive the income of the trust-property for his life, or for any greater estate, no investment on any security mentioned or referred to in clauses (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) shall be made without his consent in writing.

The 8 exceptis [illegible] vestment [illegible] Consolid.

Mortgage of land pledged to Government under Act XXVI of 1871.

21. Nothing in section twenty shall apply to investments made before this Act comes into force, or shall be deemed to preclude an investment on a mortgage of immoveable property already pledged as security for an advance under the Land Improvement Act, 1871, or, in case the trust-money does not exceed three thousand rupees, a deposit thereof in a Government Savings Bank.

27 & 28 Vic., c. 114, s. 61.

Deposit in Government Savings Bank.

Sale by trustee directed to sell within specified time.

22. Where a trustee directed to sell within a specified time extends such time, the burden of proving, as between himself and the beneficiary, that the latter is not prejudiced by the extension lies upon the trustee, unless the extension has been authorized by a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

Illustration.

A bequeathes property to B, directing him with all convenient speed and within five years to sell it, and apply the proceeds for the benefit of C. In the exercise of reason-

able discretion, B postpones the sale for six years. The sale is not thereby rendered invalid, but C, alleging that he has been injured by the postponement, institutes a suit against B to obtain compensation. In such suit the burden of proving that C has not been injured lies on B.

Liability for breach of trust.

23. Where the trustee commits a breach of trust, he is liable to make good the loss which the trust-property or the beneficiary has thereby sustained, unless the beneficiary has by fraud induced the trustee to commit the breach, or the beneficiary being competent to contract, has himself, without coercion or undue influence having been brought to bear on him, concurred in the breach, or subsequently acquiesced therein, with full knowledge of the facts of the case and of his rights as against the trustee.

A trustee committing a breach of trust is not liable to pay interest except in the following cases:—

(*a*) where he has actually received interest:

(*b*) where the breach consists in unreasonable delay in paying trust-money to the beneficiary:

(*c*) where the trustee ought to have received interest, but has not done so:

(*d*) where he may be fairly presumed to have received interest.

He is liable in case (*a*) to account for the interest actually received, and, in cases (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*), to account for simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, unless the Court otherwise directs.

(*e*) Where the breach consists in failure to invest trust-money and to accumulate the interest or dividends thereon, he is liable to account for compound interest (with half-yearly rests) at the same rate.

(*f*) Where the breach consists in the employment of trust-property or the proceeds thereof in trade or business, he is liable to account, at the option of the beneficiary, either for compound interest (with half-yearly rests) at the same rate, or for the net profits made by such employment.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A trustee improperly leaves trust-property outstanding, and it is consequently lost: he is liable to make good the property lost, but he is not liable to pay interest thereon.

(*b*) A bequeathes a house to B in trust to sell it and pay the proceeds to C. B neglects to sell the house for a great length of time, whereby the house is deteriorated and its market price falls. B is answerable to C for the loss.

(*c*) A trustee is guilty of unreasonable delay in investing trust-money in accordance with section twenty, or in paying it to the beneficiary. The trustee is liable to pay interest thereon for the period of the delay.

(*d*) The duty of the trustee is to invest trust-money in any of the securities mentioned in section twenty, clause (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*). Instead of so doing, he retains the money in his hands. He is liable, at the option of the beneficiary, to be charged either with the amount of the principal money and interest, or with the amount of such securities which he might have purchased with the trust-money when the investment should have been made, and the intermediate dividends and interest thereon.

(*e*) The instrument of trust directs the trustee to invest trust-money either in any of such securities or on mortgage of immoveable property. The trustee does neither. He is liable for the principal money and interest.

(*f*) The instrument of trust directs the trustee to invest trust-money in any of such securities and to accumulate the dividends thereon. The trustee disregards the direction. He is liable, at the option of the beneficiary, to be charged either with the amount of the principal money and compound interest, or with the amount of such securities which he might have purchased with the trust-money when the investment should have been made, together with the amount of the accumulation which would have arisen from a proper investment of the intermediate dividends.

(*g*) Trust-property is invested in one of the securities mentioned in section twenty, clause (*a*) (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*). The trustee sells such security for some purpose not authorized by the terms of the instrument of trust. He is liable, at the option of the beneficiary, either to replace the security with the intermediate dividends and interest thereon, or to account for the proceeds of the sale with interest thereon.

(*h*) The trust-property consists of land. The trustee sells the land to a purchaser for a consideration without notice of the trust. The trustee is liable, at the option of the beneficiary, to purchase other land of equal value to be settled upon the like trust, or to be charged with the proceeds of the sale with interest.

No set-off allowed to trustee.

24. A trustee who is liable for a loss occasioned by a breach of trust in respect of one portion of the trust-property cannot set-off against his liability a gain which has accrued to another portion of the trust-property through another and distinct breach of trust.

Non-liability for predecessor's default.

25. Where a trustee succeeds another, he is not, as such, liable for the acts or defaults of his predecessor.

Non-liability for co-trustee's default.

26. Subject to the provisions of sections thirteen and fifteen, one trustee is not, as such, liable for a breach of trust committed by his co-trustee:

Provided that, in the absence of an express declaration to the contrary in the instrument of trust, a trustee is so liable—

(*a*) where he has delivered trust-property to his co-trustee without seeing to its proper application: Act I of 1877 s. 54, ill. (b).

(*b*) where he allows his co-trustee to receive trust-property and fails to make due enquiry as to the co-trustee's dealings therewith, or allows him to retain it longer than the circumstances of the case reasonably require:

(*c*) where he becomes aware of a breach of trust committed or intended by his co-trustee, and either actively conceals it or does not within a reasonable time take proper steps to protect the beneficiary's interest.

Joining in receipt for conformity.

A co-trustee who joins in signing a receipt for trust-property and proves that he has not received the same is not answerable, by reason of such signature only, for loss or misapplication of the property by his co-trustee.

Illustration.

A bequeathes certain property to B and C, and directs them to sell it and invest the proceeds for the benefit of D. B and C accordingly sell the property, and the purchase-money is received by B and retained in his hands. C pays no attention to the matter for two years and then calls on B to make the investment. B is unable to do so, becomes insolvent, and the purchase-money is lost. C may be compelled to make good the amount.

Several liability of co-trustees.

27. Where co-trustees jointly commit a breach of trust, or where one of them by his neglect enables the other to commit a breach of trust, each is liable to the beneficiary for the whole of the loss occasioned by such breach.

Contribution as between co-trustees.

But as between the trustees themselves, if one be less guilty than another and has had to refund the loss, the former may compel the latter, or his legal representative to the extent of the assets he has received, to make good such loss; and if all be equally guilty, any one or more of the trustees who has had to refund the loss may compel the others to contribute.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize a trustee who has been guilty of fraud to institute a suit to compel contribution.

Non-liability of trustee paying without notice of transfer by beneficiary.

28. When any beneficiary's interest becomes vested in another person, and the trustee, not having notice of the vesting, pays or delivers trust-property to the person who would have been entitled thereto in the absence of such vesting, the trustee is not liable for the property so paid or delivered.

New.

Liability of trustee where beneficiary's interest is forfeited to Government.

29. When the beneficiary's interest is forfeited or awarded by legal adjudication to Government, the trustee is bound to hold the trust-property to the extent of such interest for the benefit of such person in such manner as the Government may direct in this behalf.

Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 37, shortened. See sections 25 & 26 *supra*.

Indemnity of trustees.

30. Subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust and of sections twenty-three and twenty-six, trustees shall be respectively chargeable only for such moneys, stocks, funds and securities as they respectively actually receive, and shall not be answerable the one for the other of them, nor for any banker, broker or other person in whose hands any trust-property may be placed, nor for the insufficiency or deficiency of any stocks, funds or securities, nor otherwise for involuntary losses.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE RIGHTS AND POWERS OF TRUSTEES.

Right to title-deeds.

31. A trustee is entitled to have in his possession the instrument of trust and all the documents of title (if any) relating solely to the trust-property.

Right to reimbursement of expenses.

32. Every trustee may reimburse himself, or pay or discharge out of the trust-property, all expenses properly incurred in or about the execution of the trust, or the realization, preservation or benefit of the trust-property, or the protection or support of the beneficiary.

If he pays such expenses out of his own pocket he has a first charge upon the trust-property for such expenses and interest thereon; but such charge (unless the expenses have been incurred with the sanction of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction) shall be enforced only by prohibiting any disposition of the trust-property without previous payment of such expenses and interest.

If the trust-property fail, the trustee is entitled to recover from the beneficiary personally on whose behalf he acted, and at whose request, expressed or implied, he made the payment, the amount of such expenses.

Right to be recouped for erroneous overpayment.

Where a trustee has by mistake made an overpayment to the beneficiary, he may reimburse the trust-property out of the beneficiary's interest. If such interest fail, the trustee is entitled to recover from the beneficiary personally the amount of such over-payment.

Right to indemnity from gainer by breach of trust.

33. A person other than a trustee who has gained an advantage from a breach of trust must indemnify the trustee to the extent of the amount actually received by such person under the breach; and where he is a beneficiary the trustee has a charge on his interest for such amount.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to entitle a trustee to be indemnified who has, in committing the breach of trust, been guilty of fraud.

Right to apply to Court for opinion in management of trust-property.

34. Any trustee may, without instituting a suit, apply by petition to a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction for its opinion, advice or direction on any present questions respecting the management or administration of the trust-property other than questions of detail, difficulty or importance, not proper for summary disposal. Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 43.

A copy of such petition shall be served upon, and the hearing thereof may be attended by, such of the persons interested in the application as the Court thinks fit.

The trustee stating in good faith the facts in such petition and acting upon the opinion, advice or direction given by the Court shall be deemed, so far as regards his own responsibility, to have discharged his duty as such trustee in the subject-matter of the application.

The costs of every application under this section shall be in the discretion of the Court to which it is made.

Right to settlement of accounts.

35. When the duties of a trustee, as such, are completed, he is entitled to have the accounts of his administration of the trust-property examined and settled; and where nothing is due to the beneficiary under the trust, to an acknowledgment in writing to that effect.

General authority of trustee.

36. In addition to the powers expressly conferred by this Act and by the instrument of trust, and subject to the restrictions, if any, contained in such instrument, and to the provisions of section seventeen, a trustee may do all acts which are reasonable and proper for the realization, protection or benefit of the trust-property, and for the protection or support of a beneficiary who is not competent to contract.

Every trustee in the actual possession or receipt of the rents and profits of land as defined in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, shall, for the purposes of that Act, be deemed to be a landlord in possession. 27 & 28 Vict. c. 114.

Except with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, no trustee shall lease trust-property for a term exceeding twenty-one years from the date of executing the lease, nor without reserving the best yearly rent that can be reasonably gotten.

Power to sell in lots, and either by public auction or private contract.

37. Where the trustee is empowered to sell any trust-property, he may sell the same either together or in lots, and either by public auction or private contract, and either at one time or at several times, unless the instrument of trust otherwise directs. Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 2, extended to moveables.

Power to sell under special conditions.

38. The trustee making any such sale may insert such reasonable stipulations either as to title or evidence of title, or otherwise, in any conditions of sale or contract for sale, as he thinks fit; and may also Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 3.

buy-in the property or any part thereof at any sale by auction, and rescind or vary any contract for sale, and re-sell the property so bought in, or as to which the contract is so rescinded, without being responsible to the beneficiary for any loss occasioned thereby.

Power to buy-in and re-sell.

Where a trustee is directed to sell trust-property or to invest trust-money in the purchase of property, he may exercise a reasonable discretion as to the time of effecting the sale or purchase.

Time allowed for selling trust-property.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeathes property to B, directing him to sell it with all convenient speed and pay the proceeds to C. This does not render an immediate sale imperative.

(*b*) A bequeathes property to B, directing him to sell it at such time and in such manner as he shall think fit and invest the proceeds for the benefit of C. This does not authorize B, as between him and C, to postpone the sale to an indefinite period.

Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 4.

39. For the purpose of completing any such sale, the trustee shall have power to convey or otherwise dispose of the property sold in such manner as may be necessary.

Power to convey.

Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 32.

40. A trustee may, at his discretion, call in any trust-property invested in any security and invest the same on any of the securities mentioned in section twenty, and from time to time vary any such investments for others of the same nature:

Power to vary investments.

Provided that, where there is a person competent to contract and entitled at the time to receive the income of the trust-property for his life, or for any greater estate, no such change of investment shall be made without his consent in writing.

Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 33.

41. Where any property is held by a trustee in trust for a minor, such trustee may, at his discretion, pay to the guardians (if any) of such minor, or otherwise apply for or towards his maintenance or education or advancement in life, or the reasonable expenses of his marriage or funeral, the whole or any part of the income to which he may be entitled in respect of such property; and such trustee shall accumulate all the residue of such income by way of compound interest, by investing the same and the resulting income thereof from time to time in any of the securities mentioned or referred to in section twenty, for the benefit of the person who shall ultimately become entitled to the property from which such accumulations have arisen: Provided that such trustee may, at any time, if he thinks fit, apply the whole or any part of such accumulations as if the same were part of the income arising in the then current year.

Power to apply property of minors, &c., for their maintenance, &c.

Where the income of the trust-property is insufficient for the minor's maintenance or education or advancement in life, or the reasonable expenses of his marriage or funeral, the trustee may, with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, but not otherwise, apply the whole or any part of such property for or towards such maintenance, education, advancement or expenses.

See Acts XL of 1858, XX of 1864 and XIII of 1874.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of any local law for the time being in force relating to the persons and property of minors.

42. A trustee may give a receipt in writing for any money paid or property transferred to him by reason or in the exercise of any trust reposed in him, and, in the absence of fraud, such receipt shall discharge the person paying or transferring the same therefrom, and from seeing to the application thereof or being accountable for any loss or misapplication thereof.

Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 36, shortened.

Power to give receipts.

43. When an authority to deal with the trust-property is given to several trustees and one of them disclaims or dies, the authority may be exercised by the continuing trustees, unless from the terms of the instrument of trust it is apparent that the authority is to be exercised by a number in excess of the number of the remaining trustees.

Power to several trustees of whom one disclaims or dies.

44. Where a decree has been made in a suit for the execution of a trust, the trustee must not exercise any of his powers except in conformity with such decree, or with the sanction of the Court by which the decree has been made, or, where an appeal against the decree is pending, of the Appellate Court.

Suspension of trustee's powers by decree.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE DISABILITIES OF TRUSTEES.

45. A trustee who has accepted the trust cannot afterwards renounce it except (*a*) with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, or (*b*), if the beneficiary is competent to contract, with his consent, or (*c*) by virtue of a special power in the instrument of trust.

Trustee cannot renounce after acceptance.

46. A trustee cannot delegate his office or any of his duties either to a co-trustee or to a stranger, unless (*a*) the instrument of trust so provides, or (*b*) the delegation is in the regular course of business, or (*c*) the delegation is necessary, or (*d*) the beneficiary, being competent to contract, consents to the delegation. 3 Calc. Rep.

Trustee cannot delegate.

Explanation.—The appointment of an attorney or proxy to do an act merely ministerial and involving no independent discretion is not a delegation within the meaning of this section.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeathes certain property to B and C on certain trusts to be executed by them or the survivor of them or the assigns of such survivor. B dies. C may bequeath the trust-property to D and E upon the trusts of A's will.

(*b*) A is a trustee of certain property with power to sell the same. A may employ an auctioneer to effect the sale.

(*c*) A bequeathes to B fifty houses let at monthly rents in trust to collect the rents and pay them to C. B may employ a proper person to collect these rents.

47. When there are more trustees than one, all must join in the execution of the trust, except where the instrument of trust otherwise provides.

Co-trustees cannot act singly.

48. Where a discretionary power conferred on a trustee is not exercised reasonably and in good faith, such power may be controlled by a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

Control of discretionary power.

6 Beng. 278.

Trustee may not charge for services.

49. In the absence of express directions to the contrary contained in the instrument of trust or of a contract to the contrary entered into with the beneficiary or the Court at the time of accepting the trust, a trustee has no right to remuneration for his trouble, skill and loss of time in executing the trust.

As to them, see Acts XVII of 1864, II of 1874, XX of 1858, and XX 1864.

Nothing in this section applies to any Official Trustee, Administrator General, Public Curator, or person holding a certificate of administration.

Trustee may not use trust-property for his own profit.

50. A trustee may not use or deal with the trust-property for his own profit or for any other purpose unconnected with the trust.

Trustee for sale or his agent may not buy.

51. No trustee whose duty it is to sell trust-property, and no agent employed by such trustee for the purpose of the sale, may, directly or indirectly, buy the same or any interest therein, on his own account or as agent for a third person.

Trustee may not buy beneficiary's interest without permission.

52. No trustee, and no person who has recently ceased to be a trustee, may, without the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, buy or become mortgagee or lessee of the trust-property or any part thereof; and such permission shall not be given unless the proposed purchase, mortgage or lease is manifestly for the advantage of the beneficiary.

Trustee for purchase.

And no trustee whose duty it is to buy or to obtain a mortgage or lease of particular property for the beneficiary may buy it, or any part thereof, or obtain a mortgage or lease of it, or any part thereof, for himself.

Co-trustees may not lend to one of themselves.

53. A trustee or co-trustee whose duty it is to invest trust-money on mortgage or personal security must not invest it on a mortgage by, or on the personal security of, himself or one of his co-trustees.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF THE BENEFICIARY.

Lewin 576, 585.

Rights to rents and profits.

54. The beneficiary has, subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust, a right to the rents and profits of the trust-property.

Act I of 1877, s. 12, cl. (a).

Right to specific execution.

55. The beneficiary is entitled to have the intention of the author of the trust specifically executed to the extent of the beneficiary's interest;

3 Beng. A. C. J. 409; 3 Beng. O. C. J. 92.

Right to transfer of possession.

and where there is only one beneficiary and he is competent to contract, or where there are several beneficiaries and they are competent to contract and all of one mind, he or they may require the trustee to transfer the trust-property to him or them, or to such person as he or they may direct.

When property has been transferred or bequeathed for the benefit of a married woman, so that she shall not have power to deprive herself of her beneficial interest, nothing in the second clause of this section applies to such property during her marriage.

Illustrations.

(*a*) Certain Government securities are given to trustees upon trust to accumulate the interest until A attains the age of 24, and then to transfer the gross amount to him. A on attaining majority may, as the person exclusively interested in the trust-property, require the trustees to transfer it immediately to him.

(*b*) A bequeathes Rs. 10,000 to trustees upon trust to purchase an annuity for B, who has attained his majority and is otherwise competent to contract. B may claim the Rs. 10,000.

(*c*) A transfers certain property to B and directs him to sell or invest it for the benefit of C, who is competent to contract. C may elect to take the property in its original character.

Right to inspect and take copies of instrument of trust, accounts, &c.

56. The beneficiary has a right as against the trustee and all persons claiming under him with notice of the trust to inspect and take copies of the instrument of trust, the documents of title relating solely to the trust-property, the accounts of the trust-property and the vouchers (if any) by which they are supported, and the cases submitted and opinions taken by the trustee for his guidance in the discharge of his duty.

Right to transfer beneficial interest.

57. The beneficiary, if competent to contract, may transfer his interest, but subject to the law for the time being in force as to the circumstances and extent in and to which he may dispose of such interest:

Provided that when property is transferred or bequeathed for the benefit of a married woman, so that she shall not have power to deprive herself of her beneficial interest, nothing in this section shall authorize her to transfer such interest during her marriage.

Right to sue for execution of trust.

58. Where no trustees are appointed or all the trustees die, disclaim or are discharged, or where for any other reason the execution of a trust by the trustee is or becomes impracticable, the beneficiary may institute a suit for the execution of the trust, and the trust shall, so far as may be possible, be executed by the Court until the appointment of a trustee or new trustee.

Right to proper trustees.

59. The beneficiary has a right (subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust) that the trust-property shall be properly protected and held and administered by proper persons and by a proper number of such persons.

Explanation I.—The following are not proper persons within the meaning of this section:—

A person domiciled abroad: an alien enemy: a person having an interest inconsistent with that of the beneficiary: a person in insolvent circumstances; and, unless the personal law of the beneficiary allows otherwise, a married woman and a minor.

Explanation II.—When the administration of the trust involves the receipt and custody of money, the number of trustees should be two at least.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, one of several beneficiaries, proves that B, the trustee, has improperly disposed of part of the trust-property, or that the property is in danger from B's being in insolvent circumstances, or that he is incapacitated from acting as trustee. A may obtain a receiver of the trust-property.

(*b*) A bequeathes certain jewels to B in trust for C. B dies during A's lifetime; then A dies. C is entitled to have the property conveyed to a trustee for him.

(c) A conveys certain property to four trustees in trust for B. Three of the trustees die. B may institute a suit to have three new trustees appointed in the place of the deceased trustees.

(d) A conveys certain property to three trustees in trust for B. All the trustees disclaim. B may institute a suit to have three trustees appointed in place of the trustees so disclaiming.

(e) A, a trustee for B, refuses to act, or goes to reside permanently out of British India, or is declared an insolvent or compounds with his creditors, or suffers a co-trustee to commit a breach of trust. B may institute a suit to have A removed and a new trustee appointed in his room.

Act I of 1877, s. 54.

Right to compel to any act of duty.

60. The beneficiary has a right that his trustee shall be compelled to perform any particular act of his duty as such, and restrained from committing any contemplated or probable breach of trust.

Illustrations.

(a) A contracts with B to pay him monthly Rs. 100 for the benefit of C. B writes and signs a letter declaring that he will hold in trust for C the money so to be paid. A fails to pay the money in accordance with his contract. C may compel B on a proper indemnity to allow C to sue on the contract in B's name.

Act I of 1877, s. 64, ill. (f).

(b) A is trustee of certain land, with a power to sell the same and pay the proceeds to B and C equally. A is about to make an improvident sale of the land. B may sue on behalf of himself and C for an injunction to restrain A from making the sale.

Wrongful purchase by trustee.

61. Where a trustee has wrongfully bought trust-property, the beneficiary has a right to have the property declared subject to the trust or retransferred by the trustee, if it remains in his hands unsold, or, if it has been bought from him by any person with notice of the trust, by such person. But in such case the beneficiary must repay the purchase-money paid by the trustee, with interest, and such other expenses (if any) as he has properly incurred in the preservation of the property; and the trustee or purchaser must (a) account for the net profits of the property, (b) be charged with an occupation-rent, if he has been in actual possession of the property, and (c) allow the beneficiary to deduct a proportionate part of the purchase-money if the property has been deteriorated by the acts or omissions of the trustee or purchaser.

Nothing in this section—

(a) impairs the rights of lessees and others who, before the institution of a suit to have the property declared subject to the trust or retransferred, have contracted in good faith with the trustee or purchaser; or

(b) entitles the beneficiary to have the property declared subject to the trust or retransferred where he, being competent to contract, has himself, without coercion or undue influence having been brought to bear on him, ratified the sale to the trustee with full knowledge of the facts of the case and of his rights as against the trustee.

6 Bom. O. C. J 59: I. L. R. 1 Bom. 237.

Following trust-property—

into the hands of third persons;

62. Where trust property comes into the hands of a third person inconsistently with the trust, the beneficiary may require him to admit formally, or may institute a suit for a declaration, that the property is comprised in the trust.

into that into which it has been converted.

Where the trustee has disposed of trust-property and the money or other property which he has received therefor can be traced in his hands, or the hands of his legal representative or legatee, the beneficiary has, in respect thereof, rights as nearly as may be the same as his rights in respect of the original trust-property.

Illustrations.

(a) A, a trustee for B of Rs. 10,000, wrongfully invests the Rs. 10,000 in the purchase of certain land. B is entitled to the land.

(b) A, a trustee, wrongfully purchases land in his own name, partly with his own money, partly with money subject to a trust for B. B is entitled to a charge on the land for the amount of the trust-money so misemployed.

Saving of rights of certain transferees.

63. Nothing in section sixty-two entitles the beneficiary to any right in respect of property in the hands of—

As to moveables, see Act IX of 1872, s. 108.

(a) a transferee in good faith for consideration without having notice of the trust, either when the purchase-money was paid, or when the conveyance was executed, or—

5 W. R. 120: W. R. 1864, p. 225.

(b) a transferee for consideration from such a transferee.

A judgment-creditor of the trustee attaching and purchasing trust-property is not a transferee for consideration within the meaning of this section.

Nothing in section sixty-two applies to money, currency notes and negotiable instruments in the hands of a *bonâ fide* holder to whom they have passed in circulation, or shall be deemed to affect the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 108, or the liability of a person to whom a debt or charge is transferred.

Acquisition by trustee of trust-property wrongfully converted.

64. Where a trustee wrongfully sells or otherwise transfers trust-property and afterwards himself becomes the owner of the property, the property again becomes subject to the trust, notwithstanding any want of notice on the part of intervening transferees in good faith for consideration.

Right in case of blended property.

65. Where the trustee wrongfully mingles the trust-property with his own, the beneficiary is entitled to a charge on the whole fund for the amount due to him.

Cf. Contract Act, s. 157.

Wrongful employment by partner-trustee of trust-property for partnership purposes.

66. If a partner, being a trustee, wrongfully employs trust-property in the business or on the account of the partnership, no other partner is liable therefor in his personal capacity to the beneficiaries, unless he had notice of the breach of trust.

The partners having such notice are jointly and severally liable for the breach of trust.

Illustrations.

(a) A and B are partners. A dies, having bequeathed all his property to B in trust for Z, and appointed B his sole executor. B, instead of winding-up the affairs of the partnership, retains all the assets in the business. Z may compel him, as partner, to account for so much of the profits as are derived from A's share of the capital. B is also answerable to Z for the improper employment of A's assets.

(b) A, a trader, bequeaths his property to B in trust for C, appoints B his sole executor, and dies. B enters into partnership with X and Y in the same trade, and employs A's assets in the partnership-business. B gives an indemnity to X and Y against the claims of C. Here X and Y are jointly liable with B to C as having knowingly become parties to the breach of trust committed by B.

67. Where one of several beneficiaries—

Liability of beneficiary joining in breach of trust.

(a) joins in committing breach of trust, or

(b) knowingly obtains any advantage therefrom, without the consent of the other beneficiaries, or

(c) becomes aware of a breach of trust committed or intended to be committed, and either actually conceals it, or does not within a reasonable time take proper steps to protect the interests of the other beneficiaries, or

(d) has deceived the trustee and thereby induced him to commit a breach of trust,

the other beneficiaries are entitled to have all his beneficial interest impounded as against him and all who claim under him (otherwise than as transferees for consideration without notice of the breach) until the loss caused by the breach has been compensated.

When property has been transferred or bequeathed for the benefit of a married woman, so that she shall not have power to deprive herself of her beneficial interest, nothing in this section applies to such property during her marriage.

68. Every person to whom a beneficiary transfers his interest has the rights, and is subject to the liabilities, of the beneficiary in respect of such interest at the date of the transfer.

Rights and liabilities of beneficiary's transferee.

CHAPTER VII.

OF VACATING THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE.

69. The office of a trustee is vacated by his death or by his discharge from his office.

Office how vacated.

70. A trustee may be discharged from his office only as follows:—

Discharge of trustee.

(a) by the extinction of the trust;

(b) by the completion of his duties under the trust;

(c) by such means as may be prescribed by the instrument of trust;

'under express authority conferred by.'

(d) by appointment under this Act of a new trustee in his place;

(e) by consent of himself and the beneficiary, or, where there are more beneficiaries than one, all the beneficiaries being competent to contract, or

(f) by the Court to which a petition for his discharge is presented under this Act.

71. Notwithstanding the provisions of section eleven, every trustee may apply by petition to a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction to be discharged from his office; and, if the Court finds that there is sufficient reason for such discharge, it may discharge him accordingly, and direct his costs to be paid out of the trust-property. But where there is no such reason, the Court shall not discharge him, unless a proper person can be found to take his place.

Petition to be discharged from trust.

Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 34. 23 & 24 Vic., c. 145, s. 27.

72. Whenever any person appointed a trustee disclaims, or any trustee dies, or is for a continuous period of six months absent from British India, or leaves British India for the purpose of residing abroad, or is declared an insolvent, or desires to be discharged from the trust, or refuses or becomes, in the opinion of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, unfit or personally incapable to act in the trust, or accepts an inconsistent trust, a new trustee may be appointed in his place by—

Appointment of new trustees on death, &c.

(a) the person nominated for that purpose by the instrument of trust (if any), or

(b) if there be no such person, or no such person able and willing to act, the author of the trust if he be alive and competent to contract, or the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee for the time being, or legal representative of the last surviving and continuing trustee, or the retiring trustees, if they all retire simultaneously, or the last retiring trustee. 5 Beng. 184.

Every such appointment shall be by writing under the hand of the person making it.

The Official Trustee may, with his consent and by the order of the Court, be appointed under this section, in any case in which only one trustee is to be appointed and such trustee is to be the sole trustee.

For the purposes of this section, any refusing or retiring trustee shall, if willing to act in the execution of the power, be considered a continuing trustee.

73. Whenever any such vacancy or disqualification occurs and it is found impracticable to appoint a new trustee under section seventy-two, the beneficiary may, without instituting a suit, apply by petition to a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction for the appointment of a trustee or a new trustee, and the Court may appoint a trustee or a new trustee accordingly.

Appointment by Court.

In appointing new trustees, the Court shall have regard (a) to the wishes of the author of the trust as expressed in or to be inferred from the instrument of trust; (b) to the wishes of the person, if any, empowered to appoint new trustees; (c) to the question whether the appointment will promote or impede the execution of the trust, and (d) where there are more beneficiaries than one, to the interests of all such beneficiaries.

Rule for selecting new trustees.

74. Whenever any new trustee is appointed under section seventy-two or section seventy-three, all the trust-property for the time being vested in the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee, or in the legal representative of any trustee, shall become vested in such new trustee, either solely or jointly with the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee as the case may require.

Vesting of trust-property in new trustees.

Every new trustee so appointed, and every trustee appointed by a Court either before or after the passing of this Act, shall have the same powers, authorities and discretions, and shall in all respects act, as if he had been originally nominated a trustee by the author of the trust.

Powers of new trustees.

75. On the death or discharge of one of several co-trustees, the trust survives, and the trust property passes to the others, unless the instrument of trust expressly declares otherwise.

Survival of trust.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE EXTINCTION OF TRUSTS.

Trust how extinguished.

76. A trust is extinguished—

(a) when its purpose is completely fulfilled; or

(b) when its purpose becomes unlawful; or

(c) when the fulfilment of its purpose becomes impossible by destruction of the trust-property or otherwise; or

(d) when the trust, being revocable, is expressly revoked.

Revocation of trust.

77. A trust created by will may be revoked at the pleasure of the testator.

A trust otherwise created can be revoked only—

Jijibhai v. Sonabhai, 2 Bom. 139. N. W. P., 1870, p. 420.

(a) where all the beneficiaries are competent to contract—by their consent;

(b) where the trust has been declared by a non-testamentary instrument or by word of mouth—in exercise of a power of revocation expressly reserved to the author of the trust; or

(c) where the trust is for the payment of the debts of the author of the trust, and has not been communicated to the creditors—at the pleasure of the author of the trust.

Illustration.

A conveys property to B in trust to sell the same and pay out of the proceeds the claims of A's creditors. A reserves no power of revocation. If no communication has been made to the creditors, A may revoke the trust. But if the creditors are parties to the arrangement, the trust cannot be revoked without their consent.

Revocation not to defeat what trustees have duly done.

78. No trust can be revoked by the author of the trust so as to defeat or prejudice what the trustees may have duly done in execution of the trust.

CHAPTER IX.

OF CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS IN THE NATURE OF TRUSTS.

Where obligation in nature of trust is created.

79. An obligation in the nature of a trust is created in the following cases.

Where it does not appear that transferor intended to dispose of beneficial interest.

80. Where the owner of property transfers or bequeathes it and it cannot be inferred consistently with the attendant circumstances that he intended to dispose of the beneficial interest therein, the transferee or legatee must hold such property for the benefit of the owner or his legal representative.

Illustrations.

(a) A conveys land to B without consideration and declares no trust of any part. It cannot, consistently with the circumstances under which the transfer is made, be inferred that A intended to transfer the beneficial interest in the land. B holds the land for the benefit of A.

(b) A conveys to B two fields, Y and Z, and declares a trust of Y, but says nothing about Z. It cannot, consistently with the circumstances under which the transfer is made, be inferred that A intended to transfer the beneficial interest in Z. B holds Z for the benefit of A.

(c) A transfers certain stock into the joint names of himself and B. It cannot, consistently with the circumstances under which the transfer is made, be inferred that A intended to transfer the beneficial interest in the stock during his life. A and B hold the stock for the benefit of A during his life.

(d) A makes a gift of certain land to his wife B. She takes the beneficial interest in the land free from any trust in favour of A, for it may be inferred from the circumstances that the gift was for B's benefit.

Transfer to one for consideration paid by another.

81. Where property is transferred to one person for a consideration paid or provided by another person, and it appears that such other person did not intend to pay or provide such consideration for the benefit of the transferee, the transferee must hold the property for the benefit of the person paying or providing the consideration.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the Code of Civil Procedure, section 317, or Act No. XI of 1859 (*to improve the law relating to sales of land for arrears of revenue in the Lower Provinces under the Bengal Presidency*), section 36.

Trust incapable of execution or executed without exhausting trust-property.

82. Where a trust is incapable of being executed, or where the trust is completely executed without exhausting the trust-property, the trustee, in the absence of a direction to the contrary, must hold the trust-property, or so much thereof as is unexhausted, for the benefit of the author of the trust or his legal representative. I. L. R. 2 Bom. 410.

Illustrations.

(a) A conveys certain land to B—
"upon trust," and no trust is declared, or
"upon trust to be thereafter declared," and no such declaration is ever made; or
upon trusts that are too vague to be executed;
upon trusts that become incapable of taking effect; or
"in trust for C," and C renounces his interest under the trust.

In each of these cases B holds the land for the benefit of A.

(b) A transfers Rs. 10,000 in the four per cents. to B, in trust to pay the interest annually accruing due to C for her life. A dies. Then C dies. B holds the fund for the benefit of A's legal representative.

(c) A conveys land to B upon trust to sell it and apply one moiety of the proceeds for certain charitable purposes and the other for the maintenance of the worship of an idol. B sells the land, but the charitable purposes wholly fail, and the maintenance of the worship does not exhaust the second moiety of the proceeds. B holds the first moiety and the part unapplied of the second moiety for the benefit of A or his legal representative.

(d) A bequeathes Rs. 10,000 to B, to be laid out in buying land to be conveyed for purposes which either wholly or partially fail to take effect. B holds for the benefit of A's legal representative the undisposed of interest in the money or land if purchased.

Transfer for illegal purpose.

83. Where the owner of property transfers it to another for an illegal purpose and such purpose is not carried into execution, or the transferor is not as guilty as the transferee, or the effect of permitting the transferee to retain the property might be to defeat the provisions of any law, the transferee must hold the property for the benefit of the transferor.

Bequest for illegal purpose.

84. Where a testator bequeathes certain property upon trust and the purpose of the trust appears on the face of the will to be unlawful, or during the testator's lifetime the legatee agrees with him to apply the property for an unlawful purpose, the legatee must hold the property for the benefit of the testator's legal representative.

Bequest of which revocation is prevented by coercion.

Where property is bequeathed and the revocation of the bequest is prevented by coercion, the legatee must hold the property for the benefit of the testator's legal representative.

See Act I of 1877, s. 35.

Transfer pursuant to rescindible contract.

85. Where property is transferred in pursuance of a contract which is liable to rescission or induced by fraud or mistake, the transferee must, on receiving notice to that effect, hold the property for the benefit of the transferor, subject to repayment by the latter of the consideration actually paid.

Debtor becoming creditor's representative.

86. Where a debtor becomes the executor or other legal representative of his creditor, he must hold the debt for the benefit of the persons interested therein.

Act I of 1877, s. 3, ills. (b), (c), (e), (f): L. R. 2 Ind. App. 18.

Advantage gained by fiduciary.

87. Where a trustee, executor, partner, agent, director of a company, legal adviser, or other person bound in a fiduciary character to protect the interests of another person, by availing himself of his character, gains for himself any pecuniary advantage, or where any person so bound enters into any dealings under circumstances in which his own interests are, or may be, adverse to those of such other person and thereby gains for himself a pecuniary advantage, he must hold for the benefit of such other person the advantage so gained.

Illustrations.

(a) A, an executor, buys at an undervalue from B, a legatee, his claim under the will. B is ignorant of the value of the bequest. A must hold for the benefit of B the difference between the price and value.

(b) A, a trustee, uses the trust-property for the purpose of his own business. A holds for the benefit of his beneficiary the profits arising from such user.

(c) A, a trustee, retires from his trust in consideration of his successor paying him a sum of money. A holds such money for the benefit of his beneficiary.

(d) A, a partner, buys land in his own name with funds belonging to the partnership. A holds such land for the benefit of the partnership.

(e) A, a partner, employed on behalf of himself and his co-partners in negotiating the terms of a lease, clandestinely stipulates with the lessor for payment to himself of a lákh of rupees. A holds the lákh for the benefit of the partnership.

(f) A and B are partners. A dies. B, instead of winding up the affairs of the partnership, retains all the assets in the business. B must account to A's legal representative for the profits arising from A's share of the capital.

(g) A, an agent employed to obtain a lease for B, obtains the lease for himself. A holds the lease for the benefit of B.

(h) A, a guardian, buys up for himself incumbrances on his ward B's estate at an undervalue. A holds for the benefit of B the incumbrances so bought, and can only charge him with what he has actually paid.

Advantage gained by exercise of undue influence.

88. Where by the exercise of undue influence any advantage is gained in derogation of the interests of another, the person gaining such advantage without consideration or with notice that such influence has been exercised must hold the advantage for the benefit of the person whose interests have been so prejudiced.

Act I of 1877, s. 3, ill. (d): Cf. 5 Beng. 458, mortgagee buying equity of redemption.

Advantage gained by qualified owner.

89. Where a tenant for life, co-owner, mortgagee or other qualified owner of any property, by availing himself of his position as such, gains an advantage in derogation of the rights of the other persons interested in the property, or where any such owner, as representing all persons interested in such property, gains any advantage, he must hold, for the benefit of all persons so interested, the advantage so gained, but subject to repayment by such persons of their due share of the expenses properly incurred, and to an indemnity by the same persons against liabilities properly contracted, in gaining such advantage.

Illustrations.

(a) A, the tenant for life of leasehold property, renews the lease in his own name and for his own benefit. A holds the renewed lease for the benefit of all those interested in the old lease.

(b) A village belongs to a Hindú family. A, one of its members, pays nazrána to Government and thereby procures his name to be entered as the inámdár of the village. A holds the village for the benefit of himself and the other members.

(c) A mortgages land to B, who enters into possession. B allows the Government revenue to fall into arrear with a view to the land being put up for sale and his becoming himself the purchaser of it. The land is accordingly sold to B. Subject to the repayment of the amount due on the mortgage and of his expenses properly incurred as mortgagee, B holds the land for the benefit of A. 10 Moo. I. A. 322; 14 Moo. I. A. 305.

Act I of 1877, s. 3, ills. (g), (h).

Property acquired with notice of existing contract.

90. Where a person acquires property with notice that another person has entered into an existing contract affecting that property, of which specific performance could be enforced, the former must hold the property for the benefit of the latter to the extent necessary to give effect to the contract.

Purchase by person contracting to buy property to be held on trust.

91. Where a person contracts to buy property to be held on trust for certain beneficiaries and buys the property accordingly, he must hold the property for their benefit to the extent necessary to give effect to the contract.

Advantage secretly gained by one of several compounding creditors.

92. Where creditors compound the debts due to them, and one of such creditors, by a secret arrangement with the debtor, gains an undue advantage over his co-creditors, he must hold for the benefit of such creditors the advantage so gained.

Constructive trusts in cases not expressly provided for.

93. In any case not coming within the scope of any of the preceding sections, where there is no trust, but the person having possession of property has not the whole beneficial interest therein, he must hold the property for the benefit of the persons having such interest, or the residue thereof (as the case may be), to the extent necessary to satisfy their just demands.

Illustrations.

(a) A, an executor, distributes the assets of his testator B to the legatees without having paid the whole of B's debts. The legatees hold for the benefit of B's creditors, to the extent necessary to satisfy their just demands, the assets so distributed.

(b) A by mistake assumes the character of a trustee for B, and under colour of the trust receives certain moneys. B may compel him to account for such moneys.

(c) A makes a gift of a lákh of rupees to B, reserving to himself, with B's assent, power to revoke at pleasure the gift as to Rs. 10,000. The gift is void as to Rs. 10,000, and B holds that sum for the benefit of A.

Obligor's duties, liabilities and disabilities.

94. The person holding property in accordance with any of the preceding sections of this chapter must, so far as may be, perform the same duties, and is subject, so far as may be, to the same liabilities and disabilities, as if he were a trustee of the property for the person for whose benefit he holds it:

Provided that (a) where he rightfully cultivates the property or employs it in trade or business, he is entitled to reasonable remuneration for

his trouble, skill and loss of time in such cultivation or employment; and (*b*) where he holds the property by virtue of a contract with the person for whose benefit he holds it, or with any one through whom such person claims, he may, without the permission of the Court, buy or become lessee or mortgagee of the property or any part thereof.

Saving of rights of *bonâ fide* purchasers.

95. Nothing contained in this chapter shall impair the rights of transferees in good faith for consideration, or create an obligation in evasion of any law for the time being in force.

THE SCHEDULE.

STATUTE.

Year and chapter.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
29 Car. II, c. 3 ...	The Statute of Frauds.	Sections 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
XXVIII of 1866 ...	The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866.	Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37. In sections 39 and 43, the word "trustee" wherever it occurs; and in section 43 the words "management or" and "the trust-property or."
I of 1877 ...	The Specific Relief Act, 1877.	In section 12, the first illustration.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th July, 1881:—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to define and amend the law relating to Easements and Licenses was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill, the portions of the report of the Indian Law Commission relating to the Bill, and the papers noted in the schedule annexed to this report.

2. As the Government of India does not wish to put the Bill in force in any territory against the wishes of the Local Government, we have made it apply, in the first instance, only to the Presidency of Madras, Coorg and the Central Provinces, and, as regards the rest of British India, made it extendible to such areas as the respective Local Governments think fit.

3. We have left out the section (5) relating to affirmative and negative easements, as its provisions were only required to explain the use of those terms in section 15, and it does not appear necessary to use them in that section.

4. In section 15, paragraph 2, which provides for the period within which a right to support can be acquired by prescription, we have inserted the words "as of right." We consider that this easement should not be acquired except in cases where the owner of the land from which the support is enjoyed has an opportunity of resisting its acquisition. No doubt, the natural secrecy of the enjoyment often makes it difficult to shew that the servient owner has been aware of the user. But where the dominant house is so constructed, or the manner of imposing the pressure is so manifest, that the servient owner may reasonably be held to have notice of the support, there seems no reason why this easement should not be acquired in the same manner as any other.

5. Paragraph 5 of section 15 of the Bill as introduced follows the existing law, as contained in section 26 of Act No. XV of 1877 (the Indian Limitation Act). It provides that the period of twenty years, the period fixed by the section for the acquisition of easements by prescription, shall be taken to be a period ending within two years next before the institution of the suit wherein the claim to which such period relates is contested. The effect is that, in a suit in which the right to an easement is contested, the party claiming the easement must not only prove a twenty years' enjoyment, but must also prove that the enjoyment has continued till within two years next before the institution of the suit. This provision was necessary when the Indian Limitation Act was passed, because there was no law to regulate the extinction of easements by non-enjoyment; but now that section 49 of the Bill (section 47 of the Bill as amended) defines the law on this subject, the rule contained in paragraph 5 of section 15 appears to be no longer required, and we have therefore omitted it. This omission has the further advantage of rendering it unnecessary to apply the doctrine contained in the recent decision of the Privy Council in the case of *Raj Roop Koer* v. *Abdool Hoosein*.

6. For explanation IV to section 15, we have substituted an illustration suggested by the case of *Angus* v. *Dalton*.

7. The provisions of clause (*b*), section 17, of the Bill as introduced contain a doctrine which is based on the theory of presumed grants—a theory not recognised by the Bill. We have therefore omitted this clause, and modified the explanation accordingly.

8. Section 35 of the Bill as introduced provides (in accordance with the decision in the case of *the St. Helen's Smelting Company*) that the fact that air or water is already polluted by a person who enjoys an easement of which the air or water is the subject does not give others the right to add to the pollution; and section 36 of the Bill as introduced declares that the continued disturbance of an easement, after compensation has been recovered for an original disturbance, gives a right to recover compensation for the continuance. We have omitted these sections, as the former does not seem likely to be of practical utility, and the latter contains an elementary rule which will more fitly find a place in a code of the law of torts.

9. We have redrawn section 45 (now 43) as to the extinction of an easement by changes in the dominant heritage, so as to express more clearly what we take to be the existing law on the subject.

10. We have also made a few verbal amendments, but the Bill in substance remains the same as settled by the Indian Law Commission. We do not see how it can be further shortened or simplified. We therefore recommend that it be passed as now amended, but that, in obedience to the orders of the Secretary of State for India, it be republished in the *Gazette of India* with this report; it must also be sent to the Secretary of State, published in the local Gazettes, and translated into the vernacular languages.

SIMLA;
The 6th July 1881.

WHITLEY STOKES.
J. GIBBS.

SCHEDULE.

Endorsement by the Home Department, No. 788, dated 25th June, 1878, and enclosures [Papers No. 1].

Endorsement by the Home Department, No. 789, dated 25th June, 1878, and enclosures [Papers No. 2].

Office Memorandum from the Home Department, No. 919, dated 18th July, 1878, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].

Endorsement by the Home Department, No. 951, dated 25th July, 1878, and enclosures [Papers Nos. 4 and 5].

Endorsement by the Home Department, No. 993, dated 5th August, 1878, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].

Endorsement by the Home Department, No. 1016, dated 8th August, 1878, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].

Endorsement by the Home Department, No. 1035, dated 12th August, 1878, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].

Endorsement by the Home Department, No. 1004, dated 7th August, 1878, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].

Endorsement by the Home Department, No. 1131, dated 24th August, 1878, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].

Endorsement by the Home Department, No. 1433, dated 17th October, 1878, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].

Endorsement by the Home Department, No. 1554, dated 26th November, 1878, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].

Endorsement by the Home Department, No. 239, dated 1st March, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].

From Resident at Haidarábád, to the Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 1, dated 12th April, 1879 [Paper No. 14].

From Government of Bombay, to the Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 2125, dated 22nd April, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 15].

From Government of Bombay, to the Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 2522, dated 26th April, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 16].

From Resident at Haidarábád, to Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 8, dated 23rd April, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 17].

From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, to Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 60, dated 25th April, 1879 [Paper No. 18].

From Government of Bengal, to Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 2222, dated 6th May, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 19].

From Chief Commissioner, Assam, to the Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 732, dated 1st May, 1879 [Papers No. 20].

From Lakshmí Náráyana Pandit, Pleader, High Court, North-Western Provinces, dated 3rd May, 1879 [Paper No. 21].

From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 1962-99, dated 30th April, 1879 [Paper No. 22].

From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, to Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 115-5, dated 7th May, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 23].

From Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, and enclosures [Papers No. 24].

From Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, and enclosures [Papers No. 25].

From Government of Bombay, to the Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 2879, dated 17th May, 1879, and enclosure [Paper No. 26].

From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, to the Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 1121, dated 27th June, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 27].

From Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 657-247, dated 27th May, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 28].

From Government of the Panjáb, to the Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 179C., dated 11th June, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 29].

From Government of the Panjáb, to the Secretary to Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 466C., dated 18th July, 1879 [Paper No. 30].

Notes by Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, Judge, Chief Court, Panjáb, dated 25th May, 1878 [Papers No. 31].

From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1419-9, dated 3rd February, 1881, and enclosure [Papers No. 32].

From Resident at Haidarábád, No. 47, dated 4th February, 1881 [Paper No. 33].

From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwára, No. 91, dated 8th February, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 34].

From Government of Madras, No. 285, dated 7th February, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 35].

From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 513A.-3, dated 15th February, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 36].

From Government of Bengal, No. 823J., dated 19th February, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 37].

From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 49T., dated 21st February, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 38].

From Government of Bombay, No. 1095, dated 19th February, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 39].

From Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 1263-1L., dated 23rd February, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 40].

From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 565, dated 11th March, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 41].

From Resident at Haidarábád, No. 92, dated 10th March, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 42].

From Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 462, dated 30th March, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 43].

From Government of the Panjáb, No. 1313, dated 3rd April, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 44].

From Government of Bombay, No. 3103, dated 17th May, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 45].

No. II.

THE INDIAN EASEMENTS BILL, 1881.

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No. II.

A Bill to define and amend the law relating to Easements and Licenses.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to Easements and Licenses; It is hereby enacted as follows:

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Easements Act, 1882":

Local extent.

It extends in the first instance to the territories respectively administered by the Governor of Madras in Council and the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Coorg, and the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, extend it to any other part of British India;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the first day of March 1882.

Savings.

2. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any law not hereby expressly repealed; or to derogate from—

(a) any right of the Government to regulate the collection, retention and distribution of the water of rivers and streams flowing in natural channels, and of natural lakes and ponds, or of the water flowing, collected, retained or distributed in or by any channel or other work constructed at the public expense for irrigation;

(b) any customary or other right (not being a license) in or over immoveable property which the Government, the public or any person may possess irrespective of other immoveable property; or

(c) any right acquired, or arising out of a relation created, before this Act comes into force.

Repeal of Act XV of 1877, sections 26 and 27.

3. Sections 26 and 27 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, and the definition of "easement" contained in that Act, are hereby repealed. All references to the said sections, or to sections 27 and 28 of Act No. IX of 1871, shall be read as made to sections fifteen and sixteen of this Act.

CHAPTER I.—OF EASEMENTS GENERALLY.

"Easement" defined.

4. An easement is a right which the owner or occupier of certain land possesses, as such, for the beneficial enjoyment of that land, to do and continue to do something, or to prevent and continue to prevent something being done, in or upon, or in respect of, certain other land not his own.

Dominant and servient heritages and owners.

The land for the beneficial enjoyment of which the right exists is called the dominant heritage, and the owner or occupier thereof the dominant owner; the land on which the liability is imposed is called the servient heritage, and the owner or occupier thereof the servient owner.

Explanation.—In the first and second clauses of this section, the expression "land" includes also things permanently attached to the earth: the expression "beneficial enjoyment" includes also possible convenience, remote advantage, and even a mere amenity; and the expression "to do something" includes removal and appropriation by the dominant owner, for the beneficial enjoyment of the dominant heritage, of any part of the soil of the servient heritage or anything growing or subsisting thereon.

Illustrations.

(a) A, as the owner of a certain house, has a right of way thither over his neighbour B's land for purposes connected with the beneficial enjoyment of the house. This is an easement.

(b) A, as the owner of a certain house, has the right to go on his neighbour B's land, and to take water for the purposes of his household out of a spring therein. This is an easement.

(c) A, as the owner of a certain house, has the right to conduct water from B's stream to supply the fountains in the garden attached to the house. This is an easement.

(d) A, as the owner of a certain house and farm, has the right to graze a certain number of his own cattle on B's field, or to take, for the purpose of being used in the house, by himself, his family, guests, lodgers and servants, water or fish out of C's tank, or timber out of D's wood, or to use, for the purpose of manuring his land, the leaves which have fallen from the trees on E's land. These are easements.

(e) A dedicates to the public the right to occupy the surface of certain land for the purpose of passing and repassing. This right is not an easement.

(*f*) A is bound to cleanse a watercourse running through his land and keep it free from obstruction for the benefit of B, a lower riparian owner. This is not an easement.

Continuous and discontinuous, apparent and non-apparent, easements.

5. Easements are either continuous or discontinuous, apparent or non-apparent.

A continuous easement is one whose exercise is or may be continual without the act of man.

A discontinuous easement is one that needs the act of man for its exercise.

Pyer v. *Carter*, 1 H. & N. 922.

An apparent easement is one that has some permanent sign of its existence, which, upon careful inspection by a competent person, would be visible to him.

A non-apparent easement is one that has no such sign.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A right annexed to B's house to receive light by the windows without obstruction by his neighbour A. This is a continuous easement.

(*b*) A right of way annexed to A's house over B's land. This is a discontinuous easement.

(*c*) Rights annexed to A's land to lead water thither across B's land by an aqueduct and to draw off water thence by a drain. The drain would be discovered upon careful inspection by a person conversant with such matters. These are apparent easements.

(*d*) A right annexed to A's house to prevent B from building on his own land. This is a non-apparent easement.

Easement for limited time or on condition.

6. An easement may be permanent, or for a term of years or other limited period, or subject to periodical interruption, or exercise-able only at a certain place, or at certain times, or between certain hours, or for a particular purpose, or on condition that it shall commence or become void or voidable on the happening of a specified event or the performance or non-performance of a specified act.

Easements restrictive of certain rights.

7. Easements are restrictions of one or other of the following rights (namely) :—

Exclusive right to enjoy.

(*a*) The exclusive right of every owner of immoveable property (subject to any law for the time being in force) to enjoy and dispose of the same and all products thereof and accessions thereto.

Rights to advantages arising from situation.

(*b*) The right of every owner of immoveable property (subject to any law for the time being in force) to enjoy without disturbance by another the natural advantages arising from its situation.

Illustrations of the rights above referred to.

N. W. P. (1870). pp. 169, 182.

(*a*) The exclusive right of every owner of land in a town to build thereon, subject to any municipal law for the time being in force.

(*b*) The right of every owner of land that the air passing thereto shall not be unreasonably polluted by other persons.

Recognized by the High Court, N. W. P. No. 1143 of 1878, 28th November, 1878, *Mahadoo Misser* v. *Phaikoo Singh.*

(*c*) The right of every owner of a house that his physical comfort shall not be interfered with materially and unreasonably by noise or vibration caused by any other person.

(*d*) The right of every owner of land to so much light and air as pass vertically thereto.

Mayor of Birmingham v. *Allen*, 46 L. J. Ch.

(*e*) The right of every owner of land that such land, in its natural condition, shall have the support naturally rendered by the subjacent soil of another person.

Explanation.—Land is in its natural condition when it is not excavated and not subjected to artificial pressure; and the "subjacent and adjacent soil" mentioned in this illustration means such soil only as in its natural condition would support the dominant heritage in its natural condition.

(*f*) The right of every owner of land that, within his own limits, the water which naturally passes or percolates by, over or through his land shall not, before so passing or percolating, be unreasonably polluted by other persons.

(*g*) The right of every owner of land to collect and dispose within his own limits of all water under the land and all water on its surface which does not pass in a defined channel. Marshall 506.

(*h*) The right of every owner of land that the water of every natural stream which passes by, through or over his land in a defined natural channel shall be allowed by other persons to flow within such owner's limits without interruption and without material alteration in quantity, direction, force or temperature; the right of every owner of land abutting on a natural lake or pond into or out of which a natural stream flows, that the water of such lake or pond shall be allowed by other persons to remain within such owner's limits without material alteration in quantity or temperature. L. R. 6 Ind. App. 33; 3 W. R. 218; 13 W. R. 48; 8 W. R. 525.

(*i*) The right of every owner of upper land that water naturally rising in, or falling on, such land, and not passing in defined channels, shall be allowed by the owner of adjacent lower land to run naturally thereto. 20 W. R. 287.

(*j*) The right of every owner of land abutting on a natural stream, lake or pond to use and consume its water for drinking, household purposes and watering his cattle and sheep; and the right of every such owner to use and consume the water for irrigating such land, and for the purposes of any manufactory situate thereon, provided that he does not thereby cause material injury to other like owners. 11 W. R. 254.

Explanation.—A natural stream is a stream, whether permanent or intermittent, tidal or tideless, on the surface of land or underground, which flows by the operation of nature only and in a natural and known course.

CHAPTER II.—THE IMPOSITION, ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF EASEMENTS.

Who may impose easements.

8. An easement may be imposed by any one in the circumstances, and to the extent in and to which he may transfer his interest in the heritage on which the liability is to be imposed.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is tenant of B's land under a lease for an unexpired term of twenty years, and has power to transfer his interest under the lease. A may impose an easement on the land to continue during the time that the lease exists or for any shorter period.

(*b*) A is tenant for his life of certain land with remainder to B absolutely. A cannot, unless with B's consent, impose an easement thereon which will continue after the determination of his life-interest.

(*c*) A, B and C are co-owners of certain land. A cannot, without the consent of B and C impose an easement on the land or on any part thereof.

(*d*) A and B are lessees of the same lessor, A of a field X for a term of five years, and B of a field Y for a term of ten years. A's interest under his lease is transferable; B's is not. A may impose on X, in favour of B, a right of way terminable with A's lease.

(*e*) A is the trustee of certain land for the benefit of B. A cannot, without the consent of B, impose an easement on the trust property.

Servient owners.

9. Subject to the provisions of section eight, a servient owner may impose on the servient heritage any easement that does not lessen the utility of the existing easement. But he cannot, without the consent of the dominant owner, impose an easement on the servient heritage which would lessen such utility.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A has, in respect of his mill, a right to the uninterrupted flow thereto, from sunrise to noon, of the water of B's stream. B may grant to C the right to divert the water of the stream from noon to sunset: provided that A's supply is not thereby diminished.

(b) A has, in respect of his house, a right of way over B's land. B may grant to C, as the owner of a neighbouring farm, the right to feed his cattle on the grass growing on the way: provided that A's right of way is not thereby obstructed.

Lessor and mortgagor.

10. Subject to the provisions of section eight, a lessor may impose, on the property leased, any easement that does not derogate from the rights of the lessee as such, and a mortgagor may impose, on the property mortgaged, any easement that does not render the security insufficient. But a lessor or mortgagor cannot, without the consent of the lessee or mortgagee, impose any other easement on such property, unless it be to take effect on the termination of the lease or the redemption of the mortgage.

Explanation.—A security is insufficient within the meaning of this section unless the value of the mortgaged property exceeds by one-third, or, if consisting of buildings, exceeds by one-half, the amount for the time being due on the mortgage.

Lessee.

11. No lessee or other person having a derivative interest may impose on the property held by him as such an easement to take effect after the expiration of his own interest or in derogation of the right of the lessor or the superior proprietor.

Who may acquire easements.

12. An easement may be acquired by the owner of the immoveable property for the beneficial enjoyment of which the right is created, or on his behalf, by any person in possession of the same.

One of two or more co-owners of immoveable property may, as such, with or without the consent of the other or others, acquire an easement for the beneficial enjoyment of such property.

7 Mad. 64. No lessee of immoveable property can acquire for the beneficial enjoyment of other immoveable property of his own an easement in or over the property comprised in his lease.

Easements of necessity and *quasi*-easements.

13. Where one person transfers or bequeathes immoveable property to another,—

Mayor of London v. *Riggs*, 49 L. J. Chan. Div. 297.

(a) if an easement in other immoveable property of the transferor or testator is absolutely necessary for enjoying the subject of the transfer or bequest, the transferee or legatee shall be entitled to such easement; or

Morgan v. *Kirby*, I. L. R. 2 Mad. 46.

(b) if such an easement is apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying the said subject as it was enjoyed when the transfer or bequest took effect, the transferee or legatee shall, unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, be entitled to such easement;

(c) if an easement in the subject of the transfer or bequest is absolutely necessary for enjoying other immoveable property of the transferor or testator, the transferor or the legal representative of the testator shall be entitled to such easement; or

(d) if such an easement is apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying the said property as it was enjoyed when the transfer or bequest took effect, the transferor, or the legal representative of the testator, shall, unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, be entitled to such easement.

Bom. 181. Where a partition is made of the joint property of several persons,—

(e) if an easement over the share of one of them is absolutely necessary for enjoying the share of another of them, the latter shall be entitled to such easement, or

(f) if such an easement is apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying the share of the latter as it was enjoyed when the partition took effect, he shall, unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, be entitled to such easement.

The easements mentioned in this section, clauses (a), (c) and (e), are called easements of necessity.

Where immoveable property passes by operation of law, the persons from and to whom it so passes are, for the purpose of this section, to be deemed, respectively, the transferor and transferee.

Illustrations.

(a) A sells B a field then used for agricultural purposes only. It is inaccessible except by passing over A's adjoining land, or by trespassing on the land of a stranger. B is entitled to a right of way, for agricultural purposes only, over A's adjoining land to the field sold.

(b) A, the owner of two fields, sells one to B, and retains the other. The field retained was at the date of the sale used for agricultural purposes only and is inaccessible except by passing over the field sold to B. A is entitled to a right of way, for agricultural purposes only, over B's field to the field retained.

(c) A sells B a house with windows overlooking A's land, which A retains. The light which passes over A's land to the windows is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the grant took effect. B is entitled to the light, and A cannot afterwards obstruct it by building on his land.

(d) A sells B a house with windows overlooking A's land. The light passing over A's land to the windows is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the grant took effect. Afterwards A sells the land to C. Here C cannot obstruct the light by building on the land, for he takes it subject to the burdens to which it was subject in A's hand.

(e) A is the owner of a house and adjoining land. The house has windows overlooking the land. A simultaneously sells the house to B and the land to C. The light passing over the land is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the sale was made. Here A impliedly grants B a right to the light, and C takes the land subject to the restriction that he may not build so as to obstruct such light.

(f) A is the owner of a house and adjoining land. The house has windows overlooking the land. A, retaining the house, sells the land to B, without expressly reserving any easement. The light passing over the land is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the sale took effect. A is entitled to the light, and B cannot build on the land so as to obstruct such light.

Contra England, *Allen* v. *Tay* 16, L. R. Chan. p. 353.

(g) A sells B a factory. B is entitled, as against A, to pollute the air, when necessary, with smoke and vapours from the factory.

(h) A, the owner of two adjoining houses, Y and Z, sells Y to B, and retains Z. B is entitled to the benefit of all the gutters and drains common to the two houses and necessary for enjoying Y as it was enjoyed when the sale was made, and A is entitled to the benefit of all the gutters and drains common to the two houses and necessary for enjoying Z as it was enjoyed when the sale was made.

(i) A, the owner of two adjoining buildings, sells one to B, retaining the other. B is entitled to a right to lateral support from A's building, and A is entitled to a right to lateral support from B's building.

(j) A, the owner of two adjoining buildings, sells one to B, and the other to C. C is entitled to lateral support from B's building, and B is entitled to lateral support from C's building.

(k) A grants land to B for the purpose of building a house thereon. B is entitled to such amount of lateral and subjacent support from A's land as is necessary for the safety of the house.

(l) Under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, a Railway Company compulsorily acquires a portion of B's land for the purpose of making a siding. The Company is entitled

to such amount of lateral support from B's adjoining land as is essential for the safety of the siding.

(*m*) Owing to the partition of joint property, A becomes the owner of an upper room in a building and B becomes the owner of the portion of the building immediately beneath it. A is entitled to such amount of vertical support from B's portion as is essential for the safety of the upper room.

(*n*) A lets a house and grounds to B for a particular business. B has no access to them other than by crossing A's land. B is entitled to a right of way over that land suitable to the business to be carried on by B in the house and grounds.

Bolton v. Bolton, 11 Chan. Div. 148.

Direction of way of necessity.

14. When right to a way of necessity is created under section thirteen, the transferor, the legal representative of the testator, or the owner of the share over which the right is exercised, as the case may be, is entitled to set out the way; but it must be reasonably convenient for the dominant owner.

When the person so entitled to set out the way refuses or neglects to do so, the dominant owner may set it out.

Act XV of 1877, s. 26.

Acquisition by prescription.

15. Where the access and use of light or air to and for any building have been peaceably enjoyed therewith, as an easement, and as of right without interruption, and for twenty years,

Angus v. Dalton.

and where support from one person's land, or things affixed thereto, has been peaceably received by another person's land subjected to artificial pressure, or by things affixed thereto, as an easement, and as of right without interruption, and for twenty years,

Limitation Act 38 Vic., 57.

and where a right of way or any other easement has been peaceably and openly enjoyed by any person claiming title thereto, as an easement and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

the right to such access and use of light or air, support, or other easement shall be absolute.

Explanation I.—Nothing is an enjoyment within the meaning of this section when it has been had in pursuance of an agreement with the owner or occupier of the property over which the right is claimed, and it is apparent from the agreement that such right has not been granted as an easement, or, if granted as an easement, that it has been granted for a limited period, or subject to a condition on the fulfilment of which it is to cease.

I. L. R. 1 C. 430.

Explanation II.—Nothing is an interruption within the meaning of this section unless where there is an actual cessation of the enjoyment by reason of an obstruction by the act of some person other than the claimant, and unless such obstruction is submitted to or acquiesced in for one year after the claimant has notice thereof and of the person making or authorizing the same to be made.

Explanation III.—Suspension of enjoyment in pursuance of a contract between the dominant and servient owners is not an interruption within the meaning of this section.

Explanation IV.—In the case of an easement to pollute water, the said period of twenty years begins when the pollution first prejudices perceptibly the servient heritage.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A suit is brought in 1883 for obstructing a right of way. The defendant admits the obstruction, but denies the right of way. The plaintiff proves that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him, claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right, without interruption, from 1st January, 1862, to 1st January, 1882. The plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

(*b*) In a like suit the plaintiff shows that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him for twenty years. The defendant proves that for a year of that time the plaintiff was entitled to possession of the servient heritage as lessee thereof and enjoyed the right as such lessee. The suit shall be dismissed, for the right of way has not been enjoyed "as an easement" for twenty years.

(*c*) In a like suit the plaintiff shows that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him for twenty years. The defendant proves that the plaintiff on one occasion during the twenty years had admitted that the user was not of right and asked his leave to enjoy the right. The suit shall be dismissed, for the right of way has not been enjoyed "as of right" for twenty years.

(*d*) A builds on his land adjoining to B's land two houses. One of these is of ordinary stability and of reasonable construction. The other, owing to some defect or peculiarity in its construction, requires a greater amount of support from B's land than B can reasonably be expected to be aware of and provide for. B excavates his land so that both houses fall down. A sues him for compensation for their destruction, and proves that he has enjoyed the support of B's land for both houses as an easement peaceably and without interruption for twenty years. As regards the former house he also proves that the enjoyment has been 'as of right.' As to this house A is entitled to judgment, for his right to support for it has become absolute. As to the latter house the suit must be dismissed; for under the circumstances A cannot prove that the enjoyment has been "as of right."

Act XV of 1877, s. 27.

Exclusion in favour of reversioner or servient heritage.

16. Provided that, when any land or water upon, over or from which any easement has been enjoyed or derived has been held under or by virtue of any interest for life or any term of years exceeding three years from the granting thereof, the time of the enjoyment of such easement during the continuance of such interest or term shall be excluded in the computation of the said last-mentioned period of twenty years, in case the claim is, within three years next after the determination of such interest or term, resisted by the person entitled, on such determination, to the said land or water.

Illustration.

A sues for a declaration that he is entitled to a right of way over B's land. A proves that he has enjoyed the right for twenty-five years; but B shows that during ten of these years C had a life-interest in the land; that on C's death B became entitled to the land; and that within two years after C's death he contested A's claim to the right. The suit must be dismissed, as A, with reference to the provisions of this section, has only proved enjoyment for fifteen years.

Rights which cannot be acquired by prescription.

17. Easements acquired under section fifteen are said to be acquired by prescription, and are called prescriptive rights.

None of the following rights can be so acquired :—

Potts v. Smith, L. R. 6 Eq. Ca. 31

(*a*) a right which would tend to the total destruction of the subject of the right, or the property on which, if the acquisition were made, liability would be imposed;

(*b*) a right to the free passage of light or air to an open space of ground;

(*c*) a right to surface-water not flowing in a stream and not permanently collected in a pool, tank or otherwise;

(*d*) a right to underground water not passing in a defined channel.

Customary easements.

18. An easement may be acquired in virtue of a local custom. Such easements are called customary easements.

Illustrations.

(*a*) By the custom of a certain village every cultivator of village land is entitled, as such, to graze his cattle on the common pasture. A having become the tenant of a plot of uncultivated land in the village breaks up and cultivates that plot. He thereby acquires an easement to graze his cattle in accordance with the custom.

(*b*) By the custom of a certain town no owner or occupier of a house can open a new window therein so as substantially to invade his neighbour's privacy. A builds a house in the town near B's house. A thereupon acquires an easement that B shall not open new windows in his house so as to command a view of the portions of A's house which are ordinarily excluded from observation, and B acquires a like easement with respect to A's house.

Transfer of dominant heritage passes easement.

19. Where the dominant heritage is transferred or devolves, by act of parties or by operation of law, the transfer or devolution shall, unless a contrary intention appears, be deemed to pass the easement to the person in whose favour the transfer or devolution takes place.

Illustration.

A has certain land to which a right of way is annexed. A lets the land to B for twenty years. The right of way vests in B and his legal representative so long as the lease continues.

CHAPTER III.—THE INCIDENTS OF EASEMENTS.

Rules controlled by contract or title.

20. The rules contained in this chapter are controlled by any contract between the dominant and servient owners relating to the servient heritage, and by the provisions of the instrument or decree, if any, by which the easement referred to was imposed.

Incidents of customary easements.

And when any incident of any customary easement is inconsistent with such rules, nothing in this chapter shall affect such incident.

Bar to use unconnected with enjoyment.

21. An easement must not be used for any purpose not connected with the enjoyment of the dominant heritage.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, as owner of a farm Y, has a right of way over B's land to Y. Lying beyond Y, A has another farm Z, the beneficial enjoyment of which is not necessary for the beneficial enjoyment of Y. He must not use the easement for the purpose of passing to and from Z.

(*b*) A, as owner of a certain house, has a right of way to and from it. For the purpose of passing to and from the house, the right may be used, not only by A, but by the members of his family, his guests, lodgers, servants, workmen, visitors and customers; for this is a purpose connected with the enjoyment of the dominant heritage. So, if A lets the house, he may use the right of way for the purpose of collecting the rent and seeing that the house is kept in repair.

Exercise of easement.

22. The dominant owner must exercise his right in the mode which is least onerous to the servient owner;

Confinement of exercise of easement.

and when the exercise of an easement can without detriment to the dominant owner be confined to a determinate part of the servient heritage, such exercise shall, at the request of the servient owner, be so confined.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A has a right of way over B's field. A must enter the way at either end, and not at any intermediate point.

(*b*) A has a right annexed to his house to cut thatching-grass in B's swamp. A, when exercising his easement, must cut the grass so that the plants may not be destroyed.

Right to alter mode of enjoyment.

23. Subject to the provisions of section twenty-two, the dominant owner may, from time to time, alter the mode and place of enjoying the easement, provided that he does not thereby impose any additional burden on the servient heritage.

Exception.—The dominant owner of a right of way cannot vary his line of passage at pleasure, even though he does not thereby impose any additional burden on the servient heritage. Panjáb Record, 1867, p. 156.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, the owner of a saw-mill, has a right to a flow of water sufficient to work the mill. He may convert the saw-mill into a corn-mill, provided that it can be worked by the same amount of water.

(*b*) A has a right to discharge on B's land the rain-water from the eaves of A's house. This does not entitle A to advance his eaves if, by so doing, he imposes a greater burden on B's land.

(*c*) A, as the owner of a paper-mill, acquires a right to pollute a stream by pouring in the refuse-liquor produced by making in the mill paper from rags. He may pollute the stream by pouring in similar liquor produced by making in the mill paper by a new process from bamboos provided that he does not substantially increase the amount, or injuriously change the nature, of the pollution.

(*d*) A, a riparian owner, acquires, as against the lower riparian owners, a prescriptive right to pollute a stream by throwing sawdust into it. This does not entitle A to pollute the stream by discharging into it poisonous liquor.

Right to do acts to secure enjoyment.

24. The dominant owner is entitled, as against the servient owner, to do all acts necessary to secure the full enjoyment of the easement; but such acts must be done at such time and in such manner as, without detriment to the dominant owner, to cause the servient owner as little inconvenience as possible; and the dominant owner must repair, as far as practicable, the damage (if any) caused by the act to the servient heritage.

Accessory rights.

Right to do acts necessary to secure the full enjoyment of an easement are called accessory rights.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A has an easement to lay pipes in B's land to convey water to A's cistern. A may enter and dig the land in order to mend the pipes, but he must restore the surface to its original state.

(*b*) A has an easement of a drain through B's land. The sewer with which the drain communicates is altered. A may enter upon B's land and alter the drain, to adapt it to the new sewer, provided that he does not thereby impose any additional burden on B's land.

(*c*) A, as owner of a certain house, has a right of way over B's land. The way is out of repair, or a tree is blown down and falls across it. A may enter on B's land and repair the way or remove the tree from it.

(*d*) A, as owner of a certain field, has a right of way over B's land. B renders the way impassable. A may deviate from the way and pass over the adjoining land of B, provided that the deviation is reasonable.

(*e*) A, as owner of a certain house, has a right of way over B's field. A may remove rocks to make the way.

(*f*) A has an easement of support from B's wall. The wall gives way. A may enter upon B's land and repair the wall.

(g) A has an easement to have his land flooded by means of a dam in B's stream. The dam is half swept away by an inundation. A may enter upon B's land and repair the dam.

Liability for expenses necessary for preservation of easement.

25. The expenses incurred in constructing works, or making repairs, or doing any other act necessary for the use or preservation of an easement, must be defrayed by the dominant owner.

Liability for damage from want of repair.

26. Where an easement is enjoyed by means of an artificial work, the dominant owner is liable to make compensation for any damage to the servient heritage arising from the want of repair of such work.

Servient owner not bound to do anything.

27. The servient owner is not bound to do anything for the benefit of the dominant heritage, and he is entitled, as against the dominant owner, to use the servient heritage in any way consistent with the enjoyment of the easement: but he must not do any act tending to restrict the easement or to render its exercise less convenient.

N. W. P. 867), p. 191.

Illustrations.

(a) A, as owner of a house, has a right to lead water and send sewage through B's land. B is not bound as servient owner to clear the watercourse or scour the sewer.

(b) A grants a right of way through his land to B as owner of a field. A may feed his cattle on grass growing on the way, provided that B's right of way is not thereby obstructed; but he must not build a wall at the end of his land so as to prevent B from going beyond it, nor must he narrow the way so as to render the exercise of the right less easy than it was at the date of the grant.

(c) A, in respect of his house, is entitled to an easement of support from B's wall. B is not bound as servient owner to keep the wall standing and in repair. But he must not pull down or weaken the wall so as to make it incapable of rendering the necessary support.

(d) A, in respect of his mill, is entitled to a watercourse through B's land. B must not drive stakes so as to obstruct the watercourse.

(e) A, in respect of his house, is entitled to a certain quantity of light passing over B's land. B must not plant trees so as to obstruct the passage to A's windows of that quantity of light.

Extent of easements.

28. With respect to the extent of easements and the mode of their enjoyment, the following provisions shall take effect:—

Easement of necessity.

An easement of necessity is co-extensive with the necessity as it existed when the easement was imposed.

Mayor of London v. *Riggs*, 9, L. J. Chanc. 297.

Other easements.

The extent of any other easement and the mode of its enjoyment must be fixed with reference to the probable intention of the parties, and the purpose for which the right was imposed or acquired.

In the absence of evidence as to such intention and purpose—

Right of way.

(a) a right of way of any one kind does not include a right of way of any other kind:

Right to light or air acquired by grant.

(b) the extent of a right to the passage of light or air to a certain window, door or other opening, imposed by assurance or will, is the quantity of light or air that entered the opening at the time the assurance was made or the testator died;

Prescriptive right to light or air.

(c) the extent of a prescriptive right to the passage of light or air to a certain window, door or other opening is that quantity of light or air which has been accustomed to enter that opening during the whole of the prescriptive period irrespectively of the purposes for which it has been used:

Prescriptive right to pollute air and water.

(d) the extent of a prescriptive right to pollute air or water is the extent of the pollution at the commencement of the period of user on completion of which the right arose: and

Other prescriptive rights.

(e) the extent of every other prescriptive right and the mode of its enjoyment must be determined by the accustomed user of the right.

Increase of easement.

29. The dominant owner cannot, by merely altering or adding to the dominant heritage, substantially increase an easement.

Where an easement has been granted or bequeathed so that its extent shall be proportionate to the extent of the dominant heritage, if the dominant heritage is increased by alluvion, the easement is proportionately increased, and if the dominant heritage is diminished by diluvion, the easement is proportionately diminished.

Save as aforesaid, no easement is affected by any change in the extent of the dominant or the servient heritage.

Illustrations.

(a) A, the owner of a mill, has acquired a prescriptive right to divert to his mill part of the water of a stream. A alters the machinery of his mill. He cannot thereby increase his right to divert water.

(b) A has acquired an easement to pollute a stream by carrying on a manufacture on its banks by which a certain quantity of foul matter is discharged into it. A extends his works and thereby increases the quantity discharged. He is responsible to the lower riparian owners for injury done by such increase.

(c) A, as the owner of a farm, has a right to take, for the purpose of manuring his farm, leaves which have fallen from the trees on B's land. A buys a field and unites it to his farm. A is not thereby entitled to take leaves to manure this field.

Partition of dominant heritage.

30. Where a dominant heritage is divided between two or more persons, the easement becomes annexed to each of the shares, but not so as to increase substantially the burden on the servient heritage: provided that such annexation is consistent with the terms of the instrument, decree or revenue proceeding (if any) under which the division was made, and in the case of prescriptive rights, with the user during the prescriptive period.

Illustrations.

(a) A house to which a right of way by a particular path is annexed is divided into two parts, one of which is granted to A, the other to B. Each is entitled, in respect of his part, to a right of way by the same path.

(b) A house to which is annexed the right of drawing water from a well to the extent of fifty buckets a day is divided into two distinct heritages, one of which is granted to A, the other to B. A and B are each entitled, in respect of his heritage, to draw from the well fifty buckets a day; but the amount drawn by both must not exceed fifty buckets a day.

(c) A, having in respect of his house an easement of light, divides the house into three distinct heritages. Each of these continues to have the right to have its windows unobstructed.

31. In the case of excessive user of an easement the servient owner may, without prejudice to any other remedies to which he may be entitled, obstruct the user, but only on the servient heritage: provided that such user cannot be obstructed when the obstruction would interfere with the lawful enjoyment of the easement.

Obstruction in case of excessive user.

Illustration.

A, having a right to the free passage over B's land of light to four windows six feet by four, increases their size and number. It is impossible to obstruct the passage of light to the new windows without also obstructing the passage of light to the ancient windows. B cannot obstruct the excessive user.

CHAPTER IV.—THE DISTURBANCE OF EASEMENTS.

32. The owner or occupier of the dominant heritage is entitled to enjoy the easement without disturbance by any other person.

Right to enjoyment without disturbance.

Illustration.

A, as owner of a house, has a right of way over B's land. C unlawfully enters on B's land, and obstructs A in his right of way. A may sue C for compensation, not for the entry, but for the obstruction.

33. The owner of any interest in the dominant heritage, or the occupier of such heritage, may institute a suit for compensation for the disturbance of the easement or of any right accessory thereto; provided that the disturbance has actually caused substantial damage to the plaintiff.

Suit for disturbance of easement.

Explanation I.—The doing of any act likely to injure the plaintiff by affecting the evidence of the easement, or by materially diminishing the value of the dominant heritage, is substantial damage within the meaning of this section and section thirty-four.

Explanation II.—Where the easement disturbed is a right to the free passage of light passing to the openings in a house, no damage is substantial within the meaning of this section unless it falls within the first Explanation, or interferes materially with the physical comfort of the plaintiff, or prevents him from carrying on his accustomed business in the dominant heritage as beneficially as he had done previous to instituting the suit.

15 Ben. 68. *Explanation III.*—Where the easement disturbed is a right to the free passage of air to the openings in a house, damage is substantial within the meaning of this section if it interferes materially with the physical comfort of the plaintiff, though it is not injurious to his health.

Illustration.

(*a*) A places a permanent obstruction in a path over which B, as tenant of C's house, has a right of way. This is substantial damage to C, for it may affect the evidence of his reversionary right to the easement.

1 Calc. 425. (*b*) A, as owner of a house, has a right to walk along one side of B's house. B builds a verandah overhanging the way about ten feet from the ground, and so as not to occasion any inconvenience to foot-passengers using the way. This is not substantial damage to A.

Act XV of 7, s. 24. **34.** The removal of the means of support to which a dominant owner is entitled does not give rise to a right to recover compensation unless and until substantial damage is actually sustained.

When cause of action arises for removal of support.

35. Subject to the provisions of the Specific Relief Act, 1877, sections 52 to 57 (both inclusive), an injunction may be granted to restrain the disturbance of an easement—

Injunction to restrain disturbance.

(*a*) if the easement is actually disturbed,—when compensation for such disturbance might be recovered under this chapter:

(*b*) if the disturbance is only threatened or intended,—when the act threatened or intended must necessarily, if performed, disturb the easement.

36. Notwithstanding the provisions of section twenty-four, the dominant owner cannot himself abate a wrongful obstruction of an easement.

7 Mad. H. C Ruling, XXXV.

Abatement of obstruction of easement.

CHAPTER V.—THE EXTINCTION, SUSPENSION AND REVIVAL OF EASEMENTS.

37. When, from a cause which preceded the imposition of an easement, the person by whom it was imposed ceases to have any right in the servient heritage, the easement is extinguished.

Extinction by dissolution of right of servient owner.

Exception.—Nothing in this section applies to an easement lawfully imposed by a mortgagor in accordance with section ten.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A transfers Sultánpur to B on condition that he does not marry C. B imposes an easement on Sultánpur. Then B marries C. B's interest in Sultánpur ends, and with it the easement is extinguished.

(*b*) A, in 1860, lets Sultánpur to B for thirty years from the date of the lease. B, in 1861, imposes an easement on the land in favour of C, who enjoys the easement peaceably and openly as an easement without interruption for twenty-nine years. B's interest in Sultánpur then ends, and with it C's easement.

(*c*) A and B, tenants of C, have permanent transferable interests in their respective holdings. A imposes on his holding an easement to draw water from a tank for the purpose of irrigating B's land. B enjoys the easement for twenty years. Then A's rent falls into arrear and his interest is sold. B's easement is extinguished.

(*d*) A mortgages Sultánpur to B, and lawfully imposes an easement on the land in favour of C in accordance with the provisions of section ten. The land is sold to D in satisfaction of the mortgage-debt. The easement is not thereby extinguished.

38. An easement is extinguished when the dominant owner releases it, expressly or impliedly, to the servient owner.

Extinction by release.

Such release can be made only in the circumstances and to the extent in and to which the dominant owner can alienate the dominant heritage.

An easement may be released as to part only of the servient heritage.

Explanation 1.—An easement is impliedly released—

(*a*) where the dominant owner expressly authorizes an act of a permanent nature to be done on the servient heritage, the necessary consequence of which is to prevent his future enjoyment of the easement, and such act is done in pursuance of such authority;

(*b*) where any permanent alteration is made in the dominant heritage of such a nature as to show that the dominant owner intended to cease to enjoy the easement in future.

Explanation II.—Mere non-user of an easement is not an implied release within the meaning of this section.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, B and C are co-owners of a house to which an easement is annexed. A, without the consent of B and C, releases the easement. This release is effectual only as against A and his legal representative.

(*b*) A grants B an easement over A's land for the beneficial enjoyment of his house. B assigns the house to C. B then purports to release the easement. The release is ineffectual.

(*c*) A, having the right to discharge his eavesdroppings into B's yard, expressly authorizes B to build over this yard to a height which will interfere with the discharge. B builds accordingly. A's easement is extinguished to the extent of the interference.

(*d*) A, having an easement of light to a window, builds up that window with bricks and mortar so as to manifest an intention to abandon the easement permanently. The easement is impliedly released.

(*e*) A, having a projecting roof by means of which he enjoys an easement to discharge eavesdroppings on B's land permanently alters the roof, so as to direct the rain-water into a different channel and discharge it on C's land. The easement is impliedly released.

Extinction by revocation.

39. An easement is extinguished when the servient owner, in exercise of a power reserved in this behalf, revokes the easement.

Extinction on expiration of limited period or happening of dissolving condition.

40. An easement is extinguished where it has been imposed for a limited period, or acquired on condition that it shall become void on the performance or non-performance of a specified act, and the period expires or the condition is fulfilled.

Extinction on termination of necessity.

41. An easement of necessity is extinguished when the necessity comes to an end.

Illustration.

A grants B a field inaccessible except by passing over A's adjoining land. B afterwards purchases a part of that land over which he can pass to his field. The right of way over A's land which B had acquired is extinguished.

Extinction of useless easement.

42. An easement is extinguished when it becomes incapable of being at any time and under any circumstances beneficial to the dominant owner.

Extinction by permanent change in dominant heritage.

43. Where by any permanent change in the dominant heritage the burden on the servient heritage is materially increased and cannot be reduced by the servient owner without interfering with the lawful enjoyment of the easement, the easement is extinguished, unless—

(*a*) it was intended for the beneficial enjoyment of the dominant heritage, to whatever extent the easement should be used; or

(*b*) the injury caused to the servient owner by the change is so slight that no reasonable person would complain of it; or

(*c*) the easement is an easement of necessity.

Extinction on permanent alteration of servient heritage by superior force.

44. An easement is extinguished where the servient heritage is by superior force so permanently altered that the dominant owner can no longer exercise his right:

Provided that, where a way of necessity is destroyed by superior force, the dominant owner has a right to another way over the servient heritage; and the provisions of section fourteen apply to such way.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A grants to B, as the owner of a certain house, a right to fish in a river running through A's land. The river changes its course permanently and runs through C's land. B's easement is extinguished.

(*b*) Access to a path over which A has a right of way is permanently cut off by an earthquake. A's right is extinguished.

Extinction by destruction of either heritage.

45. An easement is extinguished when either the dominant or the servient heritage is completely destroyed.

Illustration.

A has a right of way over a road running along the foot of a sea-cliff. The road is washed away by a permanent encroachment of the sea. A's easement is extinguished.

Extinction by unity of ownership.

46. An easement is extinguished when the same person becomes entitled to the absolute ownership of the whole of the dominant and servient heritages. Ben. 365.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, as the owner of a house, has a right of way over B's field. A mortgages his house, and B mortgages his field to C. Then C forecloses both mortgages and becomes thereby absolute owner of both house and field. The right of way is extinguished.

(*b*) The dominant owner acquires only part of the servient heritage: the easement is not extinguished, except in the case illustrated in section forty-one.

(*c*) The servient owner acquires the dominant heritage in connection with a third person: the easement is not extinguished.

(*d*) The separate owners of two separate dominant heritages jointly acquire the heritage which is servient to the two separate heritages: the easements are not extinguished.

(*e*) The joint owners of the dominant heritage jointly acquire the servient heritage: the easement is extinguished.

(*f*) A single right of way exists over two servient heritages for the beneficial enjoyment of a single dominant heritage. The dominant owner acquires one only of the servient heritages. The easement is not extinguished.

(*g*) A has a right of way over B's road. B dedicates the road to the public. A's right of way is not extinguished.

Extinction by non-enjoyment.

47. A continuous easement is extinguished when it totally ceases to be enjoyed as such for an unbroken period of twenty years.

A discontinuous easement is extinguished when, for a like period, it has not been enjoyed, or the dominant owner has not registered, under the Indian Registration Act, 1877, a declaration of his intention to retain the easement.

Such period shall be reckoned, in the case of a continuous easement, from the day on which its enjoyment was obstructed by the servient owner, or rendered impossible by the dominant owner; and, in the case of a discontinuous easement, from the day on which it was last enjoyed by any person as dominant owner, or the day on which the dominant owner registered the said declaration.

Where an easement can be enjoyed only at a certain place, or at certain times, or between certain hours, or for a particular purpose, its enjoyment during the said period at another place, or at other times, or between other hours, or for another purpose, does not prevent its extinction under this section.

The circumstance that, during the said period, no one was in possession of the servient heritage,

or that the easement could not be enjoyed, or that a right accessory thereto was enjoyed, or that the dominant owner was not aware of its existence, or that he enjoyed it in ignorance of his right to do so, does not prevent its extinction under this section.

An easement is not extinguished under this section—

(*a*) where the cessation is in pursuance of a contract between the dominant and servient owners;

(*b*) where the dominant heritage is held in co-ownership, and one of the co-owners enjoys the easement within the said period, or

(*c*) where the easement is a necessary easement.

Where several heritages are respectively subject to rights of way for the benefit of a single heritage, and the ways are continuous, such rights shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be a single easement.

Illustration.

A has, as annexed to his house, rights of way from the high road thither over the heritages X and Z and the intervening heritage Y. Before the twenty years expire, A exercises his right of way over X. His rights of way over Y and Z are not extinguished.

Extinction of accessory rights.

48. When an easement is extinguished, the rights (if any) accessory thereto are also extinguished.

Illustration.

A has an easement to draw water from B's well. As accessory thereto, he has a right of way over B's land to and from the well. The easement to draw water is extinguished under section forty-seven. The right of way is also extinguished.

Suspension of easement.

49. An easement is suspended when the dominant owner becomes entitled to possession of the servient heritage for a limited interest therein, or when the servient owner becomes entitled to possession of the dominant heritage for a limited interest therein.

Servient owner not entitled to require continuance.

50. The servient owner has no right to require that an easement be continued; and, notwithstanding the provisions of section twenty-six, he is not entitled to compensation for damage caused to the servient heritage in consequence of the extinguishment or suspension of the easement, if the dominant owner has given to the servient owner such notice as will enable him, without unreasonable expense, to protect the servient heritage from such damage.

Compensation for damage caused by extinguishment.

Where such notice has not been given, the servient owner is entitled to compensation for damage caused to the servient heritage in consequence of such extinguishment or suspension.

Illustration.

A, in exercise of an easement, diverts to his canal the water of B's stream. The diversion continues for many years, and during that time the bed of the stream partly fills up. A then abandons his easement, and restores the stream to its ancient course. B's land is consequently flooded. B sues A for compensation for the damage caused by the flooding. It is proved that A gave B a month's notice of his intention to abandon the easement, and that such notice was sufficient to enable B, without unreasonable expense, to have prevented the damage. The suit must be dismissed.

Revival of easements.

51. An easement extinguished under section forty-five revives (*a*) when the destroyed heritage is, before twenty years have expired, restored by the deposit of alluvion; (*b*) when the destroyed heritage is a servient building and before twenty years have expired such building is rebuilt upon the same site; and (*c*) when the destroyed heritage is a dominant building and before twenty years have expired such building is rebuilt upon the same site and in such a manner as not to impose a greater burden on the servient heritage. N.-W. P. 1866), p. 1

An easement extinguished under section forty-six revives when the grant or bequest by which the unity of ownership was produced is set aside by the decree of a competent Court. A necessary easement extinguished under the same section revives when the unity of ownership ceases from any other cause.

A suspended easement revives if the cause of suspension is removed before the right is extinguished under section forty-seven.

Illustration.

A, as the absolute owner of field Y, has a right of way thither over B's field Z. A obtains from B a lease of Z for twenty years. The easement is suspended so long as A remains lessee of Z. But when A assigns the lease to C, or surrenders it to B, the right of way revives.

CHAPTER VI.—LICENSES.

"License" defined.

52. Where one person grants to another, or to a definite number of other persons, a right to do, or continue to do, in or upon the immoveable property of the grantor, something which would, in the absence of such right, be unlawful, and such right does not amount to an easement or an interest in the property, the right is called a license.

Who may grant license.

53. A license may be granted by any one in the circumstances and to the extent in and to which he may transfer his interests in the property affected by the license.

Grant may be express or implied.

54. The grant of a license may be express or implied from the conduct of the grantor, and an agreement purporting to create an easement, which is ineffectual for that purpose, may operate to create a license.

Accessory licenses annexed by law.

55. All licenses necessary for the enjoyment of any interest, or the exercise of any right, are implied in the constitution of such interest or right. Such licenses are called accessory licenses.

Illustration.

A sells the trees growing on his land to B. B is entitled to go on the land and take away the trees.

License when transferable.

56. Unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, a license to attend a place of public entertainment may be transferred by the licensee; but, save as aforesaid, a license cannot be transferred by the licensee or exercised by his servants or agents. "It is found ed on person confidence," Kent 583.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A grants B a right to walk over A's field whenever he pleases. The right is not annexed to any immoveable property of B. The right cannot be transferred.

(*b*) The Government grant B a license to erect and use temporary grain-sheds on Government land. In the absence of express provision to the contrary, B's servants may enter on the land for the purpose of erecting sheds, erect the same, deposit grain therein and remove grain therefrom.

Grantor's duty to disclose defects.

57. The grantor of a license is bound to disclose to the licensee any defect in the property affected by the license, likely to be dangerous to the person or property of the licensee, of which the grantor is, and the licensee is not, aware.

Grantor's duty not to render property unsafe.

58. The grantor of a license is bound not to do anything likely to render the property affected by the license dangerous to the person or property of the licensee.

17 Q. B. 574.

Grantor's transferee not bound by license.

59. When the grantor of the license transfers the property affected thereby, the transferee is not as such bound by the license.

Gale 69.

License when revocable.

60. A license may be revoked by the grantor, unless—

Gale 65.

(*a*) it is coupled with a transfer of property and such transfer is in force:

(*b*) the licensee, acting upon the license, has executed a work of a permanent character and incurred expenses in the execution.

Revocation express or implied.

61. The revocation of a license may be express or implied.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, the owner of a field, grants a license to B to use a path across it. A, with intent to revoke the license, locks a gate across the path. The license is revoked.

(*b*) A, the owner of a field, grants a license to B to stack hay on the field. A lets or sells the field to C. The license is revoked.

3 Kent 582.

License when deemed revoked.

62. A license is deemed to be revoked—

(*a*) when, from a cause preceding the grant of it, the grantor ceases to have any interest in the property affected by the license:

(*b*) when the licensee releases it, expressly or impliedly, to the grantor or his representative:

(*c*) where it has been granted for a limited period, or acquired on condition that it shall become void on the performance or non-performance of a specified act, and the period expires, or the condition is fulfilled:

(*d*) where the property affected by the license is destroyed or by superior force so permanently altered that the licensee can no longer exercise his right:

(*e*) where the licensee becomes entitled to the absolute ownership of the property affected by the license:

(*f*) where the license is granted for a specified purpose and the purpose is attained, or abandoned, or becomes impracticable:

(*g*) where the license is granted to the licensee as holding a particular office, employment or character, and such office, employment or character ceases to exist:

(*h*) where the license totally ceases to be used as such for an unbroken period of twenty years, and such cessation is not in pursuance of a contract between the grantor and the licensee:

(*i*) in the case of an accessory license, when the interest or right to which it is accessory ceases to exist.

L. R. 5 C. P. 334: L. R. 9 Q. B. 400.

Licensee's rights on revocation.

63. Where a license is revoked, the licensee is entitled to a reasonable time to leave the property affected thereby and to remove any goods which he has been allowed to place on such property.

Licensee's rights on eviction.

64. Where a license has been granted for a consideration, and the licensee, without any fault of his own, is evicted by the grantor before he has fully enjoyed, under the license, the right for which he contracted, he is entitled to recover compensation from the grantor.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th July, 1881, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 15 OF 1881.

THE INDIAN EMIGRATION BILL, 1881.

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A Bill to amend the law relating to the Emigration of Natives of India.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the emigration of natives of India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Emigration Act, 1881"; and shall come into force at once. Act VII of 1871, s. 1.

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Exemption of certain vessels.

But nothing in this Act or in any rule made hereunder shall apply to any vessel belonging to or hired by Her Majesty or the Secretary of State for India in Council. Act VII of 1871, s. 88.

Repeal of Acts.

2. The Indian Emigration Act, 1871, and Act No. XIV of 1872 (*to exempt the Straits Settlements from the Indian Emigration Act, 1871*) are hereby repealed. Act VII of 1871, s. 2.

Notifications, &c., under Act VII of 1871.

All notifications issued, contracts entered into, rules and appointments made and licenses granted under the former Act and now in force shall (so far as they are consistent herewith) be deemed to have been respectively issued, entered into, made and granted under this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,— Act VII of 1871, s. 3.

"Emigrate:"

"Emigrate" denotes the departure by sea out of British India of a native of India under a contract to labour for hire otherwise than as a menial servant in some country beyond the limits of India, other than the island of Ceylon or the Straits Settlements, and it also denotes the departure by sea out of British India of dependents of persons so departing.

"Emigrant";

"Emigrant" means any native of India emigrating, or intending to emigrate, or who has emigrated, within the meaning of the above definition: and

"Emigration";

"Emigration" means the act of emigrating within the meaning of the above definition:

"Magistrate";

"Magistrate" means a Magistrate of a district, a Magistrate of a division of a district, or any other person appointed by the Local Government to perform the functions of a Magistrate under this Act: Act V 1877, s. 2.

"Vessel";

"Vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property: Act VII 1871, s. 3.

"Master."

"Master" means any person (except a Pilot or Harbour Master) having for the time being the charge or control of a vessel. New.

Words to be understood as defined in Contract Act.

And all words defined in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and used in this Act shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them by that Act.

CHAPTER II.

PORTS FROM WHICH, AND PLACES TO WHICH, EMIGRATION IS LAWFUL.

Emigration unlawful except from and to certain ports and places.

4. No person shall emigrate except from such ports and to such places as under this Act and the notifications issued hereunder are for the time being ports from which and places to which emigration is lawful.

Act VII of 1871, s. 26, amended with Act V of 1877, s. 3.

From what ports emigration lawful.

5. Emigration shall be lawful from the ports of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and from such other ports as the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by a notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare to be ports from which emigration under this Act shall be lawful.

The Governor General in Council may at any time, by a like notification, revoke any notification issued under this section.

The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, fix for the purposes of this Act the limits of any port from which emigration is lawful.

Act VII of 1871, s. 23.

To what places emigration lawful.

Act VII of 1871, s. 24.

6. Emigration shall be lawful to the places specified in the first schedule hereto annexed and to such other places as the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by a notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare to be places to which emigration under this Act shall be lawful:

Provided that every such notification shall contain a declaration that the Governor General in Council has been duly certified that the Government of the place to which the notification refers has made such laws and other provisions as the Governor General in Council thinks sufficient for the protection of emigrants to such place during their residence therein.

Act VII of 1871, ss. 57, 58 & 61, redrawn and amalgamated.

Power to prohibit emigration to place to which it is lawful.

7. Whenever the Governor General in Council has reason to believe that any of the grounds, hereinafter mentioned, for prohibiting emigration to any place to which emigration is lawful exists, he may, by a notification published in the *Gazette of India*, declare that emigration to such place shall cease to be lawful from a day specified in such notification; and from such day emigration to such place shall accordingly cease to be lawful.

The said grounds are—

(*a*) that the plague or any other epidemic disease dangerous to human life has broken out in such place;

(*b*) that the mortality among emigrants in such place is excessive;

(*c*) that proper measures have not been taken for the protection of emigrants immediately upon their arrival in such place, or during their residence therein;

(*d*) that the contracts made with emigrants, as such, before their departure from India are not duly enforced by the Government of such place; and

(*e*) that the Governor General in Council, having, either directly or through the Secretary of State for India in Council, addressed the Government of such place with a view to obtain information regarding the condition or treatment of emigrants in such place, has not within a reasonable time received such information.

A new section taken from s. 61 of Act VII of 1871.

Power to suspend emigration pending reference to Governor General in Council.

8. Whenever the Local Government has reason to believe that, in any place to which emigration is lawful, the plague or other epidemic disease dangerous to human life has broken out, and that emigrants, if allowed to emigrate to such place, would be exposed to serious risk of life on arrival there, it may, by notification published in the official Gazette, declare that emigration to such place from any port in the territories administered by such Local Government shall cease to be lawful pending a reference to the Governor General in Council.

The Local Government shall at once report the publication of such notification, with the reasons for the same, to the Governor General in Council, who shall thereupon publish a notification in the *Gazette of India* confirming or cancelling the notification so published by the Local Government.

Act VII of 1871, s. 60, redrawn.

Revocation of prohibition.

9. Whenever the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the ground on which a notification has been published by him under section seven, prohibiting emigration to any place, or under section eight, confirming such a prohibition, has ceased to exist, he may, by a notification published in the *Gazette of India*, declare that emigration to such place shall again be lawful from a day to be specified in such notification.

Act VII of 1871, s. 58.

Notifications under sections 7, 8 and 9 not to affect prior acts, &c.

10. The publication of a notification under section seven, section eight or section nine shall not affect any act done, offence committed or proceedings commenced before such publication.

CHAPTER III.

EMIGRATION AGENTS.

Act VII of 1871, s. 4.

Appointment of Emigration Agents.

11. The Government of every place to which emigration is lawful may, from time to time, appoint a person to be Emigration Agent in any port from which emigration is lawful, and may suspend or remove any person so appointed.

No such appointment shall take effect until it has received the approval of the Local Government, to be declared by a notification in the official Gazette;

New.

and the Local Government may, at any time, if it thinks fit, by a like notification revoke its approval of the appointment of any person under this section; and from the date of such notification such person shall cease to be an Emigration Agent.

Act VII of 1871, s. 5.

Remuneration of Agents.

12. The remuneration to be given to Emigration Agents shall not depend upon, or be regulated by, the number of emigrants sent by such Agents, but shall be in the nature of a fixed annual salary.

CHAPTER IV.

PROTECTORS OF EMIGRANTS AND MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

Act VII of 1871, s. 6, and Act V of 1877, s. 5.

Appointment of Protectors of Emigrants.

13. The Local Government shall from time to time appoint Protectors of Emigrants for such local

areas whether within the territories administered by such Government, or by any other Local Government, as it thinks fit:

New. Provided that the Local Government shall not, except with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, appoint a Protector of Emigrants for any local area within the territories administered by any other Local Government.

Every Protector of Emigrants may be suspended or removed by the Local Government which appointed him.

Act VII of 1871, s. 8, and Act III of 1876, s. 6.

General duties of Protector.

14. Every Protector of Emigrants, in addition to the special duties hereinafter assigned to him, shall—

(a) protect and aid with his advice all emigrants;

(b) cause, so far as he can, all provisions of this Act to be complied with;

(c) inspect, on arrival, all vessels bringing return-emigrants to the port at which he is Protector;

(d) enquire into the treatment received by such return-emigrants both during the period of their service in the place to which they emigrated, and also during the return voyage, and report thereon to the Local Government;

(e) aid and advise such return-emigrants so far as he reasonably can.

Act VII of 1871, s. 9, and Act III of 1876, s. 4, para. 2.

Appointment of Medical Inspector.

15. The Local Government shall from time to time appoint a Medical Inspector of Emigrants at each port from which emigration is lawful, and may suspend or remove him.

Act VII of 1871, s. 15, revised.

Protector and Medical Inspector to have facilities for inspection.

16. Every Emigration Agent, and all persons in charge of, or employed in, any depôt established under this Act, or any vessel the Master of which is licensed to carry emigrants as hereinafter provided, shall give the Protector of Emigrants and the Medical Inspector of Emigrants every facility for making such inspections, examinations and surveys as are required by this Act, or as such officers may deem necessary or proper, and shall afford them all such information as they may reasonably require.

CHAPTER V.

EMIGRATION DEPÔTS.

Act VII of 1871, s. 10.

Depôts to be established at ports of embarkation.

17. Every Emigration Agent shall establish at the port for which he is appointed a suitable depôt for the reception and lodging of emigrants previous to embarkation for the place for which he is Emigration Agent, and shall provide all necessary food and clothing for all emigrants during their stay at such depôt.

Act VII of 1871, s. 11.

Licensing of depôts.

18. No such depôt shall be used for the reception and lodging of emigrants until it has been inspected and approved of by the Protector of Emigrants and the Medical Inspector of Emigrants, and a license for the use thereof has been granted by such Protector.

No depôt shall be licensed unless sufficient provision has, in the opinion of such Protector and Medical Inspector, been made therein for treating the sick.

For every such license there shall be paid to the Protector by the Emigration Agent a fee of fifteen rupees.

No such license shall be granted for a longer period than one year from the date thereof;

and any such license may at any time be cancelled by the Protector of Emigrants, if he considers that the depôt for which it was granted is unhealthy, or has in any respect become unsuitable for the purpose for which it was established, or if the Emigration Agent fails to comply with any of the requirements of this Act or of the rules made hereunder.

Act VII of 1871, s. 12.

Inspection by Protector and Medical Inspector.

19. The Protector of Emigrants and the Medical Inspector shall, from time to time, and at least once in every week during which any emigrants may be kept in any depôt at the port for which they are Protector and Medical Inspector respectively, inspect the emigrants in such depôt, and examine the state of the depôt and the manner in which the emigrants therein are lodged, fed, clothed and otherwise provided for and attended to.

Act VII of 1871, s. 13.

Report by Medical Inspector.

20. The Medical Inspector shall report to the Protector of Emigrants any circumstance that may come to his knowledge showing that any depôt is not suitable for its purpose, or that the emigrants lodged therein are treated with any oppression or neglect.

See Act III 1876, s 25.

Treatment of emigrant suffering from disease.

21. The Medical Inspector may, if he thinks fit, direct any emigrant suffering from any disease likely to be dangerous to his neighbours to be isolated or excluded from the depôt.

Any person so suffering may, if the Medical Inspector thinks fit, be removed to a proper hospital for treatment at the expense of the Emigration Agent; and the expenses of his removal and treatment in such hospital shall be recoverable from the Emigration Agent by the Protector of Emigrants together with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of payment.

CHAPTER VI.

RECRUITERS AND SUB-AGENTS OF EMIGRATION.

Act VII of 1871, s. 16, revised.

Protector of Emigrants to license recruiters.

22. The Protector of Emigrants at each of the ports from which emigration is lawful shall, on the application of the Emigration Agent for any place to which emigration is lawful, grant licenses to so many fit persons as to such Protector seems necessary, to be recruiters of emigrants for such place as he thinks fit, within the whole or any specified part of the local area for which such Protector has been appointed;

and, except as hereinafter provided, no person not possessing such a license shall enter into or attempt to enter into any agreement with any person purporting to bind him to emigrate, or shall induce or assist, or attempt to induce or assist, any person to leave any place for the purpose of emigrating, or shall act or be employed in any other respect as a recruiter of emigrants.

See Act III 1876, s. 10.

Form of license.

23. Every license granted to a recruiter under section twenty-two shall specify the particular place for which, and the local area within which, the holder is licensed to recruit, and may be in the form set forth in the second schedule hereto annexed.

Act VII of 1871, s. 19.

Fee for license.

For every such license there shall be paid to the Protector of Emigrants a fee of fifteen rupees.

Act VII of 1871, s. 18, revised.

Period for which license to remain in force.

24. No such license shall be in force for a longer period than one year from the date thereof; and, in case of misconduct on the part of the licensee, the Protector of Emigrants granting any such license may, before the expiration of the period for which it was granted, cancel the same.

New.

Recruiter to be furnished with statement of terms of contract he is authorized to offer.

25. Every recruiter shall be furnished by the Emigration Agent on whose application he was licensed, with a written or printed statement, under the hand of such Agent, of the terms of contract which he is authorized to offer on behalf of such Agent to intending emigrants.

Such statement shall be both in English and in the vernacular language or languages of the local area to which the recruiter's license extends.

The recruiter shall be bound to produce such statement for the information of any person whom he may invite to emigrate, or when called upon by any Magistrate before whom any such person may be brought for registration as hereinafter provided.

Act VII of 1871, s. 21, revised.

Countersignature of recruiter's license.

26. No recruiter shall, in any local area beyond the limits of a port from which emigration is lawful, enter, or attempt to enter, into any agreement with any person purporting to bind him to emigrate, or shall induce or assist, or attempt to induce or assist, any person to leave any place for the purpose of emigrating, or shall act or be employed in any other respect as a recruiter of emigrants, unless his license bears the countersignature of a Magistrate having jurisdiction throughout such local area.

Act III of 1876, s. 12, and Act V of 1877, s. 13.

No such Magistrate shall countersign a recruiter's license unless and until he has satisfied himself, by such enquiry as he thinks fit, that the licensee is not by character or from any other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act, and that sufficient and proper accommodation has been provided in a suitable place and is available for such intending emigrants as may be collected by such recruiter pending their removal to the depôt at the port of embarkation.

New.

New.

Magistrate to supervise accommodation.

27. Every Magistrate shall have, for the supervision, management and regulation of the premises where such accommodation is provided, the same powers as are by this Act conferred on a Protector of Emigrants in respect of depôts at the port of embarkation.

The premises where such accommodation is provided shall have a board fixed in some conspicuous position, specifying the purpose for which the premises are used.

Any Magistrate may authorize any Magistrate subordinate to him or any officer of Police above the rank of Sub-Inspector to visit and inspect such places at any time; and all recruiters or other persons in charge of such places shall afford such subordinate Magistrates and officers of Police every facility for making such visits and inspections.

Act III of 1876, s. 12, and Act V of 1877, s. 13.

Magistrate may cancel countersignature in certain cases.

28. If any Magistrate who has countersigned a recruiter's license afterwards finds reason to think that the licensee is, by character or from any other cause, unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act, or that the accommodation provided for the emigrants as aforesaid has become unsuitable or has ceased to be available, he may require the licensee to produce his license, and may cancel the countersignature thereon:

or the Magistrate may impound the license and send it for cancellation to the Protector of Emigrants who granted the same.

Adapted Act III of 1876, s. 12, and Act V of 1877, s. 13.

Notice to Protector of Emigrants of refusal to countersign or cancelling of countersignature.

29. Every Magistrate refusing to countersign a recruiter's license or cancelling the countersignature thereon shall at once report such refusal or cancellation, and the grounds of it, to the Protector of Emigrants who granted such license.

New.

Emigration Agent may nominate person to be Sub-Agent.

30. Whenever any Emigration Agent desires that any authority for the collection of emigrants, the payment or supervision of recruiters, or the conduct of any other proceeding connected with recruiting or the despatch of emigrants to the port of embarkation at which he is Agent, should be conferred on any person within any local area beyond the limits of such port, he may nominate the person on whom he desires that such authority should be conferred, and specify the authority which he proposes should be conferred on such nominee and the local area within which it is to be exercised.

New.

Power to license person so nominated.

31. The Protector of Emigrants shall, on receiving notice from the Emigration Agent of any such nomination, report the same, with his opinion as to the character and fitness of the nominee, to the Local Government of the place where the authority proposed to be conferred upon such nominee is to be exercised; and such Local Government shall, if satisfied as to the character and fitness of the nominee, grant him a license to exercise such authority within the local area so specified.

Every person so licensed is hereinafter called a Sub-Agent.

For every such license a fee of thirty rupees shall be paid to the Protector of Emigrants.

No such license shall be in force for a longer period than one year from the date thereof; and, in case of misconduct on the part of a Sub-Agent, the Local Government granting his license may cancel the same before the expiration of the period for which it was granted.

New.

Remuneration of Sub-Agent.

32. The remuneration to be given to Sub-Agents shall not depend upon, or be regulated by, the number of emigrants collected or despatched by them, but shall be in the nature of a fixed annual salary.

CHAPTER VII.

AGREEMENTS WITH EMIGRANTS.

Execution of contracts.

33. Every agreement to emigrate entered into by an emigrant shall—

(a) be in writing;

(*b*) be executed in triplicate on substantial paper; and

(*c*) if made within the limits of any port from which emigration is lawful, be made with the Emigration Agent at such port and executed in the presence of the Protector;

if made elsewhere, be made with a recruiter and executed in the presence of a Magistrate.

VII of s. 22. No such agreement shall be of any effect until it has been attested in manner hereinafter provided.

Persons of sixteen years of age may contract to emigrate.

34. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, it shall be lawful for any person of the age of sixteen years or upwards to enter in manner herein provided into an agreement to emigrate to any place to which emigration is lawful.

Power to contract in behalf of child or ward.

35. Any person entering into an agreement to emigrate and being the parent or guardian of a child under the age of sixteen years and above the age of six years may, in the name of and in behalf of such child, enter into an agreement in manner herein provided binding such child to emigrate with him.

Such agreement shall bind, and be enforceable on behalf of, such child in the same way as it would have been if, being of full age, he had executed it himself, but may be rescinded by such child at any time within the thirty days next following the completion of his age of eighteen years.

Essentials of contract.

36. No agreement to emigrate shall be enforceable against the emigrant entering into it unless it—

Act III of 1865, s. 13, Act V 1877, s. 14.

(*a*) is executed by the recruiter or Emigration Agent on behalf of some specified employer in the place to which the emigrant agrees to emigrate or on behalf of some employer to be specified by the Government of such place on the emigrant's arrival there;

(*b*) states the name, name of the father, caste, occupation and age of such emigrant, and the name of the village or place of which such emigrant is a resident;

(*c*) states the port of embarkation, the period of service, the nature of the labour to be performed by such emigrant, the number of days on which he shall be required to labour in each week, and the hours in each day during which he shall be bound to labour without extra remuneration;

(*d*) specifies the monthly or daily wages in money to be paid to such emigrant for such labour as aforesaid;

(*e*) states the dependents, if any, accompanying such emigrant;

(*f*) where the Government of the place to which the emigrant agrees to emigrate is bound to provide him and his dependents (if any) with a free return-passage, provides for such passage and expresses the conditions (if any) on which, and the term of service or residence, or both, after which, he will be entitled to such passage, and the terms on which he may relinquish his right to the same.

The number of days on which an emigrant shall be bound to labour in each week shall not exceed six, and the hours during which he shall be bound, without extra remuneration, to labour in each day shall not exceed nine and a half.

CHAPTER VIII.

ATTESTATION OF AGREEMENTS AND REGISTRATION OF EMIGRANTS.

Persons contracting to emigrate to appear before Magistrate.

37. Every recruiter or Emigration Agent who desires to engage any person to emigrate shall appear before a Magistrate or the Protector of Emigrants (as the case may be) with such person and with any persons about to emigrate as dependents of such person and shall produce the agreement prescribed by sections thirty-three and thirty-six. Act VII of 1871, s. 27 (first clause).

Attestation, examination and registration.

38. The Magistrate or Protector shall thereupon examine such person apart from the recruiter or Emigration Agent with reference to his agreement; Act VII of 1871, s. 27 (second clause), revised.

and if it appears that he is competent to enter into such agreement and understands the nature of the same, that he has not been induced to accede to the same by any coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake, that the terms thereof are in conformity with law and, when the agreement is with a recruiter, are such as, according to the statement furnished to the recruiter under section twenty-five, he was authorized to offer, shall call upon the recruiter or Emigration Agent and the emigrant to execute such agreement in his presence, and, if they execute it, shall attest such execution with his signature,

and shall register in a book to be kept for the purpose, in such form as the Local Government prescribes, the name of the recruiter or Agent, the names of the emigrant and his father, the caste, occupation, age and residence of the emigrant, the names of the persons (if any) about to emigrate as dependents of the emigrant, the depôt to which he is to proceed, and such other particulars as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe.

The agreement shall thereupon be deemed to be a contract.

One copy of every agreement, the execution of which is attested under this section, shall be delivered to the Emigration Agent or to the recruiter for transmission to the Emigration Agent, another shall be delivered to the emigrant, and the third shall be retained by the Protector or sent by the Magistrate to him. Act VII 1877, ss. 1 30.

The Magistrate or Protector shall also, at the time he attests the execution of any agreement under this section, call upon the intending emigrant to state who, to the best of his knowledge, are the persons who, were he to die at once, would be entitled to succeed to his property, and shall record in the register any statement made by such emigrant on this point.

Grounds for refusing to attest agreement.

39. Notwithstanding anything contained in section thirty-eight, the Magistrate or Protector shall refuse to attest the execution of any agreement if he finds— See Act VII 1871, s. 27 (third clause).

(*a*) that the emigrant entering into such agreement is a resident of a place beyond the limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate or of the local area to which the Protector has been appointed, and that no satisfactory explanation is offered of the reason why such agreement was not presented for attestation at such place; New.

(*b*) that any emigrant comprised in such agreement, being such a person as, under New.

the Code of Criminal Procedure, might be ordered to maintain his wife or child, proposes to leave his wife or child behind him in India and has not made such provision as such Magistrate or Protector thinks suitable for the maintenance of such wife or child;

(c) that any emigrant comprised in such agreement is a married woman, and that her husband does not consent to her emigrating.

Act V of 1877, s. 19.

Examination of dependent.

40. When any person appears before a Magistrate or Protector under section thirty-seven as a dependent of an emigrant, the Magistrate or Protector shall, if such person is able to give intelligent answers to questions, examine him apart from the recruiter or Emigration Agent as to his dependence upon the emigrant whom he is about to accompany, and as to his willingness to accompany such emigrant.

Where the Magistrate or Protector sees reason to doubt the existence of such dependence or willingness, he may, if he thinks fit, refuse to attest the agreement unless the name of such dependent is omitted therefrom.

See Act V of 1877, s. 18, last clause.

Reasons for refusing to attest agreement to be recorded.

41. Whenever the Magistrate or Protector refuses to attest under section thirty-eight the execution of any agreement he shall record his reasons for such refusal; and in order to satisfy himself whether he should or should not so refuse, he may, from time to time, adjourn the examination under section thirty-eight or section forty.

See Act V of 1877, s. 17.

Power to direct medical examination of emigrant before leaving district.

42. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that, in the case of any specified local area beyond the limits of the port of embarkation, no emigrant shall be brought before the Magistrate for the purpose of being registered under section thirty-eight until he has been examined by a competent medical officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, and such officer has certified that such emigrant is in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to proceed to the port of embarkation.

Where any such direction is made, no Magistrate shall attest the execution of any agreement under this Act until, in respect of every emigrant comprised therein, such certificate from such medical officer as aforesaid has been produced and shewn to him.

For the examination of every such emigrant the medical officer making it shall be entitled to receive from the recruiter such fee as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe.

New.

Protector when to attest agreement.

43. The Protector shall not attest the execution of any agreement under section thirty-eight until the Medical Inspector has certified that every emigrant comprised in such agreement is in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to the place to which he is to emigrate.

New.

Recruiter when to remove intending emigrant to depôt.

44. No recruiter shall remove or attempt to remove any emigrant to a depôt, or induce or attempt to induce him to go to a depôt or leave the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom such recruiter's license has been countersigned, or aid him in going to any depôt, or leaving any such local limits, until such emigrant has been registered under section thirty-eight.

Fee for attestation of agreement.

45. For the attestation of every agreement under section thirty-eight the recruiter or Emigration Agent shall pay the fee specified below, that is to say:— See Act V of 1877, s. 31.

	Rs.	A.
For every emigrant of the age of sixteen years and upwards contracting to labour	1	8
For every emigrant between the ages of six and sixteen years contracting to labour ...	1	0

See Act VII of 1871, s. 31 (first clause) revised. N.B.—The second clause of section 31 Act VII of 1871, 'providing for refund of registration-fee on desertion, has been omitted.

CHAPTER IX.

CONVEYANCE OF EMIGRANTS TO DEPÔTS.

Act VII of 1871, s. 32.

Conveyance of emigrant to depôt.

46. Every emigrant shall, after he has been registered as hereinbefore provided, be conveyed with all convenient despatch to the depôt established at the port of embarkation by the Emigration Agent of the Government of the place to which such emigrant has contracted to emigrate.

Certain emigrants to be accompanied by recruiter or other person approved of by Magistrate.

When any such emigrants have been registered at a place beyond the limits of such port, they shall, while proceeding to the depôt, be accompanied throughout the journey either by the recruiter himself or by a competent person appointed by him with the approval of the Magistrate by whom they have been registered.

The Magistrate shall give to the person so appointed a certificate under his signature stating that he has been appointed for the journey to the depôt; and the recruiter or the person so appointed shall throughout the journey provide the emigrants with proper and sufficient food and lodging.

Power to order payment of expenses of emigrant when he is not conveyed to depôt.

47. When, in the case of any emigrant, the provisions of section forty-six are not complied with, the Magistrate by whom such emigrant has been registered may order the Emigration Agent or the recruiter by whom the emigrant was recruited at once to pay such emigrant such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place where he resided, and may take any steps he may think necessary for sending the emigrant back to such place.

Expenses of dependents and certain other persons.

48. If the Magistrate has passed an order under section forty-seven with regard to any emigrant, any emigrant registered as a dependent of such emigrant, or any emigrant, not a dependent, who may be the father, mother, wife, husband, son, daughter, brother, sister, guardian or ward of such emigrant, may claim to be sent back at the expense of the Emigration Agent or recruiter with such emigrant to the place where he resided; and the Magistrate may include such expense in an order made under section forty-seven with regard to such emigrant.

Failure of Emigration Agent, &c., to pay such expenses.

49. On failure of such Emigration Agent or recruiter for twenty-four hours to comply with an order of the Magistrate for the payment of any sum ordered to be paid under section forty-seven or forty-eight, the

Magistrate may pay the same to or on behalf of the emigrant.

Every sum so paid shall be recoverable from such Emigration Agent or recruiter with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of payment.

No further proof shall be required by any Court in any such case than that the Magistrate gave such Emigration Agent or recruiter an order to pay such sum, and that the Emigration Agent or recruiter for twenty-four hours failed to comply with such order.

CHAPTER X.

PROCEDURE ON ARRIVAL AT THE DEPÔT OF EMIGRANTS FROM UP-COUNTRY.

Act VII of 1871, s. 33.

Arrival at depôt to be reported.

50. The arrival at a depôt of each emigrant registered at any place beyond the limits of the port shall immediately be reported by the person in charge of such depôt to the Emigration Agent, and by such Agent to the Protector of Emigrants.

Act VII of 1871, s. 34.

Copy of contract to be shown to Medical Inspector.

Emigrant to be examined by him.

51. The copy of the contract received by the recruiter from the Magistrate shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the arrival of the emigrant at the depôt, be shown to the Medical Inspector of Emigrants; and each emigrant comprised in such contract shall be examined by the Medical Inspector to ascertain whether he is fit, having regard to his age and state of health, to undertake the journey to the place to which he has contracted to emigrate.

The Medical Inspector, if satisfied of his fitness, shall give a certificate to that effect to the Emigration Agent; and if not so satisfied he shall give a certificate to that effect to the Protector of Emigrants.

Act VII of 1871, s. 37, revised with Act V of 1877, s. 25.

Duty of Protector on arrival of emigrants.

52. The Protector of Emigrants, on receiving the report of arrival mentioned in section fifty, shall, as soon as may be, examine in the presence of the Emigration Agent each emigrant as to the mode in which he has been treated on his journey to the depôt, and as to any other matters which the Protector of Emigrants may think it necessary to enquire into, and shall, at the same time, peruse the contract.

If, owing to the contract not being in accordance with law, or for any other reason, further enquiry appears to him necessary, he shall at once make such enquiry.

New.

If for any reason the Protector is unable to visit the depôt for the purposes of this section within seventy-two hours of the emigrant's arrival there, he shall at once report the circumstances for the information of the Local Government.

Act VII of 1871, s. 38, revised with s. 26, Act V of 1877.

Countersignature of copy of contract.

53. If the Medical Inspector gives a certificate of fitness under section fifty-one and in the opinion of the Protector of Emigrants there is no valid reason why the contract to emigrate should not be performed, the Protector shall countersign the copy of the contract in the possession of the emigrant.

Power to order payment of expenses of return of emigrant.

54. If the Medical Inspector of Emigrants, on making the examination required by section fifty-one, or at any subsequent time during the stay at the depôt of any emigrant registered at any place beyond the limits of the port, finds that such emigrant is or has become unfit to undertake the intended voyage, and if the Protector of Emigrants considers that such emigrant has not dishonestly represented himself as fit to undertake such voyage; Section 35, Act VII of 1871, and tion 27 of V of 1877

or if the Protector, on making the examination and perusing the contract as directed by section fifty-two, finds that any such irregularity has occurred in the recruitment or treatment by the recruiter of any such emigrant as makes it just to rescind the contract to emigrate;

or if the Emigration Agent refuses to fulfil the contract entered into with such emigrant,

the Protector may order the Emigration Agent at once to pay such emigrant such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he resides and such further sum as such Protector may deem reasonable as compensation, and may take any other steps he thinks necessary for the conveyance of the emigrant to such place.

And any emigrant who from his state of health is, in the opinion of the Medical Inspector of Emigrants, unfit to undertake such return-journey shall be entitled to be fed, lodged, clothed and attended to at the depôt at the port of embarkation at the expense of the Emigration Agent, until he is reported by the Medical Inspector fit to undertake such return-journey:

Like expenses of dependents and relatives.

55. When any order is made under section fifty-four with reference to any emigrant, any emigrant registered as his dependent, Section 2 Act V of 1

or any emigrant not a dependent who may be the father, mother, wife, husband, son, daughter, brother, sister, guardian or ward of such emigrant, may claim—

(1) to be conveyed at the expense of the Emigration Agent with such emigrant to the place at which he resided; and

(2) if such emigrant is unable to travel, to be lodged, fed and clothed in the depôt at the expense of the Emigration Agent until such emigrant is able to travel;

and the Protector may include such expenses in an order made under section fifty-four with respect to such emigrant.

Compensation to emigrant for ill-treatment on journey.

56. If, upon the arrival at the depôt of any emigrant registered beyond the limits of the port it appears that during the journey to the depôt he has suffered any ill-treatment, or that the recruiter has failed to provide him with proper and sufficient food and lodging, the Protector of Emigrants may order the Emigration Agent to pay him a reasonable sum by way of compensation. Act V of 18 s. 30.

Failure of Emigration Agent to pay such expenses.

57. On failure of such Emigration Agent for twenty-four hours to comply with an order of the Protector for the payment of any sum ordered to be paid under section fifty-four, fifty-five or fifty-six, the Protector may pay the same to, or on behalf of, the emigrant. S. 31 of Act V of 18 Cf. Act VI 1871, s. 36.

The provisions of section forty-nine relating to the recovery of sums paid by the Magistrate under sections forty-seven and forty-eight shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to the recovery of sums paid by the Protector under this section.

CHAPTER XI.

EMIGRANT VESSELS.

Act VII of 1871, s. 40.

Emigrants not to be received on board unlicensed vessel.

58. It shall not be lawful to receive any emigrant on board any vessel unless a license to carry emigrants in such vessel has been obtained from the Local Government. The granting or withholding any such license shall be in the discretion of the Local Government.

Application for license.

The Master or owner of any vessel who desires to obtain a license to carry emigrants in such vessel shall apply in writing through the Protector of Emigrants to the Local Government for such license.

Contents of application.

Every such application shall state the number of adult emigrants which, according to the rules regarding space hereinafter contained, the applicant deems the vessel capable of carrying, and the tonnage and such other particulars respecting the vessel as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe.

Act VII of 1871, s. 40 (4).

Survey of vessel.

59. The Protector of Emigrants shall cause the vessel to be surveyed by a competent person at the cost of the Master or owner, with a view to ascertain her seaworthiness and the extent and nature of her accommodation for emigrants, and to ascertain that she is properly ventilated, and is supplied with all the tackle, apparel and furniture requisite for her intended voyage.

Report after survey and license to Master.

The Protector of Emigrants shall make a full report on the survey to the Local Government; and if such Government is of opinion that the vessel is in all respects suitable for the carrying of emigrants under this Act, it shall give to the Master of the vessel a license to carry emigrants therein specifying the number of emigrants which may be received on board.

Act VII of 1871, s. 41.

Accommodation required on board.

60. No license under section fifty-nine shall be granted unless—

(*a*) there is provided for the emigrants, either between-decks or in cabins on the upper deck, firmly secured and entirely covered in, a space devoted to their exclusive use having in every part a height of not less than six feet;

(*b*) a separate place is fitted up for a hospital;

(*c*) such arrangements are made for the separation of women (married or single) and children from the other emigrants as may be prescribed by the rules made under this Act.

Act VII of 1871, s. 41.

Rules as to space.

61. Every vessel shall contain within the space referred to in clause (*a*), section sixty, at least twelve superficial feet and seventy-two cubic feet of space for each passenger:

Provided that two emigrants under the age of ten years shall for the purposes of this section count as one only.

Act VII of 1871, s. 42 (1), (3) and (4).

Provisions, fuel and water.

62. There shall be actually laden and on board of every vessel carrying emigrants, at the time of departure of such vessel from the port at which they embark,—

(*a*) provisions and clothing for the emigrants (over and above the supply for the Master, officers and crew, and of the cabin and other passengers, if any), in such quantity and of such description and quality as may be prescribed by the rules made under this Act;

(*b*) fuel for cooking such provisions;

(*c*) a supply of water in tanks (which are to be approved by the Protector of Emigrants) to the amount of seven gallons for each emigrant for every week of the probable length of the voyage:

Provided that—

Supply of water for vessel calling at intermediate port.

1*st*—when any vessel is to call for the purpose of filling up her tanks at any place in the course of her voyage, a supply of water at the rate hereinbefore mentioned, for every week of the probable length of the voyage to such place, shall be deemed to be a compliance with this clause; and

Supply in vessel fitted with distilling apparatus.

2*nd*—when any vessel is fitted with Normandy's apparatus, or other apparatus approved by the Protector of Emigrants, for distilling sea-water, and with proper and sufficient means for working the same, a reduction shall be allowed of one-third in the quantity of water required under this section.

Act VII of 1871, s. 42 (2).

Surgeons, nurses, medicines and stores.

63. Every such vessel shall, at the time of departure aforesaid, have actually on board, and shall carry with her, a properly qualified European or Native Surgeon, and also such compounders, interpreters, and female nurses, and such medicines, and other stores, in such quantity and of such quality as may be prescribed by rules to be from time to time made under this Act.

Act VII of 1871, s. 43.

Extra clothing.

64. Every emigrant leaving India for any place westward of the Cape of Good Hope between the first day of March and the fifteenth day of September shall be supplied with at least one double blanket, which shall, at the time of departure aforesaid, be placed on board the vessel with his other clothing or luggage.

Every emigrant shall be allowed to make use of such double blanket so long as the vessel is outside of the tropics.

Act VII of 1871, s. 42 (5).

Protector and Inspector of Emigrants to insure compliance with above provisions.

65. The Protector of Emigrants and the Medical Inspector of Emigrants shall see personally that all the provisions of sections sixty-two, sixty-three and sixty-four are complied with.

Act VII of 1871, s. 40 (6).

Bond to be executed by Master.

66. Every Master licensed under section fifty-nine shall, upon the requisition of the Protector of Emigrants, and before any emigrant embarks on board of his vessel, execute to such Protector, in duplicate, a bond, in such form as the Local Government prescribes, binding himself and the owner of the vessel in a penal sum of ten thousand rupees to perform the duties imposed by this Act or any rule made hereunder on a Master and owner respectively.

The Protector of Emigrants shall forward one copy of such bond to the Government of the place to which the emigrants are to be conveyed (or in the case of a foreign colony to the British Consular Agent at such colony) and the other copy to the Local Government.

CHAPTER XII.

EMBARKATION AND DEPARTURE.

New.

No emigrant to be embarked until he has been seven days at depôt.

67. No emigrant shall embark, except with the special permission of the Protector of Emigrants, until seven days have elapsed from the date of his arrival at the depôt.

Act VII of 1871, s. 46, modified.

Time at which emigrants may leave India.

68. No person shall emigrate to any place west of the Cape of Good Hope, in sailing-vessels between the first day of March and the thirty-first day of July, or in steam-vessels between the fifteenth day of March and the thirty-first day of July.

No person shall emigrate to any place during any season which the Governor General in Council may from time to time by notification in the *Gazette of India* declare to be a season during which emigration to such place is prohibited.

Explanation.—The expression "steam-vessels" in this section means vessels continuously under steam, and not vessels in which steam is only occasionally used as an auxiliary to sails.

Act VII of 1871, s. 47 (clauses 3 & 4).

Protector to see that emigrant has copy of entry in register.

69. The Protector of Emigrants shall, before the embarkation of any emigrant, ascertain whether he has or has not in his possession the copy of the contract furnished to him under section thirty-eight.

When the Protector of Emigrants is satisfied that any emigrant has not such copy in his possession, the Protector shall furnish him with another copy of such contract, and shall thereupon allow such emigrant to embark.

Act VII of 1871, s. 48.

Provisions of Act to be explained.

70. The Protector of Emigrants shall explain to all emigrants prior to their embarkation the substance of the provisions of this Act, so far as they immediately affect such emigrants.

Act VII of 1871, s. 45 (clause 1), revised.

Procedure if emigrant refuses to embark.

71. If any emigrant without sufficient cause refuses or neglects to embark when called upon by the Emigration Agent to do so, it shall not be lawful to compel such emigrant to embark; but nothing in this section shall affect the civil or criminal liabilities which such emigrant incurs by reason or in respect of such refusal or neglect.

Act VII of 1871, s. 49. Original specifies five copies; four are all that are needed.

Emigration Agent to deliver four lists of emigrants to Master.

72. When any emigrants are about to embark on board any vessel, the Emigration Agent shall furnish the Master of the vessel with four copies of a list, specifying, as accurately as may be, the names, ages and occupations of such emigrants and the names of their respective fathers.

The Master shall not receive any emigrant on board unless he is provided with a pass signed by the Emigration Agent, and countersigned by the Protector, stating the name and the age of the emigrant, the name of his father, and the place to which he has contracted to emigrate, and certifying that he is in a fit state of health to undertake the voyage to such place.

Emigrant to give his pass to Master.

Every emigrant shall on embarkation deliver such pass to the Master.

Master to compare pass with list.

The Master shall compare the emigrants who embark and the passes delivered by them with the list furnished by the Emigration Agent: and if the list appears to be correct and to correspond with the passes delivered and with the emigrants embarked, the Master shall sign the four copies of the list.

Protector to be personally present.

The Protector of Emigrants shall be personally present at the embarkation of all emigrants, and shall see that the Master duly compares the list with the passes and emigrants. He shall himself also compare the list with the passes and emigrants, and shall not permit any emigrant to remain on board who has not delivered up his pass to the Master, or is not mentioned in the list.

Emigrant without pass not to remain on board.

Act VII of 1871, s. 49 (7).

Pass to be returned to emigrant on arrival at his place of destination.

73. Every pass delivered up under section seventy-two to the Master shall be returned by him to the emigrant by whom the same was delivered up, before such emigrant disembarks at the place to which he has contracted to emigrate.

Act VII of 1871, s. 49 (5).

Two copies of list to be given by Master to Protector, signed by him and one returned to Master.

74. When the copies of the list have been signed, the Master shall give two of such copies to the Protector of Emigrants, who shall sign such copies if he believes them to be correct, and shall return one copy to the Master: the other copy shall be filed in the office of the Protector of Emigrants.

Act VII 1871, s.

Two copies of list to be given by Master to Emigration Agent—

75. The Master shall give to the Emigration Agent the two remaining copies of the list.

and signed by him, and one returned to Master; and by him to be delivered at place of destination.

The Emigration Agent shall thereupon sign such copies, and shall return to the Master one of the said copies, which shall, on the arrival of the vessel at the place to which the emigrants have contracted to emigrate, and previous to their disembarkation, be delivered up by the Master to such officer as may be appointed in this behalf by the Government of such place.

Act VII of 1871, s. 51.

Protector to send list of emigrants to Government of place to which they emigrate.

76. The Protector of Emigrants shall, by every vessel which carries emigrants, send to the Protector of Emigrants or other officer appointed in this behalf by the Government of the place to which the emigrants have contracted to emigrate, a correct and detailed list of all the emigrants embarked in such vessel, compiled from their passes and from the list signed by the Master as aforesaid.

Act VII of 1871, s. 49 (4).

Examination by Medical Inspector.

77. The Medical Inspector shall be personally present at the embarkation of all emigrants, and shall examine each emigrant to ascertain if he is in a fit state of health to undertake the voyage to the place to which he has contracted to emigrate;

and if he finds that he is not fit to undertake such voyage, he shall inform the Protector accordingly.

The Protector may thereupon refuse to permit such emigrant to embark; and any emigrant, registered as a dependent of an emigrant whom the Protector has refused to permit to embark, or any emigrant, not a dependent, who may be the father, mother, wife, husband, son, daughter, brother, sister, guardian or ward of such emigrant, may, notwithstanding anything herein contained, refuse to embark.

The provisions of sections fifty-four, fifty-five and fifty-seven shall, so far as may be, apply to emigrants who under this section are not permitted to embark, and to any emigrants who may under this section refuse to embark, and to the recovery of expenses incurred under this Act in respect of them.

New.

Emigration Agent to furnish Master with all contracts.

78. The Emigration Agent shall, after all the emigrants have embarked, furnish the Master with all the contracts made by the Emigration Agent or under his authority with such emigrants, and delivered or transmitted to him under section thirty-eight; and the Master shall, on arrival at the place to which the emigrants are to be conveyed, deliver up such contracts to such officer as may be appointed in this behalf by the Government of such place.

Act VII of 1871, s. 44.

Certificate from Protector of Emigrants and Emigration Agent.

79. Before any vessel licensed to carry emigrants clears out of any port from which emigration is lawful, the Master of such vessel shall obtain from the Protector of Emigrants at such port, and from the Emigration Agent for the place to which the emigrants are to be conveyed, certificates, under the hands of such Protector and Emigration Agent respectively, to the following effect, namely:—

that such Protector and Agent have, in respect of all the emigrants proceeding in such vessel, done all that is hereinbefore required to be done on the part of such Protector and Agent, respectively, and that all the directions for the security, well-being and protection of emigrants which are contained in this Act, or in such rules as the Governor General in Council may make under section eighty-five, have, in the case of such vessel, been complied with.

Act VII of 1871, s. 52.

Vessel sailing from Calcutta to depart within 24 hours of embarkation.

80. The Master of every vessel carrying emigrants from the port of Calcutta shall proceed on his voyage and depart with his vessel from Garden Reach within twenty-four hours after the embarkation of such of the emigrants as have first embarked.

Act VII of 1871, s. 53.

Vessels sailing from Calcutta to be towed to sea.

81. Every sailing-vessel leaving the port of Calcutta with emigrants shall proceed from Garden Reach to sea under tow of a competent steamer.

New.

Power to send to hospital individual emigrants suffering from certain diseases on board vessels leaving Calcutta.

82. When a vessel leaves the port of Calcutta with emigrants, and during her passage down the river, and while between Garden Reach and Diamond Harbour, measles, scarlet-fever or small-pox shall appear on board, the Master shall, if so required by the Surgeon in charge of the emigrants, send to the hospital at Diamond Harbour all emigrants actually suffering from such disease, together with any emigrants registered as their dependents and any emigrant not being a dependent who may be the father, mother, wife, husband, son, daughter, brother, sister, guardian or ward of any such emigrant and who may wish to accompany him or her, and shall at once inform the Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta of the number and names of the emigrants so sent to hospital.

The provisions of sections fifty-four, fifty-five and fifty-seven shall, so far as may be, apply to emigrants landed under this section, and to the recovery of expenses incurred in respect of them.

New.

Power to land all emigrants when cholera appears.

83. In the event of cholera in an epidemic form appearing among the emigrants on board any vessel sailing from the port of Calcutta and not having passed Diamond Harbour the Surgeon in charge of the emigrants may require the Master to land at Diamond Harbour all such emigrants.

The Master shall at once comply with such request, and shall immediately give notice of his having done so to the Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta, who shall take such action thereupon as may be prescribed by rules to be made under this Act.

Act VII of 1871, s. 54.

Copies of Act and rules to be kept on board.

84. Two copies of this Act and of all rules made hereunder and two copies of a translation of this Act and of such rules, in such language or languages as the Local Government may direct, shall be delivered by the Emigration Agent to the Master of every vessel carrying emigrants before she clears out of port, and shall be kept on board of every such vessel during the whole voyage.

One of such copies or translations shall, upon request made at any reasonable time to the Master of the vessel, be produced to any emigrant for his perusal.

CHAPTER XIII.

SUPPLEMENTARY POWERS.

Act VII of 1871, s. 56.

Power of Governor General in Council to make rules.

85. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

(a) to regulate the proportion of women to be taken with male emigrants, the proportion of children to be taken with adult emigrants, and the age below which children shall not be so taken;

(b) to prescribe the description, quantity and quality of provisions, fuel and water to be taken by vessels carrying emigrants, the daily allowance of food and water to be issued, and the nature and amount of clothing to be supplied to each emigrant during the voyage;

(c) to provide for the medical care of the emigrants during their residence at the depôts and on the voyage, and to fix the number of the compounders, interpreters and female nurses to be carried, in addition to the Surgeon, for the care of the sick or weakly on board emigrant-vessels; New.

(d) to provide for the measures to be taken on the outbreak of any epidemic or infectious disease in the depôts or on a voyage; New.

(e) to prescribe the nature, quantity and quality of medicines and other stores to be carried on board emigrant-vessels;

Now.

(*f*) to provide for the ventilation and cleanliness of such vessels during their voyages, and for their being furnished with a sufficient number of life-buoys, boats, water-buckets and other appliances to be used in case of shipwreck or fire;

(*g*) to provide for a journal being kept by the Surgeon of every such vessel, recording the health of the emigrants, and his treatment of the sick, together with full explanation of the causes of every death; and to define the duties and powers of such Surgeon in respect of the emigrants committed to his care;

New from here.

(*h*) to provide for the disposal of emigrants who may be landed under section eighty-three;

(*i*) and generally to provide for the security, well-being and protection of emigrants.

All such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Act VII of 1871, s. 62.

Power to increase and reduce fees.

86. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, increase or reduce any fee payable under section eighteen, twenty-three, thirty-one or forty-five:

Provisos.

Provided as follows—

such increase shall not be more than what may, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, be sufficient to raise the total income from fees under this Act to an amount which will cover the cost of any establishment or supervision which the Governor General in Council thinks necessary to provide for the control of emigration:

if it appears to the Governor General in Council expedient to provide, in the case of any colony, any special establishment or expenditure for the protection of Indian emigrants to such colony, the Governor General in Council may increase the fees mentioned in section forty-five in the case of such emigrants to an amount sufficient, in his opinion, to cover the cost of such special establishment or such expenditure.

CHAPTER XIV.

OFFENCES.

Act VII of 1871, ss. 71, 72, part of s. 73, and s. 74 recast and revised.

Making unlawful agreement;

87. Whoever, except in conformity with the provisions of this Act,

makes or attempts to make any agreement with any native of India purporting to bind him to emigrate, or

recruiting without being licensed;

induces or assists or attempts to induce or assist any such Native to leave any place for the purpose of emigrating, or otherwise acts or is employed as a recruiter of emigrants, or

receiving emigrants in place where accommodation not duly provided.

receives into or detains in any place other than a place in which accommodation has been provided as mentioned in section twenty-six any person with a view to his being registered as an emigrant, or after his registration as an emigrant and prior to his departure for the depôt at the port of embarkation,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Recruiters removing, &c., unregistered emigrants;

88. Whoever being a recruiter duly licensed under this Act,

removes, or attempts to remove, any emigrant to a depôt, until he has been registered under section thirty-eight, or induces or attempts to induce him to leave the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom such recruiter's license has been countersigned until he has been so registered, or aids or attempts to aid him in leaving any such local limits or going to any depôt until he has been so registered, or

not supplying proper lodging, food, &c.

fails to provide any emigrant whom he has engaged, and who is registered under this Act, with suitable lodging and food or otherwise ill-treats such emigrant on his journey to the depôt,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Act VII of 1871, s. 73, para. 3; enhanced penalty of Act V of 1877, s. 40, adopted. New.

Fraudulently inducing Native to emigrate.

89. Whoever, by means of intoxication, coercion, fraud or misrepresentation, causes or induces, or attempts to cause or induce, any native of India to emigrate, or to enter into any agreement to emigrate, or to leave any place with a view to emigrating, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both; and any Police-officer may arrest without warrant any person committing an offence under this section.

Act VII of 1871, s. 75.

Acting as Sub-Agent without being licensed.

90. Whoever, not being a Sub-Agent licensed under section thirty-one, acts as such Sub-Agent shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Act VII of 1871, s. 76.

False representation of Government authority.

91. Whoever, without lawful authority, issues any written order to the Police to assist him or any other person to procure emigrants, or falsely represents that such emigrants are required by the Government or are to be engaged on behalf of the Government, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Receiving emigrants on board in contravention of Act.

92. Any Master who knowingly receives on board his vessel any emigrant who has not complied with the provisions of this Act, so far as they are binding upon him,

any Master not licensed under section fifty-nine who knowingly receives any emigrant on board his vessel, and

any Master licensed as aforesaid who knowingly receives on board his vessel any emigrant in excess of the number specified in his license,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees for each emigrant so received, or with both; and the vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, may be declared by the Court before which such Master is tried to be forfeited to Her Majesty.

Act VII of 1871, s. 79.

Fraudulent acts on part of Master whereby certificate becomes inapplicable to vessel.

93. Any Master licensed under section fifty-nine who fraudulently does, or suffers to be done, any act or thing whereby such license becomes inapplicable to the altered state of the vessel or other matter to which such license relates, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees;

and he may also be sued on any bond which he may have executed under section sixty-six.

Non-compliance with sections 62 to 64.

94. Any Master of a vessel carrying emigrants who clears or attempts to clear such vessel outwards when any of the provisions of sections sixty-two, sixty-three and sixty-four have not been complied with in respect thereof shall be punished with fine which may extend to four thousand rupees.

Act VII of 1871, s. 77, revised with Act V of 1877, s. 43.

Master not complying with sections 72, 74 and 75.

95. Any Master who receives on board his vessel any emigrants and fails to comply with the requirements of sections seventy-two, seventy-four and seventy-five in respect of such emigrants shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each emigrant so received on board.

Act VII of 1871, s. 78.

Master taking on board, after clearance, emigrants not entered in list.

Any Master who, having cleared his vessel, takes on board any emigrant not entered in the list mentioned in section seventy-two, or not furnished with a pass required by the said section, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each emigrant so taken.

Act V of 1877, s. 44.

Landing emigrant at other than specified place.

96. Any Master landing any emigrant at any place other than the place for which he has been shipped by the Emigration Agent shall be punished for every emigrant so landed with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with both, unless such landing has been caused by stress of weather or unavoidable accident, or has taken place under the circumstances mentioned in sections eighty-two and eighty-three.

Act VII of 1871, s. 80.

Proceeding to sea without steam.

97. Any Master of a sailing vessel leaving the port of Calcutta with emigrants on board who, without reasonable excuse, causes or allows his vessel to go below Garden Reach without being in tow of a competent steamer,

or does not leave Garden Reach with his vessel within the time prescribed in section eighty,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

See Act III of 1876, s. 33.

Emigrant deserting or refusing to proceed to depôt after registration.

98. Any person who, having been registered by a Magistrate under section thirty-eight, deserts before arrival at the depôt, or refuses without reasonable cause to proceed to the depôt, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees or to the cost incurred in contracting with and registering and conveying him to the depôt, whichever is greater, and, in default of payment of such fine, with imprisonment which may extend to one month.

Every fine levied under the provisions of this section may, in the discretion of the convicting Magistrate, be paid to the Emigration Agent, Sub-Agent or recruiter by whom such cost was incurred.

No prosecution under this section shall be instituted except on complaint made by or at the instance of a Protector of Emigrants or with his sanction; and such sanction shall not be given if the Protector sees reason to believe that the accused person or other intending emigrants accompanying him has or have been ill-treated, deceived or defrauded by the recruiter or any person under his control.

Registered emigrant deserting from depôt or failing to embark.

99. Any emigrant who, having been registered as aforesaid, deserts from the depôt, or, without reasonable cause, refuses or neglects to embark when called upon to do so by the Emigration Agent, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees or to double the amount of the expense incurred in contracting with, registering and conveying him to the depôt, and maintaining him therein, or with both. See Act VII of 1871, s. 45, second clause.

No prosecution under this section shall be instituted except by the Emigration Agent with the sanction of the Protector; and such sanction shall not be given if, in the opinion of the Protector, the emigrant has suffered any ill-treatment or neglect in the depôt or on the journey thither.

Embarking emigrant contrary to section 67.

100. Any person who causes, and any Emigration Agent or Master who knowingly permits, any emigrant to embark contrary to the provisions of section sixty-seven, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each emigrant so embarked.

Abetment.

101. Whoever abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code any offence against this Act shall be deemed to have committed such offence.

Prosecutions instituted.

102. All prosecutions under sections ninety-two to ninety-seven both inclusive, or under section one hundred, shall be instituted by the Emigration Agent, or by the Protector of Emigrants, or by an officer appointed for the purpose by the Local Government. See Act VII of 1871, s. 82.

Customs-officers may search and detain for purposes of Act.

103. All the powers for the time being conferred by law on officers of sea-customs in regard to the searching and detention of vessels, or otherwise, for the prevention of smuggling on board thereof, may be exercised by such officers for the prevention of offences against this Act. Act VII of 1871, s. 81.

CHAPTER XV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Suits against Emigration Agent for breach of duty.

104. Whenever an Emigration Agent is chargeable with a breach of any duty to an emigrant arising from any contract with such emigrant or imposed by this Act or the rules made hereunder, the Protector of Emigrants may, if he thinks fit, institute a suit on behalf of the emigrant against the Emigration Agent for the recovery of compensation for such breach. See s. 32 of Act V of 1877, and the last two clauses of s. 87 of Act VII of 1871.

In awarding compensation under this section, all sums ordered to be paid under sections forty-seven and fifty-four shall be taken into consideration.

Act VII of 1871, s. 83.

Power to determine probable lengths of voyages for purposes of Act.

105. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, determine what shall be held to be, for the purposes of this Act, the probable length of the voyages by sailing-vessels and vessels using steam-power, respectively, from any port from which emigration is for the time being lawful to any place to which emigration is for the time being lawful.

Reference to Schedule III.

Until otherwise so determined under this section, the probable length of the voyage by sailing-vessels from the ports mentioned in the third schedule hereto annexed to the other places mentioned in the said schedule shall be deemed to be the lengths stated in the said schedule.

Power to extend Act No. V of 1877 to other parts of British India.

106. The Governor General in Council may by a notification in the *Gazette of India* extend Act No. V of 1877 (the Straits Settlements Emigration Act 1877) to the whole or any part of British India other than Madras.

SCHEDULE I.

(*See section 6.*)

PLACES TO WHICH EMIGRATION IS LAWFUL.

I.—The British Colonies of Mauritius, Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, Natal, St. Kitts, Nevis and Fiji.

II.—The French Colonies of Réunion, Martinique, Guadeloupe and its dependencies, and Guiana.

III.—The Netherlands Colony of Dutch Guiana.

IV.—The Danish Colony of St. Croix.

SCHEDULE II.

(*See section 23.*)

Act VII of 1871, second schedule, and Act V of 1877, first schedule.

FORM OF RECRUITER'S LICENSE.

OFFICE of the Protector of Emigrants at the Port of

A. B., described in the descriptive roll annexed, is hereby licensed under the Indian Emigration Act, 1881, to be a recruiter of labourers for [*here state the place for which the recruiter is licensed to recruit*] in [*here name the local limits within which the recruiter is licensed to act*].

This license will be in force until the day of , unless previously cancelled.

(*Signed*) *C. D.*,
Protector of Emigrants.

Dated the day of

Descriptive Roll.

Name.	Father's name.	Age.		Caste.	Colour.	Height.		Distinguishing marks.	Name of village, local sub-division (tahsil, taluq, &c.) and district to which he belongs.
		Years.	Months.			Feet.	Inches.		

SCHEDULE III.

(*See section 105*).

PROBABLE LENGTHS OF VOYAGES UNDER THIS ACT.

FROM CALCUTTA—

To Mauritius and Réunion.	From the month of April to the month of October, both inclusive, ten weeks; and from the month of November to the month of March, both inclusive, eight weeks.
To Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Kitts, Nevis, St. Croix, French Guiana, Martinique, Guadeloupe and its dependencies, and Surinam.	Twenty weeks.
To Natal ...	Twelve weeks.
To Fiji ...	Eighteen weeks.

FROM MADRAS—

To Mauritius and Réunion:	From the month of April to the month of October, both inclusive, seven weeks; and from the month of November to the month of March, both inclusive, six weeks.
To Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Kitts, Nevis, St. Croix, French Guiana, Martinique, Guadeloupe and its dependencies, and Surinam.	Nineteen weeks.
To Natal ...	Ten weeks.
To Fiji ...	Seventeen weeks.

FROM BOMBAY—

To Mauritius and Réunion.	From the month of April to the month of September, both inclusive, five weeks; and from the month of October to the month of March, both inclusive, six weeks.
To Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Kitts, Nevis, St. Croix, French Guiana, Martinique, Guadeloupe and its dependencies, and Surinam.	Nineteen weeks.
To Natal ...	Ten weeks.
To Fiji ...	Seventeen weeks.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

NUMEROUS suggestions for the amendment of the Indian Emigration Act, 1871, have from time to time been received by the Government. Many of these which it appears desirable to adopt deal with minor and, comparatively speaking, unimportant points; but some propose substantial changes which would materially alter the working of the existing law. It has, moreover, been found that the form and arrangement of the Act are susceptible of improvement. Under these circumstances, it has been thought advisable to repeal the Act, and re-enact it with all the requisite amendments. Of these amendments the more important are the following.

2. In the preliminary chapter "emigrate," "emigrant" and "emigration" have been so defined as to cover not only persons leaving India under a contract to labour, but also dependents of such persons. It is obvious that, for all purposes of the control of recruiters and depôts, the regulation of emigrant vessels, &c., it is as necessary to take count of dependents as of the persons who contract to labour.

3. Section 5, which corresponds to section 26 of the Act of 1871, has been amplified so as to give the Governor General in Council power to establish ports other than those of the three Presidency-towns as ports of embarkation.

4. In a recent correspondence it has been brought to notice that the effect of the Contract Act of 1872 has been to make it impossible for persons under the legal age of majority (in most cases 18) to engage to emigrate. The limit of sixteen years at or above which an emigrant may himself enter into a contract to emigrate has been adopted in sections 34 and 35 of the Bill from the Bengal Labour Districts Emigration Act (Bengal Act VII of 1873); and it has been provided that minors below that age and above the age of six years may contract through their guardians, power being reserved to the minor to rescind the contract at any time within the thirty days next following the completion of his age of eighteen years.

5. Section 33 requires all agreements to emigrate to be in writing, and, if entered into within the limits of any port from which emigration is lawful, to be made with the Emigration Agent at such port, and executed in the presence of the Protector; if entered into elsewhere, to be made with a recruiter and executed in the presence of a Magistrate. Section 36 lays down what such agreements must contain. At present, there is much confusion in the law as to what constitutes the contract to emigrate; and it is not absolutely necessary that any terms of service should be settled before the emigrant leaves India. Most, if not all, colonies have already introduced written contracts, so that there will be no hardship in requiring their general use; the conventions with France and Holland expressly stipulate that a written contract must first be executed in India, and there will thus be no difficulty with those powers. The requirement of a contract, moreover, marks distinctly the stage at which an emigrant becomes liable for breach of contract—a point which under the present law is somewhat uncertain. Lastly, the provision exists (in substance) in the Burma and Straits Settlements Emigration Laws. The material stipulations mentioned in section 36 are all actually adopted by the colonies which receive Indian emigrants.

6. The remaining amendments are for the most part in matters of detail, and may be shortly stated as follows.

7. For the present definition of Magistrate and section 85 of the existing Act, the definition in Act V of 1877 (The Straits Settlements Emigration Act, 1877), which allows of the appointment of any person as a Magistrate for the purposes of the Act, has been substituted.

8. *Chapter II.—Ports from which, and places to which, Emigration is lawful.*—This is a new chapter, which brings together under one head, in an amended form, the provisions of sections 23 to 26 and sections 57 to 61 of the Act of 1871.

9. *Sections 7 to 10.*—In the present law sections 57 and 61 overlap, and one of them is clearly unnecessary. The opportunity has accordingly been taken to re-draft the sections, amalgamating them and specifying more clearly the reasons for which emigration may be suspended. Excessive mortality, neglect to enforce in the colony the contracts made in India and omission to furnish the Government of India with the information necessary to enable it to judge how Indian immigrants are treated have been added to the reasons mentioned in sections 57 and 61 of the present Act. This last is in accordance with the recommendation of Sir G. Campbell.

10. *Section* 8 defines more clearly the extraordinary power which, under section 61 of the present Act, can be exercised by the Local Government on a pressing emergency; and this power has been restricted to a single case—the outbreak of plague or other epidemic disease dangerous to life in the colony.

11. *Chapter III.—Emigration Agents.*—No change has been made in this chapter, which corresponds with Part II of the present Act, except a slight amendment of section 4 of the present law, defining the effect of the notification of appointment of an Emigration Agent by the Local Government and giving that Government power to withdraw its approval of the appointment of such Agent.

12. *Chapter IV.—Protectors of Emigrants and Medical Inspectors.*—The wording of this chapter, which corresponds with a portion of Part III of the present Act, has been revised, and power has been given to the Local Government to appoint, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, Protectors of Emigrants for local areas beyond the territories subject to its administration.

13. *Chapter V.—Emigration Depôts.*—This chapter corresponds with a portion of Part III of the present Act; but the second clauses of sections 18 and 21, which are based on Act III of 1876, section 25, are new.

14. *Chapter VI.—Recruiters and Sub-Agents of Emigration.*—Several modifications and additions have been made in the portion of this chapter relating to recruiters, all of which have been strongly urged on the attention of the Government of India at various times, and the expediency of most of which has already been recognized in Acts III of 1876 and V of 1877. The first of these is the requirement in section 23 that the local area within which the recruiter is to work shall be specified in the license: this is taken from Act V of 1877, section 12. The next is the omission of section 20 of the present Act, which requires every recruiter to wear a badge. The badge has been objected to by many authorities, as investing the recruiter, in the eyes of the people, with the appearance of a Government *chaprási*. It is clearly necessary, on the other hand, that every recruiter should be furnished with an authentic statement of the terms he is authorized to offer; and section 25 of the Bill accordingly requires that he should be furnished with such a statement. The next amendment calling for notice is in the second paragraph of section 26. At present, the Magistrate has no option in countersigning a recruiter's license, but must add his signature, if the period of the license is unexpired; it is obvious that he should refuse to do so if the recruiter bears a bad character. At present, the Protector is required, under executive instructions, to satisfy himself, by enquiry from the Magistrate of the district where the recruiter is known, that there is nothing against him before granting the license; but this is a circuitous method of procedure, and often leads to great delay. The principle of this amendment has already been fully admitted in Acts III of 1876, section 12, and V of 1877, section 13, from which it is borrowed. The other provisions of this paragraph, and the provisions of section 27 as to the regulation of places of accommodation to be provided in the recruiting districts for intending emigrants, are also new. At the places referred to many abuses are practised in connection with recruiting, and the necessity of supervising such places has several times been pressed on the Government of India as urgently necessary. Sections 28 and 29 are also new. They are the complement of section 26, and are taken from Acts III of 1876, section 12, and V of 1877, section 13. Section 28 empowers the Magistrate, under certain circumstances, to cancel his countersignature or to impound the license and send it to the Protector for cancellation; and section 29 requires all refusals and cancellations of countersignature by Magistrates to be at once reported to the Protector.

15. The last three sections of this chapter (30 to 32), relating to Sub-Agents, are new, and provide some much-needed clauses for the control of the local agency through which it is the practice of Emigration Agents to conduct recruiting operations. All Sub-Agents must be licensed by the Local Government; and the license, for which a fee of Rs. 30 (double that for a recruiter's license) is fixed, may be revoked on proof of misconduct. It is further provided that the remuneration of Sub-Agents must, like that of Emigration Agents (under section 5 of the present Act), be a fixed sum, and not in the form of head-money.

16. *Chapter VII.—Agreements with Emigrants.*—The provisions of this chapter are new, and make certain important additions to the existing law.

17. *Chapter VIII.—Attestation of Agreements and Registration of Emigrants.*—In this chapter, which corresponds with Part VI of the present Act, modifications have been introduced—

(1) to provide for the agreement with the emigrant being executed before and attested by the Magistrate or the Protector (section 38);

(2) to alter the particulars required to be entered in the register (section 38);

(3) to state more clearly the reasons for which a registering officer may refuse to attest a contract (section 39);

(4) to provide for the examination of dependents as to their dependence upon the contracting emigrants and as to their willingness to accompany such emigrants (section 40);

(5) to provide for a medical examination of intending emigrants, where necessary, previous to their being registered under section 38 (section 42);

(6) to revise the table of fees (section 45).

18. The effect of the first of these amendments will be to bind the emigrant more closely, and so place an obstacle in the way of his desertion. On the other hand, it will give the emigrant, if rejected by the Agent, a claim which can be enforced in the Courts on his behalf by the Protector (section 104).

19. The second matter is dealt with by adding to the particulars at present required the following:—

(*a*) the name of the recruiter or agent to whom the emigrant has been engaged;

(*b*) the caste and occupation of the emigrant; and

(*c*) the persons who, if he were to die at once, would be entitled to succeed to his property (so that any savings he may have collected in the colony may be duly delivered).

On the other hand, as a copy of the contract is to be placed on record in the Protector's office, the rate of wages and period of service will no longer be entered in the register.

20. As regards the third matter, power has been given, in accordance with the recommendation of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, to refuse attestation (in the absence of sufficient explanation) when the emigrant is a resident of a place beyond the jurisdiction of the Magistrate before whom he appears. This is a necessary precaution, as it is common for unscrupulous recruiters to convey intending emigrants long distances from their homes, to involve them in debt for maintenance during their journey, and thus to remove the temptation, and at the same time deprive them of the power, to return. It also often happens that an emigrant whose registration is refused by one Magistrate is taken before another in the next district, where it is hoped that the officer will be more compliant. Power has also been given to refuse registration of a person who, if he quits his home, will leave his family destitute, and of a married woman without the consent of her husband.

21. The fourth point has been provided for as in Act V of 1877, section 19.

22. As regards the fifth point, it is not intended that the power to order a medical examination of an emigrant recruited in a district beyond the port of embarkation shall be universally enforced. The examination is only to be directed to testing the emigrant's fitness to undertake the journey to the depôt and not his fitness to labour, for which the Emigration Agent is responsible. It will only be necessary to require a medical examination in special cases, as, for instance, when the condition of the emigrating class is reduced by famine, or when the distance to be travelled to the depôt is great.

23. The fees fixed by section 31 of the present Act can be taken, under the definition of "emigrant" and the operation of the Contract Act, only for adult emigrants. It seems desirable to require a fee for the registration of every contracting emigrant, allowing dependents who do not contract, and are only entered in the register, to be registered without a fee. This matter recently formed the subject of correspondence with Local Governments, and the scale adopted is generally in accordance with their recommendations. The present provision for the refund of the fee on desertion has, in accordance with the precedents of Acts III of 1876 and V of 1877 and the recommendation of the Government of Bengal, been omitted. The fee is a payment for the work of registration, and that work is not affected by the subsequent desertion of the emigrant.

24. *Chapter IX.—Conveyance of Emigrants to Depôts.*—In this chapter a provision has been added which enables the Magistrate to order the Emigration Agent or recruiter to pay such sum as is necessary to enable an emigrant, who has been rejected before arriving at the port of embarkation, or the dependent of such emigrant, to return to his home.

25. *Chapter X.—Procedure on arrival at the Depôt of Emigrants from Up-country.*—The provisions of this chapter have been re-arranged and revised, the corresponding provisions of Act V of 1877 being generally followed. The operation of the chapter has been expressly restricted to the case of emigrants from up-country, for whom alone it appears to be intended. Section 51 as amended expresses what has always been understood by the Government of India to be the responsibility of its officers in respect of the fitness of emigrants to emigrate: fitness for labour and life in the colony is a matter for which the Emigration Agent is responsible. Sections 55 and 56 have been adopted with some modifications from Act V of 1877, sections 28, 29 and 30.

26. *Chapter XI.—Emigrant Vessels.*—The amendments in this chapter, which corresponds with Part IX of the present Act, are slight. There is a change in the wording of paragraph 3 of section 58 and some alterations in the dimensions specified in section 60. The principal differences, as compared with the present law, are—(1) that the height of the accommodation for emigrants is raised from 5½ to 6 feet; (2) that *all* children under ten, instead of only those from one to ten years of age, are counted at the rate of two to one adult; and (3), that the space required for each child under ten is fixed at half that required for an adult, instead of, as now, two-thirds for children between two and ten. These changes were recommended by the Government of Bengal in 1873, and are required chiefly to improve the accommodation for infants, among whom much mortality occasionally occurs. "Compounders, interpreters and female nurses" have been added in section 63 also, in accordance with the recommendation of the Government of Bengal.

27. *Chapter XII.—Embarkation and Departure.*—Section 67 is in accordance with a recommendation made by the Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta, who considers it a precaution necessary "not only to afford the opportunity of ascertaining the freedom of emigrants from latent and communicable diseases which have distinct periods of incubation, but to give such as are ill-nourished and have been recruited in famine-stricken districts some time to rest and recover themselves after their journey, and prior to undertaking what proves in all cases a trying voyage to Indian emigrants generally."

28. Section 68 embodies the present views of the Government of India regarding the seasons at which embarkation should be allowed. This matter has been the subject of much discussion. The conventions allow the French and Dutch colonies a longer period than the Act allows the corresponding British colonies; and, in the case of the latter, it has been represented that even the period allowed by the Act is too long, since emigrants shipped late in the season for the West Indies arrive there at a very unhealthy season of the year, and are liable to great mortality in consequence.

When the provisions of the existing law were framed, the embarkation seasons were settled with reference to one point only, *viz.*, the necessity for avoiding the stormy weather encountered in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope during the Antarctic winter; consequently no impediment was offered to the shipment of emigrants at any time of the year for colonies east of the Cape. But hurricanes prevail in the neighbourhood of Réunion between the months of November and April; and they are also prevalent in the Fiji Islands during the same season. Moreover, the necessity for landing emigrants in their place of destination at a healthy season of the year is another consideration which makes it necessary carefully to regulate the period of despatch.

In the Bill, therefore, power has been taken to enable the Governor General in Council to regulate the departure of all emigrant vessels, whether bound for places to the east or west of the Cape of Good Hope.

The present limits, the 31st July to the 1st March, for places west of the Cape of Good Hope, however, have been retained as a maximum; and the provision in the present Act (section 46, last clause) permitting departure for such places on an emergency up to the 1st April has been struck out. Cases of loss of emigrant vessels allowed to be despatched after the 1st March, as well as heavy mortality during such voyages, have occurred, and it is thought inexpedient to continue the concession.

The special privilege of carrying emigrants at any time of the year now enjoyed by steamers has also been done away with, as being inconsistent with the regulation of the season for departure with reference to that of arrival in the colony; but as a concession to the superiority of such vessels over sailing vessels, the time within which they may depart for places west of the Cape of Good Hope is extended from the 1st to the 15th March.

29. The penalty clause in section 45 of the present Act, to which section 71 of the Bill corresponds, has been removed to its proper place in chapter XIV (section 99).

In section 72 the number of copies of the list has been reduced from five to four, which, according to the Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta, are all that are required.

Section 78, requiring the Emigration Agent to furnish the Master with the contracts, is new, but needs no comment.

30. Sections 82 and 83 are new. They express the substance of the conclusions come to in a correspondence which passed in 1877 regarding the action which should be taken on the occurrence of cases of an infectious disease, or an outbreak of cholera in an epidemic form, on board an emigrant vessel proceeding down the Hugli.

31. Section 55 of the present Act has been omitted, as no emigration has ever gone on to Seychelles, and the colony was included in that Act by a mistake.

32. *Chapter XIII.—Supplementary Powers.*—In section 85 a few additions have been made to the matters regarding which rules may be framed (clauses *c*, *d*, *f*, *g* and *h*), and the proviso authorizing the Local Government to permit the despatch of a vessel with less than the prescribed proportion of women has been struck out.

33. Section 86 relates to fees, and modifies section 62 of the present Act. The object of levying fees is to maintain therefrom the necessary protective establishments in India; such fees should accordingly be just sufficient to cover the cost of such establishments, neither more nor

less. It may sometimes happen (more especially, as at present, in the case of foreign colonies) that the Government of India has to meet in respect of some particular colony a special expenditure, which it would be unfair to cast (as is now done) on the income from fees contributed by all colonies; a proviso has accordingly been added enabling such expenditure to be met by enhanced fees on emigration to the particular colony in respect of which it is incurred.

34. *Chapter XIV.—Offences.*—This part has been generally redrawn. The penalties provided in the present Act, sections 72 to 75, are merely fine extending to 500 rupees. It appears necessary to add imprisonment, as in Act V of 1877.

35. *Section* 90 has been introduced to cover the case of unlicensed persons acting as Sub-Agents.

36. *Section* 96 is new; it has been adopted from Act V of 1877, section 44.

37. *Section* 98 is also new; it provides for the punishment of emigrants who desert after a contract has been duly entered into with the recruiter before a Magistrate. The present law provides no punishment for this offence, the only liability being to a civil suit for breach of contract—a proceeding which is, of course, useless in most cases of the kind. There is no doubt that, in view of the class of men who work as recruiters and the many risks of deception and ill-treatment to which intending emigrants are exposed at their hands, it is necessary to guard the power to inflict a penalty for desertion in such cases most carefully. Still cases have arisen, and may easily arise, of impudent deception on the part of persons who profess willingness to emigrate, and under such profession obtain board and lodging in the Mufassal, and free conveyance to the port of embarkation, where they desert or refuse to emigrate. To meet such cases, the section has been devised, and it has been so drawn as to require the sanction of the Protector of Emigrants to every prosecution instituted under it.

38. *Section* 99 has been substituted for the second clause of section 45 of the present Act, which clause, it may here be observed, is practically inoperative in Calcutta, because it requires the complaint to be laid before a Magistrate of Police in a Presidency-town, and the depôts are situated outside the limits of Calcutta, and therefore outside of the local jurisdiction of such Magistrates. The penalty, instead of being stated by reference to section 492 of the Penal Code, is mentioned in express terms; and the sanction of the Protector to a prosecution under the section is, as in section 98, required.

39. *Section* 102 is an amendment of section 82 of Act VII of 1871. At present special authority is required to institute prosecutions for all offences under the existing Act; there seems to be no good reason why such sanction should be required in the case of the offences mentioned in sections 87 to 91.

40. *Chapter XV.—Miscellaneous.*—Section 105 corresponds with section 83 of the present Act, which has been re-drawn to admit of the probable length of voyages being modified from time to time as may be found necessary on the receipt of fuller information, or the establishment of improved means of communication. Section 84 of the present Act is incorporated with section 105.

41. A new form of recruiter's license (chiefly taken from Act V of 1877) has been substituted for the form in Schedule II of the present Act.

42. In the third schedule of the Bill opportunity has been taken to correct a clerical error as to the length of the voyage from Calcutta to French Guiana. In section 83, Act VII of 1871, twenty-six weeks is said to be the length of this voyage, whereas it should be twenty weeks.

43. The "special provisions as to French colonies" (Part XII, sections 63—70 of the present Act) have been omitted as unnecessary, it being considered that all emigration, whether to British or Foreign colonies, should be conducted on one system. It may be observed that no such special provisions have been found necessary in the case of emigration to Surinam, which has been carried on under a convention with the Netherlands Government similar to that with France. The convention with France is now about to be amended, and if in its amended form it should be found to include any points requiring a deviation in matters of detail from the general procedure of the Bill, such points, together with the question of the adaptation of the Bill to emigration from French ports, can be left for consideration to the Select Committee to which it is proposed to refer the Bill.

SIMLA;
The 16th July, 1881.

WHITLEY STOKES.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 30. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1881.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1881.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.																		TOTAL.	
	WEST.								EAST.											
	VIA TEHERAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUEZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		VIA RANGOON.		NATIVE BURMA.		VIA PAUMBEN.			
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
...y . . .	1,624	8,201 3	107	417 6	58	343 8	5,167	18,494 5	...	...	711	2,165 8	131	418 4	354	472 9	2,186	5,438 4	10,338	35,950 13
...eived . .	1,464	9,660 7	150	610 10	70	240 12	5,331	21,268 4	...	...	796	2,448 6	162	476 4	...	...	2,268	3,441 0	10,241	38,145 11
TOTAL .	3,088	17,861 10	257	1,028 0	128	584 4	10,498	39,762 9	...	...	1,507	4,613 14	293	894 8	354	472 9	4,454	8,879 4	20,579	74,096 10
TRANSIT.																				
...m East to ...est—																				
...*Vid* Madras .	119	445 14	1	1 8	16	40 2	3,911	16,763 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,047	17,250 11
...*Vid* Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...*Vid* Laingha .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...*Vid* Paumben	69	252 9	...	...	...	...	428	1,419 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	497	1,671 10
...m West to ...ast—																				
...*Vid* Madras .	384	1,450 14	63	287 10	9	32 4	3,580	14,843 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,036	16,614 8
...*Vid* Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...*Vid* Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12 2
...m West to ...est—																				
...*Vid* Bombay and Karachi.	...	...	...	...	2	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6 0
...*Vid* Karachi and Bombay.	...	...	...	...	4	29 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	29 10
...m East to ...ast—																				
...*Vid* Paumben .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	252 13	1	2 11	...	...	...	...	62	255 8
TOTAL .	572	2,149 5	64	289 2	31	108 0	7,921	33,038 0	...	...	61	252 13	1	2 11	...	...	...	...	8,650	35,830 15
																		GRAND TOTAL ...	29,229	1,09,926 9

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1881.

ROUTE.		NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
		To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Vid* Teheran	1,464	1,624	3,088	20·87	23·35	22·10
	„ Turkey	150	107	257	2·14	1·54	1·84
	Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi	70	58	128	1·00	0·83	0·91
RED SEA . .	*Vid* Suez	5,331	5,167	10,498	75·99	74·28	75·15
	TOTAL .	7,015	6,956	13,971	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMEN

DEPARTMENT OF FI

Prices Current of Food-grains throughou

QUANTITIES PER RUPE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
		S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch
Madras	Ganjam	13 0	14 6	8 5	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	14 11	19 8	19 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 6	13 6	13 6	14 11	15 3	14 11	25 14	24 13	25 14	20 11	20 11	20 1
	Godavery	12 10	12 10	8 2	...	...	...	13 14	12 14	13 14	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	34 10	...	...	...
	Kistna	15 3	15 3	8 8	...	...	...	16 11	17 13	17 0	17 6	18 8	18 11	23 6	21 13	21 13	...	...	...
	Nellore	12 10	12 10	7 3	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	15 0	15 0	15 0	28 13	28 13	27 13	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	15 6	15 6	10 10	...	...	...	11 14	11 8	12 0	13 5	12 14	14 2	30 13	30 13	22 2	33 5	32 10	26
	Bellary	15 5	14 6	10 2	...	...	...	13 6	12 13	12 5	14 10	14 0	14 0	37 2	40 3	24 11	32 2	33 13	19 1
	Kurnool	12 2	12 11	7 10	...	...	...	10 10	11 0	11 6	11 6	11 13	12 2	32 13	31 8	28 2	32 8	32 8	20
	Madras	9 8	9 2	7 11	...	...	...	13 11	13 11	10 11	14 14	14 14	12 2	23 0	23 0	18 0	22 6	23 6	21
	Chingleput	...	...	..	...	...	...	15 0	15 6	12 6	16 2	16 2	12 13	...	...	...	...	26 2	...
	North Arcot	11 0	11 0	7 10	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	13 2	17 5	18 13	13 8	25 8	23 11	22 11	28 2	29 11	23 1
	South Arcot	9 6	9 6	7 0	...	...	...	15 11	15 11	13 14	16 10	16 10	14 6	33 10	33 10	23 8	26 3	27 5	23
	Tanjore	11 0	11 0	6 10	...	...	...	15 13	16 10	14 14	...	...	...	28 10	30 8	25 6	30 6	30 6	23 1
	Trichinopoly	10 10	10 10	7 14	...	...	...	14 13	15 8	14 0	15 3	15 14	14 8	26 10	33 10	19 10	26 11	26 11	22 1
	Madura	13 5	13 10	9 6	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	13 6	14 10	14 8	13 14	35 10	28 5	25 14	32 5	30 14	23
	Tinnevelly	8 14	8 14	7 2	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	11 14	12 6	12 6	12 6	...	..	..	...	...	
	Coimbatore	16 6	16 6	9 13	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	12 10	15 6	15 6	13 2	27 13	26 2	19 2	33 6	33 6	20 1
	Nilgiris	9 14	9 14	7 2	...	...	...	11 3	10 6	9 3	12 0	12 0	9 10	23 14	20 0	15 6	23 13	21 0	15
	Salem	13 10	13 10	7 13	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 11	16 0	16 0	12 6	27 5	27 5	22 5	26 3	26 3	17
	South Canara	...	10 5	7 5	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	...	14 11	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	11 8	10 2	7 3	...	...	...	15 13	16 3	11 14	16 10	17 0	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Bombay	11 6	11 6	9 3	19 11	19 11	15 6	7 2	7 4	6 4	11 7	11 7	8 12	22 15	21 4	15 12	18 0	17 9	13
	Ahmedabad	15 8	15 8	14 8	30 0	31 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	13 0	13 0	9 0	28 0	30 0	21 8	22 0	22 0	19
	Kaira	13 14	13 14	13 5	26 10	29 1	26 10	9 2	9 2	8 10	13 5	13 14	11 14	22 14	22 14	21 5	18 4	18 13	13 1
	Surat	13 10	13 10	12 0	10 0	7 7	7 10	6 13	6 13	8 0	8 5	8 5	9 0	18 13	18 13	19 0	17 13	17 13	16
	Broach	16 0	16 0	13 5¼	...	...	...	8 14½	8 14½	8 0	11 6¾	11 6¾	10 0	17 12½	17 12½	16 0	17 12½	17 12½	16
	Tanna (Salsette)	11 11	11 11	7 12	...	...	...	7 3	6 14	6 6	11 4	11 4	7 8	18 10	16 4	12 0	18 0	18 0	11
	Colába (Alibág)	11 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	6 0	13 0	13 8	11 0	...	..	14 8	19 0	...	12
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	18 8½	19 0	14 2	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	6 5	10 15	10 15	9 10	27 3	28 14	18 11	21 9½	18 11	16
	Násik	17 2	17 2	11 10	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	5 15	11 14	11 15	8 15	25 15	26 10	18 3	19 11	20 7	13 1
	Ahmednagar	16 14	18 8	11 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 2	10 8	10 8	8 15	32 1	36 1	14 4	25 0	26 14	13
	Poona	13 13	13 13	8 1	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	7 6	11 0	11 0	8 9	21 12	21 12	14 2	18 6	18 6	11
	Sholápur	16 5	17 3	11 13	...	...	..	11 7	11 7	8 8	12 4	12 5	9 15	32 12	34 8	18 2	28 8	30 5	16
	Kuládgi (Bagalkot)	17 8	17 8	9 12	17 8	17 8	14 11	8 0	8 12	7 14	9 12	9 12	9 12	28 0	28 0	22 2	28 0	35 0	21
	Satara	13 11	14 11	9 6	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	6 14	11 7	11 7	7 14	26 10	25 4	12 0	23 4	23 4	10 1
	Belgaum	18 0	18 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	27 0	27 0	17 4	30 0	30 0	18
	Dharwar (Hubli)	24 0	24 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	42 0	42 0	18
	Ratnagiri	10 9	10 9	7 15	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 2	12 11	12 11	9 14	20 13	20 13	14 5	14 11	14 11	10
	Kanara (Karwar)	12 13	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 4	15 5	16 0	11 0	21 9	21 6	14 0	16 0	16 0	12
	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)	13 5	13 5	8 14	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	10 0	15 0	16 0	13 5	40 0	40 0	29 1	24 0	26 10	20
	Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Asirgarh	17 0	17 0	12 3	..	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	33 12	22 13	30 0	30 0	20
	Baroda	11 7	11 7	8 14	20 0	22 14	17 2	7 11	8 0	8 0	11 2	11 7	11 7	22 14	21 11	18 0	18 5	19 7	16
	Disa	15 6	15 12	16 12	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	4 14	8 6	8 6	7 0	25 4	25 4	23 1	21 5	22 0	20
	Nimach	19 0	19 0	13 0	28 0	25 8	19 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	28 0	28 0	21 0	22 8	21 0	15
	Nasirabad	17 10	17 10½	15 9½	22 5½	22 9	23 1½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	24 14	25 2	23 0	17 0	17 2	19
	Rajkot	16 8	16 8	15 8	..	...	..	5 8	5 8	5 8	10 8	10 8	11 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	21 4	21 4	14
	Upper Sindh Frontier	12 8¾	11 13½	11 3	17 13½	17 13½	15 0	9 2	8 14	7 1	12 8¾	12 8¾	8 0	21 5	21 5	14 12	16 [illegible]	16 13	14 1
	Karachi	10 8	12 5	11 0	17 0	22 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	12 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	14
	Hindarabad (Nakur)	No return received			..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shikarpur	12 12½	12 12	12 6	19 12	20 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	11 8	20 0	18 11	14 8	21 2	18 12	16
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	16 8	16 8	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 5	10 0	...	...	...	16 4	16 0	17
	Western Districts.																		
Bengal	Burdwan	15 0a	14 8	16 0	40 0	30 0	28 0	26 4	28 8	16 8	27 4	30 0	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	16 0b	16 0	14 12	18 0	19 0	16 0	24 0	24 8	18 8	31 4	30 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	19 0c	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	16 0	28 8	27 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	15 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	15 0	33 0	33 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	15 0d	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	15 4	15 8	14 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 4	22 8	22 8	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The figure now quoted for the corr

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 18-12 seers, barley 32 to 40 seers, best rice 20-8 to 23 seers, common rice 25 to 30 seers, gram 20 to 27 seers, firewood 12 to 160 seers, and salt 10 to 13-4 seers.

b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 22 seers, barley 20 to 40 seers, best rice 18 to 32 seers, common rice 24 to 36 seers, maize 18 to 38 seers, gram 9 to 20 seers, firewood 200 to 500 seers, and salt 9 to 12 seers.

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

India for the 2nd half of June 1881.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.															AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.			
Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	REM.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.				
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
32 8	33 14	29 5	35 5	40 11	46 14	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 0	12 0	12 0	3 12 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
30 5	31 5	30 5	37 6	35 2	37 6	87 8	87 8	87 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	5 0 0	6 0 0	11 0 0	
36 6	36 6	36 6	30 6	39 14	33 10	194 6	160 6	243 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	
38 3	38 3	35 5	30 13	29 2	32 8	145 13	145 13	145 13	12 13	12 13	13 2	7 8 0	7 0 0	13 5 0	
30 14	30 14	28 3	26 3	26 3	24 2	93 5	93 5	93 5	12 11	12 11	12 11	5 0 0	5 0 0	13 12 0	
34 8	34 8	30 0	36 2	35 5	29 3	194 6	194 6	194 6	14 6	14 6	13 14	7 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	
33 0	42 11	24 3	37 8	38 2	26 5	97 3	97 3	97 3	13 2	13 2	12 8	4 0 0	5 8 0	13 2 0	
...	...	25 13	30 13	30 0	24 0	199 11	199 5	...	12 2	12 2	11 5	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
27 6	26 14	22 5	30 6	30 10	25 2	81 6	80 3	87 8	13 14	13 14	13 14	...†	...†	...†	
25 11	25 0	21 14	28 2	29 10	26 2	77 13	77 13	89 6	13 14	13 10	13 14	4 0 0	5 0 0	12 5 0	
33 5	32 8	25 2	37 6	37 6	28 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 5	12 5	12 5	5 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	
28 10	29 13	23 13	31 2	31 2	27 0	199 5	199 5	201 11	14 13	14 13	15 5	5 10 0	5 0 0	13 2 0	
33 3	33 3	24 3	31 8	31 8	22 11	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 6	12 13	12 14	2 4 0	4 0 0	11 4 0	
30 2	31 6	28 10	32 5	32 5	21 10	97 3	97 3	121 8	12 14	12 13	12 2	...†	...†	...†	
34 0	32 8	24 13	38 5	39 3	24 0	145 13	145 13	126 6	13 8	13 2	14 0	3 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	27 2	27 2	22 8	76 13	76 13	76 13	14 5	14 5	14 13	6 4 0	6 0 0	14 6 0	
34 6	34 6	21 5	47 8	47 8	23 11	131 3	131 3	131 3	11 11	11 11	12 3	...†	...†	...†	
21 10	21 10	14 6	26 8	26 8	16 10	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	9 3	8 0 0	8 0 0	27 2 0	
30 18	30 18	21 0	39 6	39 6	22 6	151 10	151 10	151 10	13 5	13 5	11 8	2 4 0	5 0 0	14 1 0	
...	20 8	13 3	...	23 3	...	...	109 5	95 3	...	11 5	10 8	...	...	...	
23 6	23 6	15 11	33 10	33 10	22 0	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 14	9 14	...†	...†	...†	
10 7	12 0	8 14	17 3	18 8	14 5	61 7	61 7	54 9	12 9	11 2	11 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	22 8	23 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 4	13 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	22 8 0	
...	...	...	21 5	22 14	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 13	6 0 0	7 0 0	10·0 to 15·0	
...	...	...	17 13	17 13	15 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	11 7	11 7	12 0	8·0 to 15·0	6·0 to 12·0	15 0 to 25 0	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 8¾	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12¼	12 12¼	12 12¼	6 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	
15 4	15 4	11 4	17 3	15 10	11 13	71 1	71 1	71 1	10 2	10 2	9 13	9 0 0	10 0 0	20·0 to 30·0	
25 0	...	...	14 8	14 12	12 8	110 0	110 0	100 0	11 0	12 8	11 8	7 8 0	10 0 0	20 0 0	
...	...	...	25 2¼	26 1	18 7	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
27 8	27 9	16 11	25 8	23 8	17 0	115 0	115 0	128 0	12 12	12 12	12 1	8 0 0	6 0 0	15·0 to 22·0	
...	...	...	24 5	26 0	14 1	106 6	106 4	116 0	11 8	12 12	11 4	5 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	18 6	20 11	12 10	76 0	76 0	76 0	12 4	12 4	11 10	6 0 0	10 0 0	12·0 to 15·0	
...	...	...	25 9	26 0	15 3	91 8	91 6	80 0	11 8	11 4	10 4	...	...	...	
...	...	...	19 0	17 12	13 9	112 0	112 0	280 0	9 8	9 12	9 7	6 8 0	7 8 0	11·4 to 22·8	
...	...	...	16 14	16 14	12 15	129 7	137 15	113 15	10 15	11 10	9 14	5 0 0	10 0 0	10·0 to 15·0	
35 0	35 0	19 8	18 0	18 0	14 0	65 0	65 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	7 0 0	7 0 0	18 0 0	
49 0	49 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
18 13	18 13	11 12	16 13	16 13	11 3	165 0	165 0	150 0	9 1	10 6	10 6	6 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	
22 4	23 6	15 0	14 5	14 0	11 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	10 0	10 0	9 0	7 8 0	8 8 0	16·0 to 22·8	
40 0	40 0	26 10	32 0	32 0	22 13	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	5 10 0	7 0 0	22 8 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	27 0	28 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	...	6 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	20 7	19 7	14 9	91 0	86 0	91 8	12 0	12 9	12 5	6 8 0	7 0 0	19 0 0	
...	...	...	20 4	20 4	15 13	137 8	137 8	137 8	10 0	8 0	9 0	5 10 0	7 8 0	18 12 0	
...	...	...	23 12	23 12	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	5 10 0	7 0 0	9 6 0	
...	...	...	22 8	22 10	23 11	83 5¼	90 0	81 10¾	12 1	13 0	12 14	6·0 to 7 0	6·0 to 9·0	10·0 to 15·0	
...	...	...	25 0	25 8	18 0	75 0	77 8	75 0	45 0	50 0	50 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	18·12 to 22·8	
...	...	...	18 13	17 4¼	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	
10 0	9 8	7 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	103 0	103 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 5	220 0	240 0	240 0	11 0	11 0	8 2	10 0 0	8 0 0	30 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 10	9 10	10 10	7·8 to 9·6	10 0 0	15·0 to 30·0	
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	17 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	8 0 0	6·0 to 7·0	10·0 to 15·0	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0 to 16 0	280 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...†	...†	...†	
...	...	...	25 0	26 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	4 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	6 1 6	6 0 0	7·8 to 10·0	
...	...	...	20 0	21 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	6 0 0	...	10·0 to 25·0	
...	...	...	21 4	21 8	17 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	6 0 0	6 8 0	13 0 0	

sponding period of 1880 is correct.
received.

c In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 18 to 25 seers, best rice 20 to 32 seers, common rice 29 to 35 seers, gram 16 to 25 seers, firewood 80 to 160 seers, salt 9 to 10·8 seers.

d In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 15 to 19 seers, barley 20 to 20 seers, best rice 20 to 30 seers, common rice 2: to 25 seers, gram 17 to 20 seers, firewood to 160 seers, and salt 9 to 10 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira), *Penicillaria Spicata*		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Districts.																		
Calcutta	16 0	17 12	14 0	35 8	35 8	20 0	7 4	7 4	6 10	15 4	16 0	10 2	26 10	26 10	22 10	...	...	...
24-Pergunnahs	... e	...	...	...	...		10 0	10 0	9 0	20 0	23 0	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuddea	16 13f	16 13	16 0	...	35 8	26 10½	17 4	17 4	12 5	22 14	22 14	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	16 0g	17 0	14 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 12	29 0	28 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad	20 0h	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinagepore	13 4i	15 0	13 8	24 0	26 8	14 0	25 0	24 0	14 0	34 0	33 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye	22 8j	22 8	20 0	45 0	45 0	26 4	24 0	21 0	15 8	30 0	26 4 to 28 2	16 0 to 16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore	18 0k	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 14	22 8	22 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	19 8	18 6	17 4	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	17 4	37 8	35 10	24 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pubna	24 0l	22 8	22 0	...	...	...	8 8	12 0	10 0	33 8	33 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	8 0m	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Julpáiguri	10 8n	10 0	8 7	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 3	22 0	22 8	16 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																		
Dacca	15 4o	16 12	16 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	23 8	22 10	17 10	32 0	29 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	14 0
Furreedpore	22 0p	20 0	18 4	30 0	30 0	30 0	6 8	7 0	6 4	26 8	26 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	... q	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	11 8r	11 8	16 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	26 0	24 0	18 0	38 0	37 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	12 4s	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	17 0	20 0	16 12	25 0	32 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakholly	... t	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	18 0	29 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	17 3	17 3	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	15 0	40 0	40 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar.																		
Patna	22 0	22 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	15 0	15 0	13 5	22 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gya	21 0u	21 0	20 8	38 0	39 0	30 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	21 0	20 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	20 0 to 21 0	21 0 to 22 0	20 8	35 0	35 0	30 0	19 0 to 21 0	21 0	17 0	22 0 to 23 0	23 0	19 [illegible]	...	...	25 0	...	...	25 0
Durbhunga	19 0v	24 0	20 4	50 0	52 0	23 0	16 0	18 8	12 0	20 0	[illegible]	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mozufferpore	24 0w	24 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	29 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	24 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarun	19 0	19 0	16 12	41 0	40 0	31 0	10 8	10 8	8 8	22 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chumparun	24 0x	22 0	22 0	50 0	45 0	32 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	[illegible] 8	22 0	16 8	42 0	42 0	32 0	...	...	...
Monghyr	19 15y	22 0	21 0	36 12	42 0	31 8	14 11	14 11	14 [illegible]	21 0	21 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhágulpur	17 11z	17 11	[illegible] 8 9	12 17	[illegible] 8	17 8 14	[illegible]	17 11	12 [illegible]	19 15	19 15	17 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah	[illegible] 13 11	14 [illegible] 11	34 1	44 7	36 9	18 [illegible]	[illegible] 2	16 7	20 3	20 3	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	20 0z1	24 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	22 0	24 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldah	21 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	12 0	24 0	26 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonthal Pergunnahs	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	16 0	27 8	27 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa.																		
Cuttack	23 10z2	23 10	10 8	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	10 8	22 5	22 5	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree	17 1z3	15 6	10 8	...	...	...	23 10	21 0	12 0	28 0	27 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
Hazaribagh	20 0z4	20 8	17 0	...	30 0	27 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohardugga	19 0z5	20 0	14 0	28 0	30 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhoom	24 0	24 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhoom	18 0z6	18 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	20 0	21 0	17 0	32 0	31 0	28 0	40 0	45 0	40 0	...	...	...

* Not

e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-5 to 14 seers, barley 20 8 to 26-10 seers, best rice 9 to 10-8 seers, common rice 18-12 to 20 seers, maize (in Kidderpore) 20 seers, gram 21-4 to 21-5 seers, firewood 90 seers, and salt 9 to 9-12 seers.

f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 25 seers, barley 26 to 38 seers, best rice 8 to 25 seers, common rice 24 to 30 seers, maize 18 seers (in Kooshtea) only, gram 22 to 32 seers, firewood 80 to 200 seers, and salt 8 to 9-12 seers.

g In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 9 to 26 seers, common rice 25 to 30 seers, gram 8 to 10 seers, firewood 100 to 160 seers, and salt 8 to 8-8 seers.

h In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 22 seers, barley 26 to 50 seers, best rice 15 to 25 seers, common rice 25 to 30 seers, bulrush millet 35 seers (in Jungypore only), gram 26 to 31 seers, firewood 110 to 140 seers, and salt 9 to 10 seers.

i The prices at Raigunge are—Wheat 16 seers, best rice 26-4 seers, common rice 32-12 seers, gram 16 seers, firewood 120 seers, and salt 9 seers.

j At Nattore the prices are—Wheat 18-12 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 25-8 seers gram 19-14 seers, firewood 140 seers, and salt 9 seers.

k In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 30 seers (in Bagdogra only), best rice 18 to 28 seers, common rice 22 to 30 seers, lesser millets 50 seers (in Kurigram only), gram 14 to 15 seers, firewood 60 to 120 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.

l At Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 20 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 31-4 seers, gram 13 seers, and salt 9 seers.

m In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 6 to 10 seers, common rice 12 to 16 seers, gram 7 to 10 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 5 to 8 seers (in Kurseong), lesser millets 12 seers, and maize 15 seers.

n In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 seers (in Boda only), best rice 13-5 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 26 seers, gram 8 to 16 seers, firewood 64 to 80 seers, and salt 6-2 to 8 seers.

o In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 13 to 27 seers, common rice 25 to 30 seers, firewood 80 to 120 seers, and salt 8 seers (in Jheetka), wheat 24 seers, barley 45 seers, and gram 20 seers.

p In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 12 to 24 seers, common rice 27 to 32 seers, gram 13 to 18 seers, firewood 120 to 200 seers, and salt 8 to 9-8 seers. In Goalundo wheat 21 seers and barley 35 seers.

q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 20 to 30-14 seers, common rice 24 to 33-4 seers, bulrush millet 50 to 58 seers, great millet 63 seers (in Bhola only), gram 10 to 21 seers, firewood 80 to 200 seers, and salt 8 seers.

r In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, best rice 10 to 30 seers, common rice 23 to 32 seers, gram 10 to 18 seers, and salt 8 to 9-12 seers.

s In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 24 to 26 seers, common rice 26 to 30 seers, salt 6 seers (in Cox's Bazar), and firewood 214 seers.

India for the 2nd half of June 1881 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.																		AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.			REMARKS.
Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.											
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.							Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	...	...	22 13	25 9	17 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	10 0	10 0	10 0							9 8 0	7 0 0	12 0 0	
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	17 12	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 12							6 0 0	6 0 0	16 0 0	
...	...	...	29 0	26 10¾	20 0	...	...	120 0	10 0	9 11	9 11							6 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 12-0	
...	...	...	25 0	20 0	16 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0							7 8 0	6-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 15-0	
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 9 0							...*	...*	...*	
...	...	...	18 0	17 8	10 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 4							7 8 0	5-0 to 7-0	8-0 to 15-0	
...	...	...	26 0 to 32 0	26 4	20 11	250 0	240 0	200 0	9 3	9 3	9 0							4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 6-0	11-0 to 14-0	
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	8 12							7 8 0	6 0 0	12-0 to 15-0	
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	9 3	8 10	8 10							5-0 to 6-0	6 0 0	10-0 to 15-0	
...	...	...	22 0	20 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 6	9 0							7 0 0	5-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 18-0	
8 0	9 0	8 0	6 0	8 0	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0	5 0							...*	...*	...*	
...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0							7 8 0	8 0 0	20-0 to 30-0	
...	...	...	18 12	21 0	16 0	106 0	106 0	91 8	9 12	10 0	9 8							5-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 20-0	
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 12	10 0	9 0							9 6 0	...	7-8 to 15-0	
...	...	...	19 8	19 8	10 0	100 0	140 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8							7 8 0	6 0 0	8-0 to 15-0	
...	...	...	18 8	18 8	13 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 0	9 0							5-0 to 10-0	4 0 to 7-0	10-0 to 30-0	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	12 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0							6-0 to 9-0	5-0 to 7-0	7-0 to 16-0	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	10 0							7-8 to 9-6	6-0 to 9-6	7-8 to 18-12	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	4 0	8 0							7-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 7-0	7-0 to 20-0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 6	6 6	8 0							10 0 0	...	...	
...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0							...*	...*	...*	
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	9 4	9 4	8 0							3-0 to 4-0	4-0 to 5-0	5-10 to 7-8	
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	25 0	160 0	180 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0							2 8 to 3-0	4-0 to 5-0	7-0 to 8-0	
...	...	29 0	32 0	33 0	28 0	120 0	140 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 4							4 0 0	5-0 to 6-0	6-0 to 12-0	
0 38 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	22 0	180 0	154 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0								...*	...*	...*	
...	...	32 0	31 0	22 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	9 0								...*	...*	...*	
0 32 0	23 8	31 8	31 0	23 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	9 0	8 8								3-0 to 3-12	4-0 to 6-0	6-0 to 10-0	
...	...	35 0	36 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8								4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	
...	...	33 9	36 12	25 3	146 0	126 0	105 0	8 6	8 6	8 14								3 12 0	4 0 0	5-10 to 7-8	
...	...	23 12	23 12	22 11	138 14	126 4	132 9	9 6	9 6	9 2								4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	6-0 to 10-0	
...	...	22 0	21 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0								4-11 to 5-10	4-0 to 5-0	7-0 to 16-0	
...	...	27 0	25 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8								...*	...*	...*	
...	...	22 0	22 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0								3 12 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
6 18 6	15 12	22 5	22 5	19 11	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 0								5 10 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 10-0	
...	...	13 2	19 0	14 7	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 3	9 3	11 13								7 0 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 10-0	
...	...	13 5	13 5	8 0	140 0	160 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	9 0								6 9 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
0 45 0	36 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	7 8	7 8								3-0 to 4-0	3-0 to 5-0	6-0 to 8-0	
0 44 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	6 8	7 8	7 0								3-0 to 3-8	3-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 10-0	
...	...	24 0	24 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 8								3 0 0	4-8 to 5-0	5-0 to 10-0	
0 64 0	64 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0								3 12 0	4 0 0	9 6 0	

ved.

t In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 25 to 32 seers, common rice 28 to 40 seers, and salt 5 to 8 seers.

u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 30-4 seers, barley 35 to 40 seers, best rice 12-8 to 17-12 seers, common rice 21-12 to 23-12 seers, gram 40 to 41 seers, firewood 80 to 150 seers, and salt 8-10 to 8-12 seers.

v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 23 to 24 seers, barley (in Modhoobani) 60 seers, best rice 13 to 22 seers, common rice 24 8 to 28 seers, lesser millets 35 to 50 seers, maize 35 to 60 seers, gram 32 seers, firewood 200 seers, and salt 8 to 8-8 seers.

w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 32 seers, barley 30 to 65 seers, best rice 12 to 30 seers, common rice 19 to 37 seers, lesser millets 40 to 55 seers, maize 35 to 80 seers, gram 25 to 50 seers, firewood 100 to 160 seers, and salt 7-8 to 9-8 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 24 to 32 seers, barley 40 to 60 seers, best rice 12 to 20 seers, common rice 19 to 30 seers, lesser millets 45 to 50-8 seers, maize 60 to 65 seers, gram 28 to 50 seers, firewood 160 seers (in Bettia only), and salt 7-4 to 9-8 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 21 to 22 seers, barley 40 to 45 seers, best rice 12 to 20 seers, common rice 21 to 23 seers, great millet 40 seers, lesser millets 45 seers, maize 30 to 45 seers, gram 30 to 32 seers, firewood 140 to 160 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.

z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18-8 to 30 seers, barley 35 to 60 seers, best rice 22-4 to 30 seers, common rice 24 to 35 seers, lesser millets 50 to 55 seers, maize 24 seers (in Banka only), gram 25 to 27-8 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 7-8 to 8 seers.

z1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 28 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 16 to 32 seers, common rice 26 to 35 seers, gram 20 to 28 seers, firewood 64 to 120 seers, and salt 8 seers.

z2 In the interior rice 28-14 to 36-12 seers.

z3 In Kheordah sub-division the prices are—Best rice 23-10 seers, common rice 27-9 seers, gram 21 seers, firewood 190 seers, and salt 12 seers.

z4 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, barley 35 to 40 seers, best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 21 to 26 seers, lesser millets 30 to 60 seers, maize 30 to 35 seers, gram 26 to 27 seers, firewood 160 to 320 seers, and salt 8 to 8-8 seers.

z5 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 27 to 29 seers, best rice 15 to 26 seers, common rice 17 to 28 seers, gram 29 to 32 seers, and salt 6-8 to 7-12 seers. In Daltongunge, barley 30 seers, and mohwa 40 seers. In Lohardugga, firewood 200 seers.

z6 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 18 seers, best rice 20 to 31 seers, common rice 23 to 33 seers, maize 32 to 75 seers, gram 12 to 22 seers, firewood 160 to 800 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers. In Govindpore barley 30 seers, bulrush millet 30 seers, and lesser millets 50 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar																		
	Goálpára																		
	Gáro Hills																		
	Kámrúp																		
	Darrang																		
	Nowgong																		
	Sibságar																		
	Lakhimpur																		
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills																		
	Nága Hills																		
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	18 0	18 6	17 8	28 0	30 8	29 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	21
	Saharanpur	19 14½	19 14½	18 5	28 0	28 0	27 15	8 1	8 1	6 15	11 14	11 14	11 13½	19 6	19 6	26 14	19 6	19 6	21
	Muzaffarnagar	21 8	21 8	19 0	30 1½	33 0	29 4	6 9	6 9	6 9	12 10	12 10	14 5	23 2	23 2	22 0	19 12	19 12	22
	Meerut	20 8	21 12	19 4	28 0	30 0	28 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	25
	Bulandshahr	20 8	21 6	20 0	27 0	28 8	29 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 12	10 12	11 4	20 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	20 0	21
	Aligarh	18 8	19 0	19 0	24 0	24 8	28 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 4	19 8	25 0	18 0	18 8	22
	Kumaun	14 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál	20 0	20 0	17 8	20 0	20 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor	19 2	20 8	21 15	27 0	28 2	32 5	10 11	11 4	13 8	11 13	13 8	14 10	14 1	18 0	13 8	16 14	16 14	25 1
	Moradabad	20 10	21 4	21 14	28 2	29 6	33 12	7 13	7 13	7 13	13 2	13 2	16 14	20 0	22 8	...	13 2	...	...
	Budaun	19 12½	21 0	21 0	26 11	26 6	32 1¼	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 9½	13 3	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bareilly	18 12	18 12	20 0	28 1½	28 12	30 0	7 8	7 8	5 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	25 0	25 0	16 4	23 2	23 2	16
	Shájjáhánpur	21 2	22 2	21 14	28 0	29 12	33 8	7 8	7 8	6 4	14 4	14 4	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Turái Pergunnahs	20 0	23 0	26 4	34 0	35 0	50 0	9 0	8 12	10 0	14 0	14 0	18 12	12 0	...	...	12 0	...	...
	Muttra	18 0	18 12	17 8	22 0	23 8	26 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	13 8	13 8	14 0	17 0	20 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	28
	Agra	17 4	18 0	17 4	22 0	23 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	4 4	13 8	13 8	11 4	21 0	22 0	24 0	20 8	21 8	26
	Farukhabad	19 1	19 14½	18 15	26 1	27 0	25 0	5 15	6 4	6 2	14 5	14 5	16 6	14 7	13 4½	17 14	18 0	13 10	21
	Mainpuri	17 8	18 12	17 8	22 0	23 0	22 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	11 8	12 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah	18 0	18 0	17 8	22 8	23 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 8	14 8	16 8	20 0	23 0	25 12	20 0	23 0	26
	Etah	19 0	20 0	18 8	24 0	25 0	23 8	8 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalaun	20 0	21 0	21 8	22 0	24 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	20 0	24 0	25
	Jhánsi	22 2	22 4	21 4	30 0	31 0	39 14	7 8	7 8	8 8	13 0	13 0	16 0	26 4	26 0	39 14	...	...	33
	Lalitpur	26 0	26 4	20 8	35 0	35 0	45 0	9 0	9 0	11 4	11 0	11 0	14 0	33 0	34 0	45 0	26 0	26 0	20
	Cawnpore	20 0	22 0	19 0	26 0	27 0	26 8	10 8	10 8	9 0	15 8	15 8	15 0	23 0	25 0	29 0	26 0	26 8	27
	Fatehpur	17 12	17 12	18 8	21 8	21 8	28 4	10 10	10 10	9 8	13 8	13 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda	16 8	17 8	16 8	20 0	22 8	30 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	13 8	14 8	16 0	20 0	24 0	36 0	19 0	22 0	26
	Allahabad	17 8	17 0	18 11	23 1½	23 12	29 8	11 0	11 0	9 0	16 0	16 8	19 0	25 8	25 8	34 8	24 0	24 8	26
	Hamirpur	15 14	16 10	16 14	...	20 5	23 14	10 10	11 8	9 0	15 12	15 0	13 3	16 10	20 4	28 15	17 8	21 15	29
	Jaunpur	20 13	21 14	21 3	28 15	29 10	31 1	7 12	7 12	7 12	15 8	15 8	17 10	...	...	...	19 12	19 12	18
	Gorakhpur	20 13¼	22 8	22 9½	43 3	46 12½	37 13	15 3	15 3	13 8	20 13¼	21 9½	16 3¼	45 0	...	27 0	28 12¼	43 3	...
	Basti	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	20 10	20 10	19 3	31 0	31 0	28 0	8 14	8 2	7 2	14 12	17 0	17 0	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Mirzapur	18 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	28 0	26
	Benares	19 4	17 14	19 8	28 3	26 9	29 13	14 10	13 9	11 15	21 2½	20 0	16 13	24 15	29 4	28 3	29 4	30 5	22
	Gházipur	22 8	21 14	20 10	32 3	32 13	30 10	10 5	10 5	10 15	18 0	18 0	16 1	38 10	33 10	25 12	29 10	29 10	20
	Balia	21 4	22 8	19 8	38 12	40 0	30 8	10 0	10 0	9 4	22 8	22 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pilibhít	18 12	22 8	24 9½	30 0	32 12	46 12	15 4	16 0	8 2	16 4	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh.	Lucknow	20 0	20 8	18 5½	26 15	28 0	28 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	15 4	27 0	27 0	25 8	23 1	23 0	25
	Unáo	19 0	20 0	18 2	24 0	24 0	25 1	7 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	23 0	23 0	22
	Bára Banki	20 0	21 0	16 8	27 0	30 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	20
	Sitapur	23 11	25 5	21 9½	32 0	33 0	32 13	8 8	8 8	8 8	15 0	15 0	16 13	16 0	...	23 3	25 4	24 6	22
	Hardui	20 6	20 10	19 0	27 11	28 2	30 0	5 10	5 10	4 11	12 3	13 10	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kheri	24 0	23 8	23 8	34 0	34 0	40 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fyzabad	19 4	20 0	19 0	28 0	29 0	29 0	10 0	10 8	8 12	14 0	14 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bharaich	23 0	24 0	22 0	42 0	38 0	43 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	40 0	45 0	36 0	18 0	18 0	1[illegible]
	Gonda	24 12	24 8	24 2	42 0	42 0	48 0	17 8	17 0	15 10	18 12	18 8	18 4	40 0	40 0	31 0	28 0	28 0	2[illegible]
	Rai Bareli	19 6	19 4	19 2	23 0	22 12	26 0	12 8	12 8	17 0	13 8	13 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sultánpur	22 8	21 8	21 0	27 0	28 0	32 8	11 0	11 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...
	Partábgarh	21 2	21 5	22 1	27 4	26 14	34 0	13 2	13 0	18 8	14 12	15 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab.	Delhi [a]	18 12	19 8	17 8	24 12	27 8	25 4	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 8	20 0	20 8	25 4	18 4	19 0	24
	Gurgaon [b]	19 0	20 8	19 0	25 4	26 8	28 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	12 0	20 0	24 0	26 0	20 0	22 0	25
	Karnal	18 0	18 8	18 0	29 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	23
	Hissar [b]	5 8	16 0	15 0	20 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	23 0	26 0	19 0	21 0	23
	Rohtak	18 8	18 8	17 0	23 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	8 0	10 0	22 8	23 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	23
	Sirsa [c]	16 0	17 0	16 0	27 0	30 0	37 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	20 0	21 0	23
	Umbala	19 4	19 4	18 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	19 0	19 0	20
	Ludhiana [b]	19 0	20 0	18 8	27 0	27 0	31 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	21 0	25 0	30 0	22 0	23 0	23
	Simla	13 0	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur [d]	19 0	19 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	26 0	27 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	18
	Hoshiarpur [e]	20 8	20 4	20 0	28 0	28 8	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 4	12 0	18 8	25 8	24 0	14 8	15 0	15
	Kangra	20 0	20 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Mandua—Present 23-

India for the 2nd half of June 1881—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.												AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.			
Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.				
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	20 8	20 8	19 14½	150 8	150 8	150 0	9 11	9 11	10 3	...	...	...	
...	...	...	22 8	22 0	19 4	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	21 0	21 8	21 8	115 0	110 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	22 0	22 8	24 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	...	...	11 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	20 8	20 8	22 0	140 0	130 0	160 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	21 6	21 15	21 2	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	19 6	20 0	23 12	125 0	125 0	150 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	21 9½	23 6	25 3	192 0	144 0	192 0	10 3	10 3	9 9½	...	...	...	
...	...	...	20 10	20 0	23 2	125 0	137 8	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	21 4	21 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	..	...	...	
...	...	...	18 0	19 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	10 10	...	...	...	
...	...	...	19 8	20 8	22 0	150 0	160 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	20 0	20 8	20 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	19 14	21 5	21 15	156 12	156 12	156 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	21 8	21 0	19 6	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	20 8	21 0	20 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	...	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	25 9	26 12	26 14½	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	35 0	34 0	28 8	120 0	140 0	160 0	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	21 0	165 0	165 0	130 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	20 8	22 8	26 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	23 0	23 14	22 4	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	17 12	19 11	21 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	26 2	26 2	29 8	141 4	141 4	169 8	8 15	8 15	7 12	...	...	...	
...	...	...	36 0	37 14½	26 1	120 0	120 0	160 0	7 9½	8 6½	8 6½	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	20 8	150 0	161 12	145 0	8 2	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	23 14	25 8	24 6	120 0	120 0	110 0	...	...	..	...	...	...	
...	...	...	30 4	29 10	25 12	154 8	154 8	206 0	9 1	9 1	7 11½	...	...	...	
...	...	...	33 12	33 12	26 4	125 0	120 0	160 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	20 0	21 4	26 4	150 0	150 0	125 0	10 0	10 0	10 12	...	...	...	
31 0*	31 0	29 8	21 10	21 10	22 10	140 0	140 0	110 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	Description Lesser Mille
26 0†	26 0	26 0	19 8	19 8	22 1	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	
28 0‡	32 0	28 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	130 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	* Jowar(lar
21 8§	...	26 11	24 12	23 6	26 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 14	...	...	...	† Chuti jowa
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	24 14	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 11	8 7	8 7	...	...	...	‡ Kodon.
45 0‖	45 0	40 0	25 0	24 0	23 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	...	...	...	§ Makai, m kodon, wan, a dhan.
...	...	...	24 12	24 8	24 4	120 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	...	...	...	
50 0‡	50 0	42 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	...	...	...	‖ Peas.
48 0	48 0	39 6	28 6	29 0	27 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	¶ Peas, arh and ma
...	...	...	19 0	18 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	...	...	...	
29 0‖	29 0	34 0	23 8	24 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	...	...	...	
23 8¶	24 2	32 13	20 2	20 11	22 9	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 5	...	...	...	
...	...	...	19 12	20 4	20 4	80 0	90 0	80 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	5 0 0	6 0 0	11 4 0	
...	...	...	20 8	22 0	21 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	9 6 0	[a] Firewo rising.
...	...	...	22 8	24 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	4 11 0	4 8 0	10 4 0	[b] Jowar ing.
...	...	...	22 0	24 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	[c] Barley ing.
...	...	...	21 8	23 8	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	9 4	5 0 0	5 0 0	9 0 0	
...	...	...	26 0	26 8	29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	[d] Firewo falling.
...	...	...	22 4	22 4	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4	11 0	7 8 0	5 0 0	10 5 0	
...	...	...	24 0	24 8	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	[e] Jowar ing and woodfal
...	...	...	15 0	14 0	13 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 12	9 0	8 4	8 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
...	...	...	21 8	21 8	20 0	110 0	100 0	110 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	
...	...	...	21 8	21 4	20 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	11 3	11 8	11 4	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
...	...	...	17 8	18 0	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	

23-8, and corresponding 24 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—continued.	Amritsar	19 8	21 0	17 8	26 8	27 8	25 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	9 4	19 0	20 8	23 8	16 8	17 8	17 8
	Siálkot	No return received				...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gurdaspur *a*	22 8	23 0	20 8	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	12 0
	Lahore	18 0	19 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	19 0	24 0	15 0	16 0	19 0
	Ferozepore	18 8	18 0	17 0	26 8	28 0	29 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujránwála	18 8	19 0	15 4	30 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0
	Ráwalpindi	12 0	11 12	11 0	21 0	21 0	14 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	5 0	16 0	17 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	12 12
	Jhelum	15 0	15 0	14 8	22 0	22 0	19 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	17 8	19 8	16 0	17 8	16 0
	Gujrat *b*	19 0	19 0	15 4	28 0	28 8	20 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	18 0
	Shahpúr	16 0	16 0	13 0	24 0	23 8	19 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	15 0
	Mooltan	14 0	14 0	13 12	20 8	20 8	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	17 0
	Jhang	15 8	15 8	13 4	23 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	18 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	12 0
	Montgomery	17 0	16 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 0	5 8	...	...	..	...	..	...
	Muzaffargarh	16 0	15 8	14 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 5	...	14 0	13 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	4 0
	Dera Ismail Khán	16 11	16 10	10 15	25 8	26 4	13 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	5 15	15 0	15 0	12 8	15 10	15 10	12 8
	Dera Ghazi Khan *a*	15 10	16 4	13 2	20 0	21 4	16 4	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 4	15 0	20 0	10 15	13 12	13 12	12 8
	Bannu *c*	19 1	18 7	10 10	20 10	20 10	16 4	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 4	15 0	15 0	12 8	15 0	15 0	7 8
	Peshawar *d*	10 1	10 7	7 7	21 12	20 6	9 2	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	5 6	13 13	15 12	8 6	9 13	9 13	...
	Kohát	11 14	11 8	7 0	22 15	21 6	10 5	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	6 1	14 0	12 12	8 4	...	...	...
	Házara *b*	13 8	...	10 8	24 0	24 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	7 8	20 0	...	16 0	...	...	...
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	20 0	20 0	14 4	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	7 12	14 0	15 12	11 8	28 0	30 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Bhandára	25 0	23 12	16 8	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	8 0	17 8	17 8	14 0	27 8	26 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Chánda	22 8	23 0	16 4	..	...	...	...		...	14 0	14 8	11 0	31 0	31 0	18 12	...	...	...
	Wardha	23 4	23 8	18 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	7 4	11 8	11 8	10 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	...	...	...
	Bálaghat	25 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	21 8	22 0	18 0	24 0	25 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	33 0	34 0	26 8	22 0	24 0	17 0
	Saugor	33 0	34 0	23 0	...	...	35 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	9 0	9 0	11 8	...	...	30 0	...	...	...
	Damoh	44 0	42 0	25 8	...	...	30 0	12 12	12 12	15 0	13 12	13 12	16 0	..	...	40 0	...	...	...
	Seoni	24 0	26 0	17 8	..	...	...	11 8	13 0	10 0	17 8	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Mandla	32 0	31 0	18 12	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Betúl	25 0	25 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	24 0	22 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	35 0	30 0	18 0	...	..	...
	Hoshangabad	18 6	18 12	15 12	...	...	...	4 2	4 6	6 12	8 12	9 8	9 0	32 0	33 0	25 0	18 0	28 8	21 0
	Narsinghpur	21 8	23 8	18 12	...	..	...	10 8	11 0	11 12	12 0	12 0	15 8	...	50 0	30 0	...	45 0	22 0
	Nimar	18 0	20 0	15 0	..	.	..		...	...	10 8	10 14	10 8	40 0	40 0	22 8	31 0	33 10	18 8
	Raipur	40 0	40 0	27 0	..	.	...	20 0	19 0	15 0	33 0	32 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	24 0	24 0	15 0	...	..	..	34 0	30 0	19 0	42 0	35 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	63 0	67 8	32 0	...	...	..	32 0	30 0	24 0	59 0	48 0	39 0	...		...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavari	No return received			.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Arakan Division.																		
	Akyab	No return received			...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyouk-phyoo																		
	Sandoway																		
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon (town)																		
	Thone-gkwa																		
	Bassein																		
	Henzada																		
	Thurrawaddy																		
	Prome																		
	Thu-yet-myo																		
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein (town)																		
	Amherst																		
	Tavoy																		
	Mergui																		
	Shway-gyin																		
	Toungoo																		
Berar.	Secunderabad	15 2	15 5	10 3	.	...		7 14	..	8 1	9 9	9 9	9 4	23 0	22 3	17 2	...	...	...
	Bolarum	16 6	17 11	11 1	...	...	...	8 1	7 11	8 1	9 13	9 9	9 4	24 7	25 11	18 5	...	...	..
	Chuddarghat	13 8	13 0	8 12	.	...	.	7 0	7 0	5 12	10 0	9 0	8 12	24 0	25 0	17 0	34 0	34 0	17 0
	Amraoti	21 0	21 0	14 0	9 8	10 0	11 0	7 0	7 8	6 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	36 0	36 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	13 0
	Akola	19 0	22 0	13 0		.	..	8 0	8 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	36 0	40 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	13 0
	Ellichpur	20 0	21 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	27 0	28 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	12 0
	Buldana	27 0	25 0	15 0	...	..	..	...		...	11 0	11 0	10 0	52 0	44 0	17 0	38 0	38 0	17 0
	Wun	17 0	17 0	13 8	...	...	...	6 8	7 8	6 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	35 0	35 0	16 8	..		...
	Básim	21 4	25 12	13 12	...	...	...	5 0	5 4	5 0	13 12	13 12	10 4	47 0	47 0	15 8	...	...	...

India for the 2nd half of June 1881—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.													AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.			REMARKS
Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.				
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	21 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	12 5	12 6	12 1	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 10 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	[a] Jowar r
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 8	100 0	100 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	23 12	24 0	22 4	70 0	70 0	70 0	4 8	11 8	11 0	5 2 0	5 8 0	12 1 0	
...	...	...	18 12	18 12	17 4	95 0	95 0	95 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	3 4 0	5 0 0	9 8 0	
...	...	...	15 8	14 8	13 0	40 0	40 0	50 0	11 14	11 12	10 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	11 12 0	
...	...	...	15 8	15 8	17 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	6 0 0	8 0 0	21 0 0	
...	...	...	18 0	17 4	17 8	100 0	80 0	120 0	12 4	12 8	12 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	[b] Firewood ing.
...	...	...	20 0	19 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	4 8 0	5 8 0	13 8 0	
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	12 4	6 12 0	6 12 0	16 8 0	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 12	200 0	200 0	210 0	12 8	2 8	12 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	
...	...	...	19 0	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	0 8	10 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	
...	...	...	16 0	15 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	2 0	10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	23 13	25 10	10 0	100 0	100 0	87 0	50 0	50 0	35 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	18 12	20 0	12 13	125 0	125 0	125 0	25 0	25 0	16 14	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	29 6	26 14	11 1	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	13 12 0	[c] Gram fal
...	...	...	12 14	11 10	7 14	66 8	66 8	51 0	40 12	29 0	26 4	7 0 0	7 8 0	26 4 0	[d] Salt fall
...	...	...	13 11	13 11	8 4	64 0	64 0	64 0	40 13	40 13	61 3	10 0 0	9 0 0	22 8 0	
...	...	...	13 5	12 8	9 8	120 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	22 8 0	
...	...	...	21 0	25 0	14 12	120 0	120 0	140 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	27 8	28 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	9 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	24 8	24 0	16 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	9 8	10 0	8 12	...	...	...	
...	...	...	23 8	23 8	18 4	135 0	135 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	4 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	
...	...	...	34 12	38 0	21 0	275 0	275 0	300 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	3 0 0	4 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	34 0	33 0	26 0	120 0	130 0	120 0	9 8	9 0	8 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	40 0	39 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	7 4	7 8	7 4	3 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	
...	...	40 0	49 0	50 0	33 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 8	6 12	8 4	4 0 0	6 0 0	8 8 0	
...	...	...	34 0	37 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	7 4	5 8	8 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	
32 0	31 0	29 8	55 0	60 0	31 0	256 0	256 0	240 0	6 8	6 0	7 12	4 0 0	4 8 0	11 4 0	
25 0	25 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	21 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	
26 0	20 0	16 0	34 0	30 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
...	...	...	30 8	32 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	5 2	5 4	8 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	39 0	41 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	6 8	7 12	2 8 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
...	...	...	26 8	26 6	20 6	160 0	160 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	10 12	6 0 0	8 0 0	20 0 0	
...	...	...	35 8	36 8	23 0	70 0	60 0	60 0	7 12	8 8	8 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	18 0	220 0	220 0	120 0	4 8	7 8	9 0	...	...	...	
120 0	170 0	100 0	60 0	56 0	32 0	130 0	140 0	130 0	7 4	7 8	8 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	20 1	21 0	22 3	14 2	125 0	125 0	105 0	9 1	9 2	8 14	...	...	...	
...	...	...	22 8	23 12	14 7	116 14	116 14	113 14	9 8	9 8	9 5	...	...	...	
...	...	...	17 0	23 0	13 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 4	8 12	...	...	...	
...	...	...	21 0	22 0	16 0	70 0	75 0	65 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
7 8	7 8	8 0	24 0	26 0	17 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	7 0 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	5 10 0	7 8 0	22 8 0	
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	27 0	27 4	15 12	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	

Prices Current of Food-grains throughou

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPE																											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicat*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Mysore.	Bangalore	12 3	14 5	8 12	13 4	15 8	9 7	9 10	10 7	10 3	11 11	11 15	11 8	23 1	27 12	20 14	...	...	...
	Kolar	...	...	...	...	12 0	7 6	11 14	11 14	11 13	14 15	14 15	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	32
	Túmkúr	14 8	15 8	6 0	12 0	16 0	8 8	12 0	12 8	12 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mysore	10 0	11 1	6 12	...	...	...	11 1	11 7	11 5	11 12	11 12	12 2	...	...	33 5	...	...	...
	Hassan	12 0	15 0	9 8	13 0	16 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	12 8	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga	14 11	14 11	6 9	15 12	16 13	7 6	13 2	13 10	12 10	16 13	16 13	13 11	47 12	50 6	25 3	...	...	...
	Kadur	14 0	14 0	9 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	11 8	19 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog	16 0	16 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	48 0	60 0	38 0	48 0	48 0	32
Coorg	Coorg	9 0	8 12	5 13	10 0	9 7	6 4	11 8	12 4	10 8	17 10	18 9	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	15 12	15 4	15 8	21 8	21 4	23 4	6 4	6 4	6 0	8 12	8 12	8 4	24 0	24 0	25 0	19 0	20 0	21
	Kishengurh	17 8	17 8	16 0	27 0	27 0	24 8	8 8	8 8	7 4	9 0	9 0	9 0	26 8	26 4	21 0	21 0	21 0	18
	Ulwur	17 2	17 14	18 1	21 2	22 10	24 3	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 10	10 10	11 8	21 1	22 14	29 15	19 0	19 2	26
	Bhurtpore (City)	17 4	17 4	19 8	23 0	23 0	27 0	6 4	6 4	6 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	25 4	25 4	31 8	19 12	19 12	28
	Ajmere	15 8	15 8	15 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	19
	Deoli Cantonment	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura																		
	Sirohee																		
	Abu																		
	Anadra																		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	23 0	24 0	20 0	26 8	38 0	33 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	16 0¼	16 6½	12 1¾	21 7¾	22 4¼	19 8½	9 6	9 6	7 0½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	28 12	28 12	20 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 4	17 8	17 8	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh („)	21 4	21 4	13 7	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	13 12	13 12	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bikaneer	10 0	10 0	9 10	...	...	...	2 14	2 14	2 14	6 2	6 8	5 12	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14
	Boondee	25 0	23 0	16 12	32 0	35 0	27 0	7 0	7 8	6 8	9 0	9 8	7 8	32 0	35 0	28 0	28 0	...	...
	Kotah	25 4	25 12	17 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	7 12	7 12	6 10	10 0	9 8	7 12	40 8	40 8	28 0	20 0	20 0	15
	Tonk	18 11	17 15	17 13	27 0	24 2	25 12	7 0	7 5	6 7	8 15	9 5	8 9	29 5	26 8	27 12	25 4	23 12	27
	Jhallawar	22 9	22 9	15 3	27 12	27 14	19 8	...	...	...	8 5	7 12	8 13½	30 1½	30 1½	22 10	18 3½	18 3½	15
	Shahpoora	19 0	18 0	15 4	24 0	24 8	21 0	9 0	9 4	8 0	13 12	13 8	10 4	26 12	26 4	21 0	15 0	20 8	21
	Dholpur	16 7	17 12	16 3	19 7	19 12	25 6	7 14	7 14	7 14	11 13	11 13	11 4	18 13	19 5	26 15	18 10	18 14	28
India.	Indore	20 0	24 0	12 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 1	9 3	8 9	8 0	38 8	43 9	21 14	30 0	30 0	20
	Gwalior	15 11	16 9	14 6	19 11	20 2	24 4	6 12	6 10	6 14	9 8	9 6	8 4	19 11	19 3	25 2	14 10	15 9	27
	Goona	26 8	26 8	18 12	20 0	20 0	15 0	9 4	9 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	35 0	36 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	30
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	22 4	22 5	20 1	33 3	33 6	35 15	9 0	9 0	7 0	19 1	19 5	17 14	29 14	28 0	34 10	21 1	20 8	24

India for the 2nd half of June 1881—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.																AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.			
Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.										
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	REMARKS.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
30 15	32 8	27 2	33 12	37 8	28 12	84 0	84 0	78 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	
33 0	39 3	27 14	42 3	44 7	34 3	172 6	172 6	172 6	11 1	11 1	11 1	...	...	...	
35 0	47 0	33 0	38 0	47 0	33 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	
22 13	22 2	30 0	33 5	35 0	30 9	81 0	84 0	78 0	7 10	7 8	7 12	...	...	...	
30 0	38 0	26 0	30 0	32 0	28 0	600 0	600 0	800 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	
43 0	55 10	35 2	38 14	44 2	22 1	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 15	8 6	...	...	...	
36 0	42 0	25 0	24 0	32 0	23 0	64 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	
50 10	53 10	38 0	48 0	48 0	28 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
32 12	36 1	28 7	32 6	34 13	23 9	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 4	8 11	8 4	...	...	...	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	4 0 0	5 to 6	8 to 10	
...	...	...	26 8	26 8	24 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	4 0 0	5 to 6	8 to 10	
...	...	...	17 15	18 6	21 15	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 3	...	...	...	
...	...	...	18 8	18 8	21 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 4	11 8	3 8 0	4 0 0	3-8 to 10	
...	...	...	20 0	21 8	22 8	60 0	60 0	70 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	32 0	30 0	33 0	*8 pies	*8 pies	*6 pies	8 8	8 8	9 0	...	...	...	* Per bundle.
...	...	...	21 14	22 10½	16 6½	200 0	200 0	200 0	6 7	7 13	8 6¼	...	...	...	
...	...	...	50 0	60 0	28 12	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 5	5 0 0	5 0 0	9 to 15	
...	...	...	31 4	30 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 0	6 0 0	4 13 0	12 to 16	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	11 8	13 6	13 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	32 0	30 0	25 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	5 10 0	6 9 0	7-8 to 15	
...	...	...	32 8	32 8	22 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 12	9 4	9 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	25 4	21 8	21 7	95 0	140 0	120 0	10 12	10 8	11 7	3 12 0	2 13 0	7 8 0	
...	...	...	29 3	29 3	19 0	...	...	...	7 10½	7 8½	8 13½	...	...	...	
...	...	...	22 8	21 4	23 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 5	10 14	11 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	9 6 0	
...	...	...	18 7	18 2	22 10	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 4	...	...	...	
...	...	...	26 10	27 7	16 0	100 0	100 0	87 0	6 10	7 8	7 1	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
...	...	...	16 12	18 4	19 14	127 12	127 12	100 6	9 10	9 10	9 8	4 11 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	35 8	33 8	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	4 to 5	4 to 5	10 to 15	
...	...	...	27 13	28 0	27 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 7	10 9	3 8 0	4 8 0	10 0 0	

T. C. HOPE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first three months of the official year 1881-82, and of the ten preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE THREE MONTHS, APRIL TO JUNE.																									YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BRITISH BURMA				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.					
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	2,46	16,87	5,35	24,68	2,37	7,46	1,11	10,94	27	24	32	83	91	2,99	3,89	7,82	35	1,11	6,69	8,15	6,39	28,67	35,06	17,36	52,42	1871-72.
1872-73	3,19	15,58	5,68	24,45	1,52	10,34	1,09	12,95	26	22	79	1,27	1,03	3,37	3,16	7,56	91	1,27	11,85	14,03	6,91	30,78	37,69	22,57	60,26	1872-73.
1873-74	2,24	15,12	3,85	21,21	1,69	8,65	1,12	11,46	30	15	29	74	1,05	3,42	3,86	8,33	90	1,19	11,04	13,13	6,18	29,53	34,71	20,16	54,87	1873-74.
1874-75	3,06	16,42	3,38	22,86	1,70	8,74	1,01	11,45	30	11	26	67	91	3,70	3,21	7,82	1,11	1,79	8,09	10,99	7,08	30,76	37,84	15,95	53,79	1874-75.
1875-76	3,08	19,81	4,36	27,25	1,88	10,38	2,88	15,14	28	28	66	1,22	1,13	3,60	3,92	8,65	1,10	1,08	14,60	16,78	7,47	35,15	42,62	26,42	69,04	1875-76.
1876-77	3,38	15,70	2,66	21,74	2,08	9,12	44	11,64	34	14	7	55	1,47	3,30	2,26	7,03	1,30	1,40	9,92	12,62	8,57	29,66	38,23	15,35	53,58	1876-77.
1877-78	3,80	19,07	3,06	25,93	2,61	10,90	47	13,98	55	22	13	90	1,35	1,85	48	3,68	1,38	1,56	8,49	11,43	9,69	33,60	43,29	12,63	55,92	1877-78.
1878-79	3,39	16,13	3,24	22,76	2,27	10,62	58	13,47	48	11	9	68	1,51	2,60	1,14	5,25	2,12	1,84	9,96	13,92	9,77	31,30	41,07	15,01	56,08	1878-79.
1879-80	2,89	15,23	1,93	20,05	2,40	8,32	63	11,35	71	21	7	99	1,30	1,91	1,30	4,51	1,84	1,46	12,40	15,70	9,14	27,13	36,27	16,33	52,60	1879-80.
1880-81	2,33	12,99	1,85	18,17	2,29	10,75	53	13,57	1,21	25	8	1,54	1,41	2,49	2,44	6,34	1,32	1,87	12,64	15,83	9,56	28,35	37,91	17,54	55,45	1880-81.
1881-82	4,54	13,46	3,15	20,20	2,98	10,96	55	14,27	1,14	36	11	1,61	1,24	2,51	2,14	5,89	1,90	1,91	13,85	17,66	10,73	29,10	39,83	19,80	59,63	1881-82.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 19th July 1881.

T. C. HOPE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 19th JULY 1881.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Good rain is again reported from the Punjab, where agricultural prospects are favourable. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh partial showers have fallen in all districts; but more rain is needed. In some Bengal districts the rainfall has been heavy, though in many it is reported to be insufficient, and transplanting operations are delayed by the dry weather. A like complaint comes from one district of Assam; but general prospects in that province and in British Burma are good. There is an improvement in Rajputana, where there has been a good deal of rain. In the Central India States, also, the monsoon is well established; and in the Central Provinces, from which general and for the most part heavy rain is reported, sowings are again retarded in some places by the continued wet. In most districts of the Bombay Presidency prospects are satisfactory. In the Southern Deccan, however, more rain is required, and in Guzerat a break would be beneficial. In Berar the rainfall of the week has been light. There is no change of importance in the Mysore State or in Coorg. General prospects are good in the latter province; they are improving in the western portion of the Mysore territory, where the rain is now said to have been sufficient; and to the east, as before, the rainfall has been partial and inadequate. There was more or less rain in all the reporting districts of the Madras Presidency; but the crops are suffering in places, and prospects do not appear to be quite so good as heretofore.

The weather has been generally seasonable in the Punjab and to the east and in the centre of the country. In parts of Northern and Southern India and of the Mysore State more rain is wanted.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(July 21st)		
Bellary ...	·09 (average of two stations).	Standing crops—wet generally good, dry are withering for want of rain; wet and dry crops being sown; harvest paddy and wheat, yield average; fever in parts.
Kurnool ...	·15 (average of two stations).	Agricultural operations retarded, and young crops suffering from want of rain; cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ..	1·23 (average of fourteen stations).	Standing crops, dry grains, cotton, and sugarcane, thriving.
Kistna ...	·80 (average one station).	Dry grains and indigo being sown; water over anicut 6·4 feet.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·27 (average of seven stations).	Water-supply diminishing; standing crops withering in most parts; harvest paddy, outturn poor; agricultural operations progressing; fever and small-pox in parts; cattle-disease more general.
Coimbatore ..	·41 (average of two stations).	Standing crops suffering from want of rain in parts; harvest of dry grains and cotton outturn about average.
Tanjore ...	.....	Crops generally good, withering in one taluk.
Madura ...	.....	Water-supply deficient; crops fading; harvest *cholum*, yield average.
Malabar ...	6·70 (average of fourteen stations).	Rainfall nearly sufficient.
Travancore ...	·90	Young paddy withering for want of rain; fever exists. *General Remarks.*—General prospects not quite satisfactory.
Bombay—(July 20th)		
Kurrachee ...	1·11; Jath, 1·37; Schwan, ·20; Sakro, 2·63.	Freshet in Gaj and Dadur talukas; river at Kotri on 18th 13¾ feet, against 16 feet 2 inches on same date last year; fever in three talukas; sore eyes in Keti-Bunder; wheat, red rice, and *bajri*—in Kurrachee 21¼, 16 and 32¼, Dadur 26, 26 and 28, Kotri 26, 30 and 44, Ghorabari 18, 28 and 42, and Sakro 15, 40 and 44 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Rain in eleven talukas, average fall 1·70.	*Kharif* operations in progress; measles and small-pox in one and fever in two talukas; locusts have made their appearance in four talukas, but no damage reported; river 13 feet 8 inches on 18th, against 16 feet 2 inches on same date last year; wheat 23, *bajri* 41, *jowari* 40, red rice 28, and white rice 18 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	5·46	Total rainfall 15·41; *bajri* seed washed away by heavy rain in some talukas, abundant fall everywhere; sowing continues; wheat 32 and *bajri* 46 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	7·70	Total rainfall 26·90; rain plentiful everywhere; *kharif* sowing in progress; *bajri* sowing in Baroda division retarded, owing to continuous rain, and young crops injured in some places; cholera continues, but in diminished scale; *bajri* 40 and rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	.....	No report received.
Nasik ...	Maximum in Igatpuri, 23·0; minimum in Malegaon, ·29.	Good rain in most talukas; sowing in progress; health good; wheat 34, *bajri* 40, and *jowari* 54 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	1·01	Total rainfall to date 42·43, being 5·27 above average; average abnormal temperature 2° warm; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind southerly on 13th, afterwards *nil*.
Poona ...	Rain general; maximum in Mawal, 15·0; minimum in Indapur, ·24.	Average prices—in Poona district, *bajri* 44 and *jowari* 65 lbs., in Poona city, *bajri* 41 and *jowari* 57 lbs.; *kharif* sowing progressing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Ahmednagar ...	Maximum in Akola, 2·24; minimum in Shrigonda, ·30.	*Kharif* sowing in progress in all talukas except Rahuri and Newasa where rain is wanted, delayed in Akola owing to excessive moisture; young crops in good condition; slight cattle-disease in Karjat Sheogaon, and Rahuri; *jowari*—maximum 108 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 66 in Kopargaon; *bajri*—Jamkhed 72, Rahuri 45 lbs. per rupee.
Sholapur ...	No rain	Total rainfall 7·60; cattle-disease in Karmala taluka; *jowari* 77 lbs. 29 tolas, and *bajri* 63 lbs. and 39 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	No rain in Navalgund, Ranibennur, and Rao talukas, and Nargund and Mundergi pettas; ·2 in Gadag; maximum in Hangal, 1·70.	Sowing progressing, but more rain urgently wanted everywhere except Hangal, Karajgi, Kalghatghi, and Kod talukas; young crops thriving; want of drinking-water in Nargund and Ranibennur; cattle-disease and ague slight in some places; rice 30, *jowari* 87, and *turdal* 37 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	Karwar 3·77; total 38·71; Kumpta 2·87; Sirsi 10·88; Halyal 1·67.	Transplanting and weeding in progress; rice plants healthy; cattle-disease subsiding; common rice in Karwar 15, district average 15 $\frac{3}{8}$ seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	5·24	Total rainfall 24·95; destruction of houses and cattle in Halar and Machhukanta by the late storm very great; *bajri* 37 and *jowari* 48 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain general, and in Guzerat break required,—in Southern Deccan more rain needed, especially in Kaladgi; sowing progressing; cholera prevalent in Guzerat and elsewhere, diminishing in Baroda.
Bengal—(July 19th)		
Chittagong ...	3·10	Weather heavy; rain from 17th July, which will improve prospects of rice, hitherto suffering from dry weather; small-pox abating; cattle-disease still reported.
Dacca ...	0·63	Early rice harvest; average standing crops promising.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	3·66	Ploughing still going on in places; transplanting of late rice continues; crop promising, except in bheels of Baraset and Basirhat; prospects of early rice and jute not good; *boro* paddy at Satkhira fair; common rice 18 to 26 seers per rupee; rivers nearly full; fever in Baripur and Canning Town.
Moorshedabad ...	1·15	Prospects of *bhadoi* good; *amun* suffering for want of rain; more rain required for transplanting; hemp and sugarcane coming on well; general health good.
Rajshahye ...	0·97	Weather hot and close, with slight rain; rain wanted for *amun* and *aus*, also for paddy and jute; transplanting of *amun* paddy stopped for want of rain; price of rice unchanged; some fever reported.
Burdwan ...	1·96	
Rungpore ...	0·62	Weather hot; prospects of crops depend on more rain; health good.
Bhágalpur ...	1·78	Rice 22 seers 11 chittacks per rupee; prospects favourable.
Purneah ...	1·18	Crops affected by drought in this month when rain should be heavy; transplanting impossible at present for want of rain; rice 28 seers per rupee; Ganges full, other rivers rather low; health fair.
Patna ...	6·44	Prospects of *bhadoi* excellent; public health good.
Durbhunga ...	Weather cloudy	Promise of rain; people anxious.
Hazaribagh ...	2·32	Weather seasonable; sowings of *bhadoi* completed, but more rain wanted for paddy; prospects continue promising; rice 20 seers per rupee; public health good.
Cuttack ...	7·72	Heavy gale at False Point on 15th; crops good.
		General Remarks.—Heavy rain in a few districts, but insufficient in many; transplanting operations retarded and young plants endangered, particularly in Bogra; *bhadoi* and sugarcane doing well; early rice and jute being reaped in places; foodgrains cheap; rivers rising; fever in some places, otherwise public health good.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (July 20th)	Benares ·6; Chandauli ·7; Gangapur ·19.	More rain required; no sickness; bazars well supplied; prices stationary.
Allahabad („ „)	Average fall of week ·15 in seven parganas, none in two.	*Kharif* sowings, save late rice, progressing, young crops withering where no rain this week; district exceptionally healthy; prices inclining to fall; wheat 18½, barley 25 $\frac{1}{16}$, gram 25 $\frac{1}{16}$, coarse cleaned rice 14¼, unhusked rice 21½, *bajra* 24, and peas 26 seers per rupee.
Gorakhpur („ „)	.....	Fair rain throughout district on 13th and 15th, but more rain needed; crops springing up well; health good; prices rising slightly.
Jhánsi („ „)	No rain in pargana Jhánsi; ·10 in Man and Moth parganas.	Sky continues cloudy; *kharif* sowings germinating well; young plants are healthy; wheat 21, gram 25½, *jowar* 28, and *bajra* 25 seers per rupee; health good.
Agra („ „)	Rain in three parganas only, from ·1 to ·11.	Standing crops doing well; ploughings and sowings still continue; more rain wanted; health good; wheat 19, gram 21, barley 23, *bajra* 21, *makka* 25 seers per rupee.
Bareilly („ „)	.....	No rain since the 14th, now wanted; state of the young *kharif* crops fair; health good; prices—wheat 19, barley 26¼, *bajra* 20, common rice 14¼, gram 18¾ seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Saharanpur (July 20th)	Average rainfall ·14	Health good; *kharif* sowings thriving; wheat $19\frac{1}{7}$, gram 20, barley 27, rice $10\frac{1}{5}$, *jowar* 16¾, *bajra* 16¾, *urd* 22¾, *makkai* 17¼, *bijhar* 20 seers per rupee.
Kumaun („ „)	.....	Sun and rain favourable for crops; health fair; cattle-diseases; prices stationary.
Moradabad („ „)	Moradabad ·25; Bilari ·8; Sambhal ·6; Hasanpur ·6; Amroha ·5; Thakurdwara ·11.	The character of the monsoon so far has been feeble and irregular; *kharif* sowings complete, except rice; variations in prices unimportant; health reports favourable, with exception of some fever in Sambhal.
Cawnpore („ „)	Cawnpore ·1; Bilhaur ·18; Shinrajpur ·1; Bhogurpur ·6; Ghatumpur ·4.	In irrigated land prospects excellent, for unirrigated crops more rain wanted; health good; prices stationary.
Farukhabad („ „)	Rainfall from ·5 to ·16.	More rain needed; health good; prices improving; wheat $18\frac{2}{32}$, barley $25\frac{6}{32}$, gram $20\frac{14}{32}$, *bajra* $25\frac{28}{32}$ seers per rupee.
Rae Bareli („ 19th)	Dalman ·2; Rae Bareli ·5; Digbijaiganj ·14; Salon ·25.	Break since 13th; rain urgently wanted to complete sowings of rice, which at present are very short in tahsils Dalman and Rae Bareli; prices fluctuating, with tendency to rise; wheat and gram 18, *mothi* 20, *kodon*, *dhan* and *sawan* 21¼, barley 22, *arhar* 23, *makai* 25 seers per rupee.
Meerut („ 20th)	Meerut ·12; Sirdhana ·16; Baqpat ·15; Mawasa ·12; Ghaziabad ·3; Hapur ·2.	Weather sultry; passing clouds, east wind; sowings nearly completed; early sown crops doing well; cholera, two cases fatal; cheapest wheat 21, gram 21, barley 29, *arhar* 25, *bajra* 19, *juar* 19 seers per rupee.
Lucknow („ „)	Sadr ·14; tahsil Malihabad ·32; Mohanlalganj ·23.	Prospects fair; more rain wanted for rice; health fair; barley $26\frac{8}{16}$ seers per rupee.
Partabgarh („ 19th)	.....	Rainfall sufficient so far for *juari* crops, but more required for *jorhan*; health good; prices steady.
Sitapur („ 20th)	·10; Biswan ·9; Sidhauli ·35; Misrik ·5.	Wind east, cloudy, heat great; prospects so far good, but more rain required now; prices steady; wheat 23, barley 30, gram 25 seers per rupee.
Fyzabad („ „)	·5 in week; average of district ·10.	Prospects excellent.
Aligarh („ „)	Showers during week from ·2 in Iglas to ·23 in Khair.	Crops healthy, but rain wanted; east wind; health good; wheat 20, barley 24, *bejhar* 23, gram 21 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Partial showers, more or less heavy, have fallen in all districts, but more rain is now everywhere needed; young crops generally healthy; prices rising slightly in Gorakhpur, Rae Bareli, and Saharanpur, elsewhere stationary; general health good.
Punjab—(19th July)		
Delhi ...	·4	Sowings for autumn crops in progress; prices tending downwards; cholera abating.
Hissar ...	1·4	Rain has been general throughout the division; prospects bright; prices almost stationary.
Umballa ...	1·9	Sowings for autumn crops still in progress.
Jullundur ...	1·36	Sowings for autumn crops in progress; prices steady.
Amritsar ...	2·9	Sowings in progress; prices steady.
Lahore ...	·6	Prospects good; prices steady.
Ferozepore ...	4·5	Ploughing and sowing for autumn crops in progress.
Siálkot ...	4·0	Prospects good; prices steady.
Ráwalpindi ...	No rain	A further rainfall would be beneficial for sowing; prices have a downward tendency.
Peshawar ...	No rain	Prospects good; prices of wheat falling.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Sowings in progress; prices fluctuating slightly.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·33	Health a[illegible], prospects good; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Reports on agricultural prospects from all districts favourable.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (July 20th)	1·71	Weather close; sowing operations much impeded by continuous rain; few cases of cholera; prices continue easy.
Jubbulpore („ „)	5·74	Rain seasonable; *kharif* sowings progressing; cholera still prevalent; prices stationary.
Saugor („ „)	·92	*Kharif* sowings nearly finished, and where germinated are doing well; cholera disappearing; prices easy.
Seoni („ „)	4·98	*Kharif* sowings continue; cholera prevalent; small-pox abated; rice 18 seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad („ „)	7·54	Sowing operations interfered with; rivers flooded; wheat 19 seers per rupee.
Raipur („ 16th)	4·96	Rice sowings finished; cattle-disease still prevalent; cholera reported.
Sambalpur („ 14th)	4·62	Weather close; rice transplanting in progress; health good.
Khandwa („ 20th)	1·23	Cloudy; prospects good; wheat 21 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rainfall general in all districts, with heavy showers in Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Raipur, and Sambalpur; *kharif* sowings continue, but are retarded in some parts by continuous rain; cholera reported from some districts, elsewhere public health good; prices easy; cattle-disease abating.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—(July 16th)		
Akyab ...	13·05	Total rainfall 75·87 inches; small-pox in one township, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease still prevalent; ploughing and sowing proceeding.
Rangoon ...	6·26	Total rainfall 46·72 inches; public health good.
Bassein ...	9·39	Total rainfall 47·57 inches; slight cholera in two townships, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease prevalent in four townships; ploughing and planting proceeding.
Prome ...	1·48	Total rainfall 23·76 inches; a few cases of cholera in Prome town and in district, otherwise public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	10·84	Total rainfall 86 inches; serious outbreak of cholera in one township, otherwise public health good; a considerable number of deaths from cattle-disease, also in same township; ploughing and sowing proceeding.
Toungoo ...	3·60	Total rainfall 33·89 inches; a few cases of small-pox, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease continues; ploughing and sowing proceeding rapidly.
		General Remarks.—Excepting in Arakan, cholera is somewhat prevalent, especially in Amherst district; some small-pox in a few places, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in some districts; ploughing and sowing proceed satisfactorily.
Assam—(July 20th)		
Gauháti ...	·47	Transplanting of *sali* rice checked for want of rain; cholera less; some cattle-disease reported from parts of district.
Sylhet ...	2·21	*Amun* doing well; early paddy being cut; *sali* transplanting has begun in places; prospects generally good.
Cachar ...	2·76	Weather warm; seven cases of cattle-disease reported from Ratigara; prospects of *dumahi* and *murali* crops good; about one-fourth of *sali* cultivation finished; price of common rice 24 5/8 seers per rupee; health good.
Dibrugarh ...	2·05	Weather cooler; very little rain last week; transplanting *sali* paddy in progress; cattle-disease still reported; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore (July 21st)	No rain.	Prices slightly easier; prospects depend on getting rain soon.
Mysore („ „)	·15	Insufficient rain; no improvement in standing crops, and prices rising slightly.
Mercara („ 20th)	4·81	In some parts transplanting of paddy has begun; more rain wanted in Kiggatnad taluk; general prospects of coffee and cardamum good; *ragi* crop thriving.
		General Remarks (regarding the Mysore State).—Partial and insufficient rain in eastern districts, but in the west it is sufficient and prospects are improving; prices are nowhere high, but show a tendency to rise.
Berar & Hyderabad—(July 20th)		
Amraoti ...	·96	Slight showers daily; cotton plants thriving; price of wheat 20 seers *juari* 36 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	·86	Weather hot and cloudy; *kharif* sowings completed.
Hyderabad ...	·16	Total rainfall 8·63; want of rain injurious to crops; *kharif* sowings continue; sickness and cattle-disease in one taluk only; prices—coarse rice 10, wheat 14, *bajra* 26, white *juari* 20, *yellow juari* 25, and gram 20 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(July 20th)		
Indore ...	4·83	Monsoon well established; health good; agricultural prospects favourable.
Morar ...	0·43	More rain needed; health good; prices stationary.
Sutna ...	1·57	Prospects favourable; cholera at Rewah.
Neemuch ...	7·06	Crops favourable; general health good.
Goona ...	1·33	Health and crops good; wheat 27 seers.
Bhopal ...	2·07	Crops favourable; health good.
Nowgong ...	1·33	Health fair; cholera abating in Punna, but fresh cases reported from Ajaigarh and Chattarpur; cattle-disease prevalent in Duta, Punna, and Baoni.
Manpur ...	2·0	Sowing of crops continues; fever prevalent.
Rajputana—		
Abu (July 20th)	26·11	Total rainfall 32·82 inches; sky still overcast; break in rain and fine weather much needed.
Sirohi („ 17th)	1·6	Total rainfall 5·8 inches; tanks nearly full; wells, health, and prospects good and seasonable.
Marwar („ 15th)	2·18	Total rainfall 3·44; only one month's water in tanks by recent rains; health good; sowings almost general; weather cloudy, prospects of more rain; prices falling slowly; locusts settled down and laid eggs through the sandy districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—*contd.*		
Meywar (July 15th)	1·90	Total rainfall 5·45 inches; tanks, wells, and health good; crops mostly sown.
Harowti („ 16th)	Deoli ·96; Kotah 1·97; Shahpura 2·76; Tonk (previous week) 7·37.	Health good; field operations in active progress.
Jhallawar („ 14th)	2·37	Weather cloudy; strong south-west wind.
Ajmere („ 20th)	2·0	Prospects excellent; several tanks breached; health good.
Jeypore („ „)	·64	Weather cloudy; health good; prices stationary.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwar (July 19th)	General rain, average 1·97.	Health good; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Prospects fair throughout.
Nepal—(July 14th)		
Katmandu ...	3·68	Weather sultry; much thunder and lightning throughout the week; agricultural prospects good.

C. L. TUPPER,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Wednesday, the 20th July, 1881.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bart., G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. Grant, C.S.I.

INDIAN EMIGRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill to amend the law relating to the Emigration of Natives of India, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, Major the Hon'ble E. Baring and the Mover. He said that when he had obtained leave to introduce the Bill, he had shortly stated the four substantial changes which it was intended to effect in the present law. The remaining amendments were for the most part in matters of detail; they were minutely specified in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and he would therefore now merely mention a few of the more important.

In the first place, for the present definition of "Magistrate" in section 85 of the existing Emigration Act,—"any person invested with the powers of a Magistrate as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure" (that was Magistrate of the first class)—the definition in Act V of 1877 (The Straits Settlements Emigration Act, 1877), which allowed of the appointment of any person as a Magistrate for the purposes of the Act, had been substituted.

In the next place the Bill specified more clearly the reasons for which emigration might be prohibited by the Government of India. Excessive mortality, and neglect to enforce in the colony the contracts made in India, and omission to furnish the Government of India with the information necessary to enable it to judge how Indian emigrants were treated, had been added to the reasons mentioned in the present Act. The Bill also defined more clearly the extraordinary power of suspending emigration which, under section 61 of the present Act, could be exercised by the Local Government on a pressing emergency; and this power had been restricted to a single case—the outbreak of plague or other epidemic disease dangerous to human life in the colony.

The last three sections of Chapter VI relating to Sub-Agents were new, and provided some much-needed clauses for the control of the local agency through which it was the practice of Emigration Agents to conduct recruiting operations. All Sub-Agents must be licensed by the Local Government; and the license, for which a fee of Rs. 30 (double that for a recruiter's license) was fixed, might be revoked on proof of misconduct. The remuneration of Sub-Agents would, like that of Emigration Agents (under the present Act), be a fixed sum, and not in the form of head-money.

Perhaps the most important details were those dealt with by Chapter VIII, regarding the attestation of agreements and registration of emigrants. In this

chapter, which corresponded with Part VI of the present Act, modifications had been introduced to provide for the agreement with the emigrant being executed before and attested by the Magistrate or the Protector; to alter the particulars required to be entered in the register; to state more clearly the reasons for which a registering officer might refuse to attest a contract; to provide for the examination of dependents as to their dependence upon the contracting emigrants and as to their willingness to accompany such emigrants; to provide for a medical examination of intending emigrants, where necessary, previous to their being registered under section 38; and, lastly, to revise the table of fees.

It was only necessary to observe, with regard to the third of these changes, that the Bill would give power, in accordance with the advice of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, to refuse attestation (in the absence of sufficient explanation) when the emigrant was a resident of a place beyond the jurisdiction of the Magistrate before whom he appeared. This, it was asserted, was a necessary precaution, as it was common for unscrupulous recruiters to convey intending emigrants long distances from their homes, to involve them in debt for maintenance during their journey, and thus to remove the temptation, and at the same time deprive them of the power, to return. It also often happened that an emigrant whose registration was refused by one Magistrate was taken before another in the next district, where it was hoped that the officer would be more compliant. Power had also been given to refuse registration of a person who, if he quitted his home, would leave his family destitute, and of a married woman without the consent of her husband.

The next point of importance was in Chapter IX, relating to the conveyance of emigrants to depôts. In that chapter a provision had been added which enabled the Magistrate to order the Emigration Agent or recruiter to pay such sum as was necessary to enable an emigrant who had been rejected before arriving at the port of embarkation, or the dependent of such emigrant, to return to his home.

Then, passing over Chapter X, in which the alterations were unimportant, we came to Chapter XI, which related to emigrant vessels. The amendments in that chapter, which corresponded with Part IX of the present Act, were slight. There were some changes in the dimensions specified in section 60. The principal differences, as compared with the present law, were, first, that the height of the accommodation for emigrants was raised from 5½ to 6 feet; secondly, that *all* children under ten, instead of only those from one to ten years of age, were counted at the rate of two to one adult; and, thirdly, that the space required for each child under ten was fixed at half that required for an adult, instead of, as now, two-thirds for children between two and ten. Those changes had been recommended by the Government of Bengal as far back as 1873, and were required chiefly to improve the accommodation for infants, among whom much mortality occasionally occurred. "Compounders, interpreters and female nurses" had been added in section 63, also in accordance with the recommendation of the Government of Bengal.

Then we came to Chapter XII, relating to embarkation and departure. Section 67 declared that "no emigrant shall embark, except with the special permission of the Protector of Emigrants, until seven days have elapsed from the date of his arrival at the depôt." This was in accordance with a recommendation made by the Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta, who considered it a precaution necessary "not only to afford the opportunity of ascertaining the freedom of emigrants from latent and communicable diseases which had distinct periods of incubation, but to give such as were ill-nourished and had been recruited in famine-stricken districts some time to rest and recover themselves after their journey, and prior to undertaking what proved in all cases a trying voyage to Indian emigrants generally."

Section 68 embodied the present views of the Government of India regarding the seasons at which embarkation should be allowed. This matter had been the subject of much discussion. The conventions allowed the French and Dutch colonies a longer period than the Act allowed the corresponding British

colonies; and, in the case of the latter, it had been represented that even the period allowed by the Act was too long, since emigrants shipped late in the season for the West Indies arrived there at a very unhealthy season of the year, and were liable to great mortality in consequence. When the provisions of the existing law were framed, the embarkation seasons were settled with reference to one point only, namely, the necessity for avoiding the stormy weather encountered in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope during the Antarctic winter; consequently no impediment was offered to the shipment of emigrants at any time of the year for colonies east of the Cape. But hurricanes prevailed in the neighbourhood of Réunion between the months of November and April; and they were also prevalent in the Fiji Islands during the same season. Moreover, the necessity for landing emigrants in their place of destination at a healthy season of the year was another consideration which made it necessary carefully to regulate the period of despatch.

In the Bill, therefore, power had been taken to enable the Governor General in Council to regulate the departure of all emigrant vessels, whether bound for places to the east or west of the Cape of Good Hope. The present limits, the 31st July to the 1st March, for places west of the Cape of Good Hope, however, had been retained as a maximum; and the provision in the present Act permitting departure for such places on an emergency up to the 1st April had been struck out. Cases of loss of emigrant vessels allowed to be despatched after the 1st March, as well as heavy mortality during such voyages, had occurred, and it was thought inexpedient to continue the concession.

The special privilege of carrying emigrants at any time of the year now enjoyed by steamers had also been done away with, as being inconsistent with the regulation of the season for departure with reference to that of arrival in the colony; but, as a concession to the superiority of such vessels over sailing vessels, the time within which they might depart for places west of the Cape of Good Hope was extended from the 1st to the 15th of March.

The chapter on offences would require, and would doubtless receive, most careful consideration in Committee. The penalties provided in the present Act, sections 72 to 75, were merely fine extending to 500 rupees. It was thought necessary by the Home Department to add imprisonment, as in the Straits Settlements Emigration Act of 1877.

Section 90 had been introduced to cover the case of unlicensed persons acting as Sub-Agents.

Section 96 (as to landing emigrants at any place other than the place for which they had shipped) was new; it had also been adopted from Act V of 1877, section 44.

Section 98 of the Bill was one that would require especial consideration; it provided for the punishment of emigrants who deserted after a contract had been duly entered into with the recruiter before a Magistrate. The proposed penalty was only a fine of Rs. 20 or the cost of getting the emigrant to the depôt, whichever was greater; and in default of payment, a month's imprisonment. The present law provided no punishment for that offence, the deserter's only liability being to a civil suit for breach of contract—a proceeding which was, of course, useless in most cases of the kind. There was no doubt that, in view of the class of men who worked as recruiters, and the many risks of deception and ill-treatment to which intending emigrants were exposed at their hands, it was necessary to guard the power to inflict a penalty for desertion in such cases most carefully. Still, cases had arisen, and might easily arise, of impudent deception on the part of persons who professed willingness to emigrate, and under such profession obtained board and lodging in the Mufassal, and free conveyance to the port of embarkation, where they deserted or refused to emigrate. To meet such cases the section had been devised, and it had been so drawn as to require the sanction of the Protector of Emigrants to every prosecution instituted under it. MR. STOKES was well aware that, in general, a mere breach of contract ought not to be an offence, and he was as averse as any one could be to making unnecessary additions to our penal law. But it must be admitted that breaches of certain contracts were proper subjects for penal legis-

lation when committed by persons from whom it was impossible to recover damages. And for such legislation there were precedents, in India, in the Penal Code, Chapter XIX, in Act XIII of 1859, for the punishment of breaches of contract by artificers, workmen and labourers, in Act IX of 1860, section 8, for the punishment of persons employed on public works who neglected or refused to perform their engagements, and in Bengal Act VII of 1873, section 92, which provided that any emigrant to Assam, Káchár, &c., whose contract had been executed and who deserted while in transit, might be punished with imprisonment for three months. In England, too, from the time of George II, it had been found necessary to give Justices of the Peace criminal jurisdiction in disputes between master and servant. He might mention 20 Geo. II, c. 19, s. 2, 6 Geo. III, c. 25, s. 4, 4 Geo. IV, c. 34, s. 3, and 30 & 31 Vic., c. 141, s. 9.

The only other point to which it now seemed necessary to call the attention of the Council was with regard to the French colonies. The special provisions as to those colonies, which were found in Part XII, sections 63—70 of the present Act, had been omitted as unnecessary, it being considered that all emigration, whether to British or foreign colonies, should be conducted on one system. He might observe that no such special provisions had been found necessary in the case of emigration to Surinam, which had been carried on under a convention with the Netherlands Government similar to that with France. The convention with France was now about to be amended, and if in its amended form it should be found to include any points requiring a deviation in matters of detail from the general procedure of the Bill, such points, together with the question of the adaptation of the Bill to emigration from French ports, could be left for consideration to the Select Committee, to which he hoped the Council would now refer the Bill.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said that he quite agreed with his hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes that section 98 of the Bill would require careful consideration, and he should like to reserve his own opinion upon it. As he had stated when the Bill was introduced, sanction to the present legislation had been given a good while ago by his predecessor, and he had not yet had an opportunity of considering the measure in detail. HIS EXCELLENCY hoped that the Committee would direct their attention, among other things, to the particular section to which Mr. Stokes had drawn attention.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Bill be published in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ASSAM AND CHITTAGONG EMIGRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law regulating emigration to the Chief Commissionership of Assam and Chittagong. He said that the subject to which the proposed legislation referred had always been considered one of very great importance by the Government of India, and perhaps he might be allowed to say that no question which came under the cognizance of that Government had received greater supervision in all its details than that which related to the transport of labourers from the inland districts of India to other places, whether by a system of inter-provincial emigration, or by a system of colonial emigration. That which he had now to bring before the Council related to the law regulating the emigration of labourers from the interior districts of India, generally from districts in Bihár and Oudh and parts of the North-Western Provinces, to the districts under the Chief Commissioner of Assam, and, as this Bill added, to Chittagong. The law which referred to the colonies was that which his hon'ble and learned friend had referred to in his recent speech. The law now in force which regulated this inland labour emigration was Act No. VII of 1873, an Act passed by the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and which received the assent of the Governor General on the 30th of December of that year. Looking back to the proceedings connected with that Act, he thought we should see that the first attempt to establish a system of free emigration was then made. By 'free emigration' he meant the

emigration of natives of India to Assam without the aid and solicitation of others, or the independent efforts of tea-planters and tea-companies to obtain labour for their estates in Assam without the direct interposition of Government. For reasons to which he need not refer here —because the whole subject had been reviewed very completely in a report by a very able and intelligent Committee in Calcutta, the results of whose labours he should have to notice at a later stage—the consideration had been forced on the Government of India that many of the restrictions which now existed as regards free emigration, and free recruitment, might well be relaxed; and that many circumstances of the present day, in connection with the improved facilities of communication between Bengal and Assam, and the growingly satisfactory condition as regards comfort and prosperity of those coolies who had emigrated to Assam, favoured the conclusion that the time had come when the interests of the employer and the employed in this matter might be best served by being left to themselves without any very minute interference from Government.

The attention of the Government of India had been directed to this and to other points of inland emigration, when, about the middle of last year (he believed in May), a memorial was received from the Indian Tea Districts Association in London, of which Sir Douglas Forsyth, who was very well known in India, was the Chairman. That memorial, which was now before him, representing directly, as it naturally would do, the interests of the large and important tea-industry in Assam, brought to notice that the continued existence of this tea-industry as one of the staple industries of India was menaced by the great and increasing difficulties and drawbacks which attended its prosecution; and among the prominent causes which affected its stability and progress, it was especially pressed upon us that

"upon an adequate supply of coolie-labour at a cost calculated to leave a fair margin of profit, hinged the entire question of the future of the tea-enterprise."

It was not, of course, upon the tea-interest alone that the Government relation to that question was bound; but to show, very briefly, the extent to which tea-culture had grown within the last thirty years, he might remind the Council that, whereas in 1850 the whole area under tea-cultivation did not reach more than about 1,000 acres, in the present year, taking in all the parts of the country where the plant was grown, it extended to more than 200,000 acres; and of that acreage the greater proportion appertained to the tea-districts to which the present labour law applied. Then, again, within the period to which he referred, the outturn of tea had increased from 250,000 lbs., or say a quarter of a million, to the respectable figure of 40,000,000 lbs. The capital invested in those districts was represented as amounting to some £15,000,000, and it was also said that there was an annual expenditure of about £2,000,000 in the maintenance of plantations and the general working of the system. What the future prospects of this industry might be, to what extent the productive area under tea-cultivation would increase, and to what point the exports of this valuable product from India would reach, it was, of course, impossible to predict; for although from the memorial it appeared that for a considerable time there had been some depression in the trade—and he was sorry to find that that depression still existed—and although a fear was entertained, from the opening out of new fields of tea-culture in Japan and Ceylon, that the general tendency might be to a permanent lowering of prices, we had the counterbalancing fact that within the last few months the markets of our Australian colonies had been opened to Indian teas, and thus the prospects of a large and extending tea-industry in India might not be so gloomy as they were sometimes represented to be. However that might be, if we had succeeded as a Government in doing something to give an impulse to this trade between India and Australia, and if we were fortunate in the endeavours being made to extend it to the United States of America, he thought we should hardly be justified in holding our hands in relieving, where we could properly do so, the difficulties which beset the tea-planting interests, established at such a large expense of time, labour and money, on the north-eastern frontier of India. What the nature of those difficulties was, he should perhaps best express if, with the permission of the

Council, he might read a very brief extract from the memorial to which he had referred. Speaking directly of Assam it said that—

"Tea-culture alone, apart from other products, is capable of almost indefinite expansion. Land and capital can be found in abundance, and the sole impediment to its continuous development is the difficulty of obtaining an adequate supply of labour on terms admitting of its profitable employment. This hindrance to progress does not arise from the inability of the industry to afford the wages necessary to render labour highly remunerative to the immigrant, but, from the excessive cost of recruitment and transport largely due, in the opinion of all tea-growers, to the stringency of the labour laws."

And they went on to say that it appeared to the Association that Act VII of 1873, the law which he proposed to amend, might with great advantage be revised generally in the direction of greater simplicity and freedom of contract. It would thus be seen that the memorialists complained of the excessive cost of recruitment and transport and of the stringency in those respects of the present labour law, and they recommended the introduction of amendments in the direction of withdrawing the present restrictions on trade, and the allowance of greater freedom of contract. One definite request which they made was that the period of contract of a labourer emigrating to Assam, which under the present law was limited to three years, should be extended to a maximum of five years. Of the correctness of a great deal recorded in that memorial the Government of India had very little doubt; for, from independent returns which we had before us, it was as a matter of fact known that the cost of recruiting was steadily increasing, and that at the present time it was very much higher than it need or ought to be. Without entering into the particulars of this fact, which were fully recorded in the papers before him, and being assured of its certainty and of the fact that the experience of later years had established beyond dispute the increased facilities in communication between Bengal and Assam, it seemed to the Government quite possible, without serious dangers or risks, to enlarge the system of free emigration into the tea-growing districts; and it was in this direction that the Government of India thought that amendments might be introduced. Under the law of 1873 as it stood, though recruiting by the private agency of the employer was recognised, certain limitations and restrictions were placed upon it—that was, upon the system by which the planters tried to obtain labour for themselves, which hindered the development of that system; and it was in that direction principally that a much less unrestricted action was possible, both as extending the operation of private enterprise in a matter in which private enterprise was chiefly concerned, and also as tending to abolish the contractor system at Calcutta and elsewhere, which, in his judgment, was one of the main causes of the delay, difficulty and expense connected with emigration to Assam.

At the time when the memorial of the Association in London came under the notice of the Government of India, he should explain that the attention of the Government had also been directed to the much larger question affecting the over-population of many parts of India by the report which Mr. Caird had submitted to the Secretary of State, at his request, upon the general question. The Government of India had been asked by the Secretary of State to submit their views on Mr. Caird's observations; and, in acknowledging that letter, while it was admitted in reply that the evil existed, it was added that every effort was being made, and had been made, to diminish its ill effects by promoting the voluntary emigration of the people from overcrowded to thinly populated tracts in India. Attempts had been made to do this in Burma by a system of Government emigration, and efforts had also been similarly directed to the settlement of certain isolated tracts in the Central Provinces; so that really it was not a question which referred to the tea-interest only, but was one which, in its general consequences, affected to a great extent the administration of the whole country. It was held that as a matter of the utmost importance to the empire generally, attention was required to simplify and facilitate the emigration of the surplus populations of crowded districts in the Gangetic Valley and Oudh to less densely populated tracts. In one direction there existed a redundant and increasing population which the land could not adequately support or employ, and in another an abundance of uncleared but fertile soil with a bounteous and regular rainfall, ready to receive, and

capable of maintaining, a large population; so that every inducement prevailed to start and promote a steady flow of emigration from one part of the country to another. It was in the knowledge of all those facts, which the memorialists represented as affecting the particular interests of Assam, and of the general question raised by the report of Mr. Caird, that the Government of India decided, in communication with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Chief Commissioner of Assam, to refer the whole question to the consideration of a Committee. After some correspondence it was decided that the general and larger subject should be withdrawn from the cognisance of the Committee, and, as the more pressing enquiry related to emigration to the tea-districts, their attention should be directed to that measure especially. The Committee was presided over by Mr. A. Mackenzie, the able Secretary of the Bengal Government, and with him were associated not only official members under each of those administrations especially conversant with the details of emigration, but members of the mercantile community of Calcutta and of the tea-planting interest in Assam.

The Committee having reviewed the whole question in all its details have submitted through the Local Government the report which he now held in his hand.

It was upon that report that measures were now proposed to be taken for the introduction of a law to amend that which was now in force. Of the detailed recommendations of the Committee on the subject of the Bill, this was not the time to speak, but he might mention the general points upon which the Committee considered that an amendment of the present law was desirable. They said :—

"From the official and other papers laid before us, and from our own personal knowledge of the subject, we find that the present 'Labour Districts Emigration Act' is defective in respect chiefly of the points numbered I to IV below :—

"I—In that it does not afford sufficient encouragement to free emigration.

"II—In that it imposes unnecessary restrictions upon sardárí recruiting.

"III—In that it fails to provide for the enforcement of contracts made otherwise than under the provisions of the Act itself, even in the case of imported labourers.

"IV—In respect of the remedies provided for employers in the event of the unlawful absence, idleness or desertion of their contract labourers."

It would thus be seen that the investigations of the Committee extended over the whole scope of the present emigration law; and if the Council had followed him in his statement, he thought it would be accepted that a clear necessity had arisen for fresh legislation. If permission was given to him to-day to introduce the Bill of which he had given notice, when the draft of the measure was before the Council, he would take the opportunity of pointing out its most salient points, and the necessity which existed, in his judgment, for changes in the present law. He would only now say that very few modifications of principle at any rate had been introduced upon the recommendations of the Committee in Calcutta, but that the Government was still concerned rather in contending jealously for two points: those were, that, in the first recruitment of the labourer for a distant employment he should understand clearly the nature of his engagement, for after all these labourers were credulous, ignorant and simple beings; and, secondly, that in cordially promoting, as far as possible, the system of free emigration, it was desirable to protect the labourer for at least the first few years of his residence in Assam, because it would be to him a strange and a new country.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 3rd August, 1881.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Officiating Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

SIMLA;
The 20th July, 1881.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 31.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 30th July 1881.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Ripon will probably hold a Drawing Room at Government House, Calcutta, early in December next.

The exact date will be notified hereafter.

By Command,

GEO. S. WHITE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th July, 1881.

No. 22.—The following Statutes are published for general information:—

44 & 45 VIC., CAP. 3.

An Act to further improve the Administration of Justice in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

[*17th February 1881.*]

Whereas it is expedient that further provision should be made for the administration of justice in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Lords Justices of Appeal to be members of Judicial Committee.

1. Every person holding or who has held in England the office of a Lord Justice of Appeal shall, if a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council in England, be a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Judicial Committee Act, 1881.

44 & 45 VIC., CAP. 9.

An Act to provide during twelve months for the Discipline and Regulation of the Army.

[*8th April 1881.*]

Whereas the raising or keeping a standing army within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in time of peace, unless it be with the consent of Parliament, is against law:

And whereas it is adjudged necessary by Her Majesty, and this present Parliament, that a body of forces should be continued for the safety of the United Kingdom, and the defence of the possessions of Her Majesty's Crown, and that the whole number of such forces should consist of one hundred and thirty-four thousand and sixty men, including those to be employed at the depôts in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the training of recruits for service at home and abroad, but exclusive of the numbers actually serving within Her Majesty's Indian possessions:

And whereas it is also judged necessary for the safety of the United Kingdom, and the defence of the possessions of this realm, that a body of Royal Marine forces should be employed in Her Majesty's fleet and naval service, under the direction of the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, or the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral aforesaid:

And whereas the said marine forces may frequently be quartered or be on shore, or sent to do duty or be on board transport ships or merchant ships or vessels, or ships or vessels of Her Majesty, or other ships or vessels, or they may be under other circumstances in which they will not be subject to the laws relating to the Government of Her Majesty's forces by sea:

And whereas no man can be forejudged of life or limb, or subjected in time of peace to any kind of punishment within this realm by martial law, or in any other manner than by the judgment of his peers, and according to the known and established laws of this realm; yet nevertheless it being requisite, for the retaining all the before-mentioned forces, and other persons subject to military law, in their duty, that an exact discipline be observed, and that persons belonging to the said forces who mutiny or stir up sedition, or desert Her Majesty's service, or are guilty of crimes and offences to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, be brought to a more exemplary and speedy punishment than the usual forms of the law will allow:

And whereas the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, will expire—

(*a*) in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, on the thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one; and

(*b*) elsewhere in Europe, inclusive of Malta, also in the West Indies and America, on the thirty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one; and

(*c*) elsewhere, whether within or without Her Majesty's dominions, on the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Army Discipline and Regulation (Annual) Act, 1881.

Army Discipline and Regulation Act (42 & 43 Vic., c. 33) to be in force for specified times.

2. The Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, shall be and remain in force during the periods hereinafter mentioned, and no longer, unless otherwise provided by Parliament; that is to say,

(1) within the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, from the thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one to the thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, both inclusive; and

(2) elsewhere in Europe, inclusive of Malta, also in the West Indies and America, from the thirty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one to the thirty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, both inclusive; and

(3) elsewhere, whether within or without Her Majesty's dominions, from the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one to the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, both inclusive;

and the day from which the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, is continued in any place by this Act is in relation to that place referred to in this Act as the commencement of this Act.

The Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, while in force shall apply to persons subject to military law, whether within or without Her Majesty's dominions.

A person subject to military law shall not be exempted from the provisions of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, by reason only that the number of the forces for the time being in the service of Her Majesty, exclusive of the marine forces, is either greater or less than the number hereinbefore mentioned.

Prices in respect of billeting.

3. There shall be paid to the keeper of a victualling house for the accommodation provided by him in pursuance of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, the prices specified in the schedule to this Act.

AMENDMENTS OF ARMY DISCIPLINE AND REGULATION ACT, 1879.

Summary punishment.

4. (1) On and after the commencement of this Act, where a soldier on active service is guilty of an aggravated offence of drunkenness, or of an offence of disgraceful conduct, or of any offence punishable with death or penal servitude, it shall be lawful for a court-martial to award for that offence such summary punishment other than flogging as may be directed by rules to be made from time to time by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; and such summary punishment shall be of the character of personal restraint or of hard labour, but shall not be of a nature to cause injury to life or limb, and shall not be inflicted where the confirming officer is of

opinion that imprisonment can with due regard to the public service be carried into execution.

(2) The said summary punishment shall not be inflicted upon a non-commissioned officer, or upon a reduced non-commissioned officer, for any offence committed while holding the rank of non-commissioned officer.

(3) "An aggravated offence of drunkenness" for the purposes of this section means drunkenness committed on the march or otherwise on duty, or after the offender was warned for duty, or when by reason of the drunkenness the offender was found unfit for duty; and notwithstanding anything contained in the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, it shall not be incumbent on the commanding officer to deal summarily with such aggravated offence of drunkenness.

(4) "An offence of disgraceful conduct" for the purposes of this section means any offence specified in section eighteen of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879.

(5) For the purpose of commutation of punishment the summary punishment abovementioned shall be deemed to stand in the scale of punishments next below penal servitude.

(6) Any punishment which may, in pursuance of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, be awarded in addition to imprisonment, may also be awarded in addition to a summary punishment under this section.

Summary court-martial.

5. (1) Where a person subject to military law and being on active service with any body of forces is charged, on and after the commencement of this Act, with an offence against the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, a summary court-martial may be convened and shall have jurisdiction to try such offence, if the officer convening the Court is of opinion that an ordinary court-martial cannot, having due regard to the public service, be convened to try such offence.

(2) A summary court-martial shall be convened and constituted, and the members and witnesses sworn, and its proceedings conducted, and its finding and sentence confirmed in such manner as may be provided by this section and rules from time to time made in pursuance of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, as amended by this Act; and sections fifty to fifty-four (both inclusive) of that Act shall not apply to such court-martial: provided that—

(a) A summary court-martial shall consist of not less than three officers, unless the officer convening the same is of opinion that three officers are not available, having due regard to the public service, in which case the court-martial may consist of two officers; and

(b) Where a summary court-martial consists of less than three officers, the sentence shall not exceed such summary punishment as is allowed by this Act, or imprisonment; and

(c) A sentence of death or penal servitude awarded by a summary court-martial shall not be carried into effect unless and until it has been confirmed by the general or field officer commanding the force with which the prisoner is present at the date of his sentence.

Abolition of corporal punishment.

6. On and after the commencement of this Act, there shall be repealed so much of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, as prescribes corporal punishment for offences committed by persons subject to military law and convicted of such offences by court-martial; also so much of section seventy-two of the said Act as relates to field general courts-martial, without prejudice to anything done or suffered in pursuance of the said section, and the finding and sentence of any such court held before the commencement of this Act may be confirmed and carried into effect after such commencement.

Rules made in pursuance of this Act to be laid before Parliament.

7. All rules made in pursuance of this Act shall be laid before Parliament as soon as practicable after they are made, if Parliament be then sitting, and if Parliament be not then sitting, as soon as practicable after the beginning of the then next session of Parliament.

SCHEDULE.

Accommodation to be provided.	Maximum price.
Lodging and attendance for soldier where hot meal furnished.	Two pence half-penny per night.
Hot meal as specified in Part I of the second Schedule to the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879.	One shilling and one penny half-penny each.
Where no hot meal furnished, lodging and attendance, and candles, vinegar, salt, and the use of fire, and the necessary utensils for dressing and eating his meat.	Four pence per day.
Ten pounds of oats, twelve pounds of hay, and eight pounds of straw per day for each horse.	One shilling and nine pence per day.
Lodging and attendance for officer ...	Two shillings per night.

NOTE.—An officer shall pay for his food.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MEDICAL.

Simla, the 27th July 1881.

No. 379.—Surgeon T. Hume, M.B., Civil Surgeon of Akola, to be Civil Surgeon of Amraoti, *vice* Surgeon Little.

The 29th July 1881.

No. 381.—*Appointment.*—Surgeon Shibrám Borah, M.B., to be Civil Surgeon of Kohima, in Assam, which has been constituted a second class civil station as a temporary measure.

POLICE.

The 27th July 1881.

No. 213.—The services of Mr. J. T. Rivett-Carnac, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 29th July 1881.

No. 107.—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has appointed Mr. F. J. Fergusson, Barrister-at-Law, to be Registrar of the Archdeaconry of Calcutta, with effect from the 1st July 1881, or subsequent date on which he may take charge of the duties of the office.

PATENTS.

The 25th July 1881.

No. 551.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 4 of 1881.—William Henry McNary, of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, United States of America, but temporarily of Holborn Viaduct, in the City of London, for improvements in circular knitting machinery.

No. 5 of 1881.—William Henry McNary, of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, United States of America, but temporarily of Holborn Viaduct, in the City of London, for improvements in machinery for knitting piece and fashioned goods.

No. 33 of 1881.—Hermann Hirsch, Civil Engineer, of Great Saint Helens, in the County of Middlesex, Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for improvements in the shaping and constructing of hulls of vessels, propellers, rudders, and other bodies which have to act in, or to be acted upon by, water.

No. 37 of 1881.—Reinhold Ruckert, Miller and Engineer to Messrs. Dickmann, Barckhausen and Company, Bassein, for cleaning and cooling the stone spindles of a rice-mill during the working of the mill.

No. 47 of 1881.—Ralph Smith Jennings, of the City of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland and United States of America, for improvements in means for packing cotton, rice, coffee, and other articles, and in the material employed therefor.

No. 48 of 1881.—Nicolaus August Otto, of Deutz on the Rhine, in the German Empire, Engineer, for improvements in gasmotor engines.

No. 62 of 1881.—Christian Heingerling, of Frankfort on the Main in the Empire of Germany, Doctor of Philosophy, for improvements in converting skins or hides into leather.

No. 66 of 1881.—Peter Tyrer, of No. 425, King Street, Melbourne, in the British Colony of Victoria, Engine Driver, for improved contrivances for arresting and extinguishing sparks from steam engines.

No. 68 of 1881.—John Lamont, of Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, North Britain, Merchant, for improvements in stoppers for bottles for containing aërated or gaseous liquids.

No. 71 of 1881.—Nicolas Emile Reynier, of Paris, in the Republic of France, for improvements in the treatment of ores and compounds containing metals for the separation of the metals therefrom, and the production of electricity, and in the apparatus employed therein, and the mode or means of regenerating the agents employed in such treatment.

No. 73 of 1881.—Louis Thenot, of Paris, in the Department of the Seine and Republic of France, Doctor of Medicine, for improvements in the treatment of quartz, auriferous sand and soil, and argentiferous and other ores which may undergo amalgamation, and improved apparatus in connection therewith.

C. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 28th July 1881.

No. 29.—Doctor O. Feistmantel, Palæontologist, Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months under Section 71, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 20th proximo, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

GENERAL.

The 26th July 1881.

No. 27.—In supersession of the Notification issued from the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 66, dated the 25th February 1881, it is notified that Mr. C. L. Tupper, Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India in that Department, was granted privilege leave for thirty days, with effect from the 28th February last.

C. L. TUPPER,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 29th July 1881.

No. 206*G.-P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the Raja of Vizianagram the title of "Maharaja," as a personal distinction.

No. 208*G.-P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Moung Shway Go, Honorary Assistant Superintendent of Police in British Burma, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 211*G.-P.*—With reference to Notification No. 132G.-P., dated the 5th May 1881, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Adolph Philippi as Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bassein during the absence of Mr. G. Buhmeyer has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 214*G.-P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Georges Biardet d'Aunet as Vice-Consul for France at Aden.

No. 217*G.-P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. G. W. Deane as in charge of the Consular Agency for Italy at Madras during the absence of Mr. T. Croysdale.

No. 587*I.-P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that His Highness the Maharao of Kotah has decided to abolish transit duties levied within the State on all goods save opium and other intoxicating drugs, with effect from the 1st August 1881.

GENERAL.

The 27th July 1881.

No. 1415*G.-G.*—Colonel J. D. Hall, Commandant, Bhopal Battalion, held charge of the office of Political Agent, Bhopal, from the forenoon of the 30th May to the afternoon of the 7th June 1881, in addition to his own duties.

No. 1417*G.-G.*—Captain J. Humfrey, Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Superintendent, Palanpur, is appointed to be *ex-officio* Assistant to the Governor General's Agent at Baroda.

The 29th July 1881.

No. 1432*G.-G.*—The following appointments are made in the Berar Commission :—

Lieutenant P. J. Melvill, Officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Regiment, Native Infantry, to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.

Mahomed Nizam-ud-din Hasan Khan, B.A., B.L., a Pleader of the High Court at Lucknow, to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.

No. 1435*G.-G.*—Mr. J. Sladen, C.S., is appointed to officiate as Governor General's Agent at Benares, with effect from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on deputation of Mr. C. A Daniell, C.S., or until further orders.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th July 1881.

No. 1974.—Mr. Adam Anthony, having been appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Punjab, and Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Issue of State Paper Currency at Lahore, in consequence of the absence on privilege leave of Mr. T. W. Rawlins, B.C.S., received charge of those offices after noon on the 21st July 1881.

No. 1975.—Mr. H. G. Cowie resumed charge of the offices of Comptroller, Central Provinces, and Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Issue of State Paper Currency at Nagpur before noon on the 15th July 1881.

No. 2017.—Mr. R. E. Hamilton, having been appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, received charge of that office before noon on the 22nd July 1881.

No. 2043.—The following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department are published for general information :—

CODES OF THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

DEFINITIONS.

Pages IV and V.

In AVERAGE SALARY *add the following to clause (III) after* "Home Treasury" *in the second place :—*

"For non-gazetted officers whose salary is not less than Rs. 300, the minimum of 'Half Average Salary' is Rs. 150, and of 'One-Quarter Average Salary' Rs. 75 a month."

No. 2057.

C. P. C.

PAGE 62.

Section 117, Rule 4.

Add to this Rule after the word "Servant"—"if he is invalided on account of incapacity for further service, due to old age or natural decay from advancing years *(see Note under Section (109))*."

No. 2070.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read the following papers regarding the supply of stores required for the public service :—

Financial Resolution No. 3574, dated 3rd November 1880.
" " " 953, " 10th June 1881.
" Circular " 220, " 28th April "
" " " 621, " 14th May "

Read also the following letters from the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces :—

No. 1680—94, dated 12th May 1881,
" 2412—125, " 1st July "

RESOLUTION.—It appears that for the public service in the Central Provinces no European stores were indented for from England during the last two years, the articles required having been procured locally. In future the orders contained in the Resolution of the 10th ultimo cited above should be carried out in the Central Provinces as elsewhere.

2. In pursuance of the policy of the Government of India that it is expedient to encourage Indian industries, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following articles shall in future be procured of *bonâ fide* Indian manufacture wherever possible, and when they can be supplied at rates not higher than imported goods of the same quality can be obtained.

3. *Pasteboards.*—Over Rs. 1,000 worth was bought during the last two years. These should be obtained either from the Girgaum (Bombay) or the Bally Paper Mills, or elsewhere, according to cheapness and convenience of supply.

4. *Turkey Red Cloth.*—Over Rs. 13,000 worth was bought during the last two years, and there is a large yearly demand for this cloth in the Central Provinces and in other local Administrations. It is understood to be largely used for turbans for the Police. There will probably be no difficulty in having the cloth woven in the Indian mills, and dyed either with imported madder or with Indian dye-stuffs, such as ál (*Morinda tinctoria* and *M. citrifolia*), which is common over Northern India. Should difficulties in obtaining a suitable red present themselves at the outset, the Indian dyes of other colours are excellent and equally suitable for the purposes of Government. The Chief Commissioner should give public notice of his requirements in respect of this cloth and of the price hitherto paid for it, and invite tenders for their supply within those limits for a term of years not exceeding five.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council desires that a similar course may be followed by all Local Governments and Administrations requiring cloth, and that the purchase of the imported article may be henceforward discontinued.

5. *Brass rules for printing; Iron tanks and pipes.*—These can be made by local manufacturers in Bombay and elsewhere, and should be obtained, whenever required, by private reference or public tender.

6. *Spirits of wine and rum.*—These are largely manufactured of good quality in India, *e.g.*, at the distilleries at Shajahanpur, Simla, Cossipur (Calcutta), and Aska (Ganjam), and should not henceforward be indented for from England or purchased of English manufacture in the local market.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, and to the other local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, with the request that the instructions here given may be carefully carried out.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

No. 2092.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870, the Governor General in Council has remitted the fees payable in respect of the documents specified in the first or second schedule to the said Court Fees Act annexed in the case of suits for the redemption of mortgaged property when the plaintiff, or, where there are several plaintiffs, any one of the plaintiffs, is an agriculturist, and when such suits are instituted within the districts of the Bombay Presidency in which the Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act is in force.

T. C. HOPE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 29th July, 1881.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 412.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Second-Lieutenant Percy Maxwell Carpendale, 2nd Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—30th May, 1880.

Second-Lieutenant Carpendale will take rank as Lieutenant from the 30th May, 1880.

No. 413.—MILITARY SECRETARIAT—

Lieutenant-Colonel O. R. Newmarch, S.C., Accountant General, Military Department, to be also Deputy Secretary *ex-officio* to the Government of India in the Military Department, Accounts Branch.

No. 414.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be a Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service:—

Surgeon Philip de Conceiçao. Arrived at Bombay, 5th April, 1881.

No. 415.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Northern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. William Hackett Chase to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Second-Lieutenant J. P. De Vine, resigned.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 416.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major W. Hopkinson, General List, Infantry, Cantonment Magistrate, 1st class, and Judge, Small Cause Court, Barrackpore, (p. a.) for one year and 61 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant J. G. Morris, S.C., (m. c.) for one year and 182 days,—one year under rule I, and the remaining period under rule VI of the regulations of 1875, with effect from the 24th March, 1881.

Surgeon-Major G. Hutcheson, M.D., (u. p. a.) for 182 days, under rule XI of the regulations of 1868.

No. 417.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Major G. S. Hills, S.C., (p. a.) for two months.

Captain R. K. Ridgeway, V.C., S.C., (p. a.) for six months.

HONORARY DISTINCTIONS.

No. 418.—The Most Hon'ble the Governor General in Council announces that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to permit the following corps to bear upon their standards, colors or appointments the words specified below, in commemoration of their gallant conduct during the recent campaigns in Afghanistan:—

"AFGHANISTAN, 1878-79,"—for the operations in Afghanistan, generally, during the first campaign of the late war.

"AFGHANISTAN, 1879-80,"—for the operations in Afghanistan, generally, during the second campaign of the late war.

"AFGHANISTAN, 1878-80,"—for the operations in Afghanistan, generally, during both campaigns.

"ALI MUSJID,"—for the capture of the Fort of Ali Musjid, on the 21st and 22nd November, 1878.

"PEIWAR KOTAL,"—for the forcing of the Peiwar Kotal, on the 2nd December, 1878.

"CHARASIA,"—for the action of Charasia, on the 6th October, 1879.

"KABUL, 1879,"—for the operations at, and in the vicinity of, Kabul, from the 10th to the 24th December, 1879, inclusive of the operations of the force which arrived at Kabul under the command of Brigadier-General C. J. S. Gough, C.B., V.C., on the 24th December, 1879.

"AHMED KHEL,"—for the battle of Ahmed Khel, on the 19th April, 1880.

"KANDAHAR, 1880,"—for the battle of Kandahar on the 1st September, 1880.

No. 1 (Kohat) Punjab Mountain Battery	"Peiwar Kotal"—"Kabul, 1879"—"Afghanistan, 1878-80."
No. 2 (Derajat) Punjab Mountain Battery	"Charasia"—"Kabul, 1879"—"Kandahar, 1880"—"Afghanistan, 1878-80."
No. 3 (Peshawar) Punjab Mountain Battery	"Afghanistan, 1878-79."
No. 4 (Hazara) Punjab Mountain Battery	"Ali Musjid"—"Kabul, 1879"—"Afghanistan, 1878-80."
No. 2 Bombay Mountain Battery	"Afghanistan, 1878-80."
Bengal Sappers and Miners	"Ali Musjid"—"Charasia"—"Kabul, 1879"—"Ahmed Khel"—"Afghanistan, 1878-80."
The Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners	"Afghanistan, 1878-80."
Bombay Sappers and Miners	"Afghanistan, 1878-80."
1st Bengal Cavalry	"Afghanistan, 1879-80."
3rd Bengal Cavalry	"Kandahar, 1880"—"Afghanistan, 1879-80."
4th Bengal Cavalry	"Afghanistan, 1879-80."
5th Bengal Cavalry	"Afghanistan, 1879-80."
8th Bengal Cavalry	"Afghanistan, 1878-80."
10th (the Duke of Cambridge's Own) Bengal Lancers	"Afghanistan, 1878-80."

11th (the Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers	"Ali Musjid"—Afghanistan, 1878-79."
12th Bengal Cavalry	"Peiwar Kotal" — "Charasia" — "Kabul, 1879"—"Afghanistan, 1878-80."
13th Bengal Lancers	"Afghanistan, 1878-80."
14th Bengal Lancers	"Charasia"—"Kabul, 1879"—"Afghanistan, 1878-80."
15th Bengal Cavalry	"Afghanistan, 1878-80."
17th Bengal Cavalry	"Afghanistan, 1879-80."
18th Bengal Cavalry	"Afghanistan, 1879-80."
19th Bengal Lancers	"Ahmed Khel"—"Afghanistan, 1878-80."
1st Punjab Cavalry	"Ahmed Khel"—"Afghanistan, 1878-80."
2nd Punjab Cavalry	"Ahmed Khel"—"Afghanistan, 1878-80."
3rd Punjab Cavalry	"Kandahar, 1880"—"Afghanistan, 1879-80."
5th Punjab Cavalry	"Charasia"—"Kabul, 1879"—"Afghanistan, 1878-80."
1st Central India Horse	"Kandahar, 1880"—"Afghanistan, 1879-80."
2nd Central India Horse	"Kandahar, 1880"—"Afghanistan, 1879-80."
1st Madras Light Cavalry	"Afghanistan, 1879-80."
2nd Bombay Light Cavalry	Afghanistan, 1879-80."
3rd (the Queen's Own) Bombay Light Cavalry	"Kandahar, 1880"—"Afghanistan, 1879-80."
Poona Horse	"Kandahar, 1880"—"Afghanistan, 1879-80."
2nd Sind Horse	"Afghanistan, 1879-80."
3rd Sind Horse	"Kandahar, 1880"—"Afghanistan, 1878-80."
2nd (the Queen's Own) Bengal Native (Light) Infantry	"Afghanistan, 1879-80."
3rd Bengal Native Infantry	"Afghanistan, 1879-80."
4th Bengal Native Infantry	"Afghanistan, 1879-80."
5th Bengal Native (Light) Infantry	"Afghanistan, 1879-80."
6th Bengal Native (Light) Infantry	"Ali Musjid"—"Afghanistan, 1878-79."
8th Bengal Native Infantry	"Afghanistan, 1879-80."
9th Bengal Native Infantry	"Afghanistan, 1879-80."
11th Bengal Native Infantry	"Afghanistan, 1879-80."
12th Bengal Native Infantry	Afghanistan, 1878-79."
13th Bengal Native Infantry	"Afghanistan, 1879-80."
14th Bengal Native Infantry	"Ali Musjid"—"Afghanistan, 1878-79."
15th Bengal Native Infantry	"Ahmed Khel"—"Kandahar, 1880"—"Afghanistan, 1878-80."
16th Bengal Native Infantry	"Afghanistan, 1879-80."
17th Bengal Native Infantry	"Afghanistan, 1879-80."
19th Bengal Native Infantry	"Ahmed Khel"—"Afghanistan, 1878-80."
20th Bengal Native Infantry	"Ali Musjid"—"Afghanistan, 1878-80."
21st Bengal Native Infantry	"Afghanistan, 1878-80."
22nd Bengal Native Infantry	"Afghanistan, 1879-80."
23rd Bengal Native Infantry (Pioneers)	"Peiwar Kotal" — "Charasia" — "Kabul, 1879"—"Kandahar, 1880"—Afghanistan, 1878-80."
24th Bengal Native Infantry	"Kandahar, 1880"—"Afghanistan, 1878-80."
25th Bengal Native Infantry	"Ahmed Khel"—"Kandahar, 1880"—"Afghanistan, 1878-80."
26th Bengal Native Infantry	"Afghanistan, 1878-79."
27th Bengal Native Infantry	"Ali Musjid"—"Afghanistan, 1878-80."
28th Bengal Native Infantry	"Charasia"—"Kabul, 1879"—"Afghanistan, 1878-80."
29th Bengal Native Infantry	"Peiwar Kotal"—"Afghanistan, 1878-80."
30th Bengal Native Infantry	"Afghanistan, 1879-80."
31st Bengal Native Infantry	"Afghanistan, 1879-80."
82nd Bengal Native Infantry (Pioneers)	"Afghanistan, 1878-80."
39th Bengal Native Infantry	"Afghanistan, 1878-80."
41st Bengal Native Infantry	"Afghanistan, 1879-80."
45th Bengal Native Infantry	"Ali Musjid"—"Afghanistan, 1878-80."
1st Goorkha Regiment (Light Infantry)	"Afghanistan, 1878-80."
2nd (the Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkha Regiment	"Kabul, 1879"—"Kandahar, 1880"—Afghanistan, 1878-80."
3rd Goorkha Regiment	"Ahmed Khel"—"Afghanistan, 1878-80."
4th Goorkha Regiment	"Ali Musjid"—"Kabul, 1879"—"Kandahar, 1880"—"Afghanistan, 1878-80."
5th Goorkha Regiment	"Peiwar Kotal"—"Charasia"—Kabul, 1879" — "Kandahar, 1880" — "Afghanistan, 1878-80."
The Queen's Own Corps of Guides	"Ali Musjid" — "Kabul, 1879" — "Afghanistan, 1878-80."
1st Sikh Infantry	"Ali Musjid"—"Afghanistan, 1878-79."

2nd Sikh Infantry	... "Ahmed Khel" — "Kandahar, 1880" —Afghanistan, 1878-80."
3rd Sikh Infantry	... "Kabul, 1879" — "Kandahar, 1880" — "Afghanistan, 1879-80."
1st Punjab Infantry	... "Afghanistan, 1878-79."
2nd Punjab Infantry	... "Peiwar Kotal"—"Afghanistan, 1878-79."
4th Punjab Infantry	... "Afghanistan, 1879-80."
5th Punjab Infantry	... "Peiwar Kotal" — "Charasia" — "Kabul, 1879"—"Afghanistan, 1878-80."
Bhopal Battalion	... "Afghanistan, 1878-79."
Infantry of the Deoli Irregular Force	... "Afghanistan, 1879-80."
Mhairwara Battalion	... "Afghanistan, 1878-79."
1st Madras Native Infantry	... "Afghanistan, 1879-80."
4th Madras Native Infantry	... "Afghanistan, 1879-80."
15th Madras Native Infantry	... "Afghanistan, 1879-80."
21st Madras Native Infantry	... "Afghanistan, 1878-80."
30th Madras Native Infantry	... "Afghanistan, 1878-80."
1st Bombay Native Infantry (Grenadiers)	... "Kandahar, 1880"—"Afghanistan, 1878-80."
4th Bombay Native Infantry (Rifle Corps)	... "Kandahar, 1880"—"Afghanistan, 1879-80."
5th Bombay Native (Light) Infantry	... "Afghanistan, 1879-80."
8th Bombay Native Infantry	... "Afghanistan, 1879-80."
9th Bombay Native Infantry	... "Afghanistan, 1879-80."
10th Bombay Native (Light) Infantry	... "Afghanistan, 1879-80."
13th Bombay Native Infantry	... "Afghanistan, 1879-80."
15th Bombay Native Infantry	... "Afghanistan, 1879-80."
16th Bombay Native Infantry	... "Afghanistan, 1879-80."
19th Bombay Native Infantry	... "Kandahar, 1880"—"Afghanistan, 1878-80."
23rd Bombay Native (Light) Infantry	... "Afghanistan, 1879-80."
24th Bombay Native Infantry	... "Afghanistan, 1879-80."
27th Bombay Native (Light) Infantry	... "Afghanistan, 1879-80."
28th Bombay Native Infantry	... "Kandahar, 1880"—"Afghanistan, 1879-80."
29th Bombay Native Infantry	... "Kandahar, 1880"—"Afghanistan, 1878-80."
30th Bombay Native Infantry	... "Afghanistan, 1878-80."

PROMOTIONS.

No. 419.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Reginald Colvil William Mitford,—25th July, 1881.

To be Major.

Captain Horace Howell,—26th July, 1881.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Major.

Captain (Brevet Major) Frederick Schomberg Carr, General List, Infantry,—26th July, 1881.

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Thomas Moore, V.C., Bombay S. C.,—29th July, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cecil D'Urban La Touche, Bombay S. C.,—29th July 1881.

No. 420.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The Christian name of Senior Apothecary Tanney is *Edmund*, and not as stated in G. G. O. No. 281 of 1881.

No. 421.—NATIVE ARMY—

14th (The Ferozepore) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Meer Aslam, to be Subadar, *vice* Suppah Singh, invalided,—1st May, 1881.

Jemadar Maun Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Deedar Singh, deceased,—21st May, 1881.

Havildar Suppah Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Meer Aslam, promoted,—1st May, 1881.

Havildar Kaisrah Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Maun Singh, promoted,—21st May, 1881.

16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Subadar Buldeo Pattuck, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Jodh Sing, deceased; Jemadar Dabeedeen Misser, to be Subadar, *vice* Jodh Sing, deceased; Havildar Gourisankar Agnhotri, to be Jemadar, *vice* Dabeedeen Misser, promoted,—25th March, 1881.

24th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Havildar Ram Dass, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bysaka Sing, invalided,—1st May, 1881.

28th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Gholamee Khan, to be Subadar, *vice* Ellahee Bux, invalided; Havildar Lall Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Surrum Singh, invalided; Havildar Shere Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sheikh Jooahir, invalided; Havildar Hackim Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Gholamee Khan, promoted,—1st May, 1881.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 29th July, 1881.

No. 26.—The services of Mr. G. W. Goodwin, Assistant Engineer, 1st class, are dispensed with.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th July 1881.

No. 250.—Mr. C. J. Cole, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the establishment under the Director General of Railways to that under the Government of Bengal in the Railway Branch.

The 26th July 1881.

No. 251.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following officiating promotions, with effect from the dates specified :—

From 5th July 1881.

Mr. R. Tyndall, Superintending Engineer, Class II, to Class I.

Major C. W. I. Harrison, R.E., Temporary Superintending Engineer, Class III, to Class II.

From 18th July 1881.

Mr. W. H. Parker, Superintending Engineer, Class II, to Class I.

Mr. R. H. Rhind, Temporary Superintending Engineer, Class III, to Class II.

Mr. F. B. Walker, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, to Superintending Engineer, Class III.

No. 252.—Captain M. C. Brackenbury, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is appointed an Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, and is posted to Lahore.

The 28th July 1881.

No. 254.—The following reversions are ordered, with effect from the 11th July 1881 :—

Major-General H. W. Gulliver, R.E., Chief Engineer, Class I, temporary rank, to Chief Engineer, Class II.

Colonel J. O. Mayne, R.E., Chief Engineer, Class II, temporary rank, to Chief Engineer, Class III.

No. 256.—The following temporary promotion is made in the Barrack Department establishment of the Military Works Branch, with effect from the 7th May 1881 :—

From Barrack Master, 2nd Class, to Barrack Master, 1st Class.

Honorary Lieutenant J. Murray.

The 29th July 1881.

No. 257.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel J. G. Medley, R.E., or until further orders.

Major T. F. Dowden, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class (temporary rank), is appointed to officiate for Colonel Pemberton during his absence, or until further orders.

This cancels the portion of Public Works Department Notification No. 200, dated 26th May 1881, which relates to Major H. Doveton, R.E.

No. 258.—Mr. F. L. Dibblee, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Engineer-in-Chief, Delhi-Ferozepore Railway Survey, is granted three months' special leave under Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 854-68R.E. of the 11th November 1880, with effect from the 1st August 1881.

Major C. E. Shepherd, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, will officiate as Engineer-in-Chief of the Survey during the absence of Mr. Dibblee, or until further orders.

No. 259.—The following temporary promotions in the Superior Accounts Establishment are ordered :—

Names.	From	To	Date.
Captain A. G. Begbie, R.E.	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade.	Examiner, 3rd Class.	1st July 1881.
Captain W. I. Le Breton, R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

TELEGRAPH.

The 27th July 1881.

No. 253.—Mr. W. Williams, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent in charge of the Bombay Division, with effect from the 19th instant, during the absence of Mr. H. I. Walton on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 28th July 1881.

No. 255.—Mr. A. B. Larkins, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd Grade, during Mr. T. C. Hill's absence from British Burma, on deputation, or until further orders.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1881.

From the 2nd April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 26th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
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For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd July 1881.

No. 131.—Dr. C. I. Wills, Assistant Medical Superintendent, has been granted by the Director, Persian Telegraph, furlough for two years, under Section 49, and subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, under Sections 63—69 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from afternoon of 7th April 1881, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

W. PALMER,

Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 18th July 1881.

No. 1336 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1003 G.-G., dated 25th May 1881, Dr. C. P. Moreton received medical charge of the Kotah and Jhallawar Political Agencies from Assistant Surgeon Aupoorbo Krishna Dass on the afternoon of the 27th May 1881.

The 23rd July 1881.

No. 1407 *G.*—2nd Class Hospital Assistant Teja Sing is placed in medical charge of the Deoli Irregular Force, with effect from the 25th June 1881.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,

1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 22nd July 1881.

The following revised rules and regulations for the issue and receipt of instruments from the Calcutta Mathematical Instrument Department are published for the information and guidance of public officers.

By Order,

J. O. N. JAMES,

Assistant Surveyor General,
in charge of Surveyor General's Office.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The Calcutta Government Mathematical Instrument Department supplies new and serviceable instruments, &c., and repairs, examines and adjusts, &c., old ones, on book debit, on the public service. As a general rule new instruments are not supplied, if serviceable instruments of the class required are available for issue.

2. All applications for instruments on the public service must be submitted in following indent form. The specification of instruments and particular purposes for which required being made as full as possible:—

Indent No. on the Calcutta Mathematical Instrument Depôt for instruments required for the use of dated 18 .

Description of Instruments.	Quantity or number in use or in store.	Quantity or number indented for.	Purpose for which required.	Average cost as per printed list.		How and where to be despatched.
				Rs.	As.	The address which should be affixed to the parcels or cases to be distinctly given in full. Abbreviations sometimes lead to mistakes.

I do hereby certify that the articles specified in this indent are indispensably necessary for the purposes set forth, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, after the most careful examination.

Recommended.

Countersignature of approving authority. *Signature of Indenting Officer, with designation of appointment in full.*

3. All indents must be duly approved and countersigned by the heads of departments, or of the Government under which indenting officers may be serving, before they can be supplied, *viz.*:—

Trigonometrical and Topgl. Surveys, by Surveyor General,
Revenue " " Deputy Surveyor General,
Settlement " " Boards of Revenue,
Public Works Department, " Superintending Engineers or higher authorities,
Telegraph Department, " Director General of Telegraphs,
Marine Department, " Superintendent of Marine,
Quarter Master General's Department, " Quarter Master General of the Army,
All other Civil Officers or Military Officers in Civil employ, " Secretary to Governments under which serving, or Secretary to Board of Revenue,

Indent forms may be had on application being made to the Mathematical Instrument Office.

and they should be addressed to the *Superintendent, Government Mathematical Instrument Department, No. 9, Park Street, Calcutta.*

4. The mode of transit and address, or station to which the instruments are to be consigned, must invariably be specified on indents in the proper column. Indents should not be accompanied with forwarding letters, unless more explanation is necessary than can be given on the face of the indent.

5. All officers, to whom instruments and other stores are issued on public service, have to account for them to the Accountant General to whom their accounts are rendered, in such manner as may be by him directed.

6. All instruments, and component parts of instruments, when no longer required, should be at once returned to the Mathematical Instrument Department, *except when the officer in charge considers that their transit charges may nearly equal, or exceed, their actual value as material*; in which case, he should refer to the Superintendent, Mathematical Instrument Department, for instructions as to their disposal.

7. When instruments are considered unserviceable by any officer, a survey should be held on them by a committee of Government officers, whose report should be forwarded to the Superintendent, Mathematical Instrument Department, who will issue instructions as to which of the articles are to be forwarded to the depôt, Calcutta, and which should be sold by public auction to the best advantage. The proceeds of all articles sold by auction must be deposited in the nearest treasury, and the treasury receipt, with auction account sale, should be forwarded to the Accountant General to whom the accounts of such articles are rendered.

8. When instruments are received for final deposit in store, a receipt will be granted for them by the Superintendent, Mathematical Instrument Department, to enable officers, from whom received, to remove them from their debit, by forwarding their receipt to the Accountant General concerned, with half-yearly or other returns of stores submitted to him.

9. All Government instruments, &c., requiring repair, &c., should be forwarded with an official letter or repair indent. If no longer required and intended to be deposited in store, it should be specifically mentioned.

10. All instruments, &c., received from England and issued on book debit on the public service, will be charged at their invoice cost, *plus* charges incurred in landing, storing, and examining and despatching them, &c., or, when this cost cannot be ascertained, rate book prices will be charged. These are based on average rates.

11. Instruments made in the Department and those purchased locally for issue on book debit, will be charged at the actual cost. Instruments purchased locally for officers not entitled to receive them on book debit will be charged at cost price, *plus* 10 per cent. for incidental charges.

12. Instruments, when they can be spared, are sometimes issued to officers and others on payment of the cost value, *plus* 10 per cent., and instruments, the private property of officers, are repaired, if necessary, on like terms. In such cases the amount must be remitted to the Superintendent, Mathematical Instrument Department, before the instruments can be despatched from the Office of the Superintendent.

13. Instruments returned into store will be valued according to their condition.

14. It is particularly requested that sizes and sorts of instruments, length of scales, how divided, and purposes for which required, and generally any information which will guide this Department in knowing, without further reference, the exact wants of the indenting officer, be put as far as possible on face of indent, instead of in covering letters.

15. The following list shows nomenclature of the various descriptions of instruments ordinarily kept in store of this Department for issue on public service. This nomenclature should be adopted in all indents.

16. To enable the indenting officer, as well as the officer who countersigns and finally passes an indent, to know the cost involved thereby, the average ordinary price of each description of instrument is also given in the annexed list. Indenting officers must invariably enter the value of all instruments required by them in column of indent allotted to the purpose.

17. The supply should be regulated, not according to what an officer would like to have, but by what is absolutely necessary.

R. V. RIDDELL, *Captain, R.E.,*

Calcutta, 10th June 1881. *Superintendent, M. I. D.*

List of Instruments generally kept in Store or manufactured at the Government Mathematical Instrument Department, Calcutta.

NAMES OF INSTRUMENTS.	Approximate rates of issues.				REMARKS.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.	
Anemometers, Robinson's	Each	From 45 0	to	65 0	
" Whewhell's	"	" 315 0		...	
Arithmometers	"	" 200 0	to	325 0	
Barometers, Aneroid	"	" 40 0	"	75 0	
" " pocket	"	" 50 0	"	80 0	
" marine	"	" 50 0	"	75 0	
" mountain, Fortin's principle	"	" 50 0	"	125 0	
" " George's pattern	"	" 150 0	"	175 0	
" standard, Fortin's principle	"	" 60 0	"	200 0	
" " self-compensating	"	" 125 0	"	275 0	
" Boylean-Mariotti or pocket mercurial	"	" 155 0	"	175 0	
Bars, steel, 6 feet	"	" 16 0	"	25 0	
* Boards, drawing, teak	according to sizes	" 1 0	"	1 8	Per square foot.
" " deal, fluted, with ebony edges	according to sizes	" 1 2	"	2 0	Per square foot.
Chains, iron, measuring 30 feet, with pins complete	Each	" 4 6		...	
" " " 33 " " " "	"	" 5 10		...	
" " " 50 " " " "	"	" 8 8		...	
" " " 66 " " " "	"	" 10 0		...	
" " " 100 " " " "	"	" 250 0	to	450 0	
Chronometers, box	"	" 500 0	"	720 0	
" pocket	"	" 1,500 0		...	
Circles, altitude and azimuth	"	" 500 0		...	
" reflecting	"	" 1,250 0		...	
" repeating, astronomical	"	" 90 0	to	105 0	
Circumferentors, including stands	"	" 25 0	"	50 0	
Clinometers	"	" 13 0	"	15 0	
Combs, acre, calculating, electrum	"	" 0 4		...	
" " " card	"	" 8 0	to	20 0	
Compasses, beam, wooden bar, of sorts and sizes, plain	"	" 22 0	"	36 0	
" " " " " with adjustment	"	" 2 12	"	3 12	
" bow, ink or pencil, brass, single jointed	"	" 6 0	"	8 8	
" " " " " double "	"	" 3 6	"	5 0	
" " " " electrum, single "	"	" 5 0	"	12 8	
" " " " " double "	"	" 2 10	"	4 8	
" spring, bow, ink, pencil, or dividers	"	" 6 0	"	15 4	
" " " sets	"	" 3 0	"	4 8	
" drawing, common, brass	"	" 2 8	"	5 4	
" " " electrum	"	" 4 6	"	6 0	
" " hair, brass	"	" 5 4	"	8 0	
" " " electrum	"	" 6 14	"	14 0	
" " with pen and pencil legs, brass	"	" 13 12	"	15 0	
" " " " " electrum	"	" 3 0	"	12 0	
" magnetic, pocket, watch pattern	"	" 2 0	"	3 8	
" " " in wooden cases	"	" 18 0	"	50 0	
" marine	"	" 6 0	"	34 0	
" pocket, Napier's, pillar, or other patterns	"	" 26 12	"	50 0	About Rs. 11 to Rs. 14 per inch of diameter of cards, exclusive of stand.
" prismatic card †	"	" 27 0	"	75 0	Rs. 11 to Rs. 16 per inch of diameter of ring, exclusive of stand.
" " silver ring †	"	" 12 0	"	20 0	
" proportional, brass and electrum	"	" 6 0	"	12 0	About Rs. 2 per inch of needle.
" rectangular for plane-tables	"	" 22 0	"	26 8	Inclusive of stand.
" surveying, Bengali	"	" 35 0		...	Inclusive of stand.
" " " English manufacture	"	" 44 0	to	70 0	
" " English	"	" 12 8		...	
" triangular	"	" 3 8	to	5 8	
Curves, French, small, sets of 12	"	" 12 8	"	17 8	
" " large, " " 36	"	" 14 6		...	
" Railway, small, " " 50	"	" 12 0	to	24 0	
" " large, " " 90	"	" 7 8	"	15 0	
Declinometers with compasses	"	" 125 0	"	175 0	
Eidographs	"	" 35 0	"	125 0	
Glasses, binocular, small and large	"	...		...	
" copying or tracing	"	" 2 0	"	3 0	From Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 per square foot of glass.
" time	"	" 25 0	"	150 0	From Rs. 6 to Rs. 12-8 per inch of diameter of glass, exclusive of stand.
Heliotropes †	"	" 31 4		...	
Horizons, dark glass, plane	"	" 60 0	to	80 0	
" mercurial	"	" 60 0		...	
Hydrometers, Syke's, with brass floats	"				

* Size to be stated on the face of the indent.

† Stands for these instruments are rated separately on page 520.

NAMES OF INSTRUMENTS.	Approximate rates of issues.					REMARKS.
			Rs.	A.	Rs. A.	
Hydrometers, Syke's, with glass floats	Each	From	68	12	...	
Hygrometers, Daniel's	,,	,,	43	12	...	
,, Mason's	,,	,,	30	0	...	
Instruments, drawing, mathematical, brass, 1st sort	,,	,,	35	0 to	60 0	The lower prices quoted refer generally to boxes of instruments which having been repaired in the workshop, may be classed as good second-hand instruments.
,, ,, ,, ,, 2nd ,,	,,	,,	25	0 ,,	40 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3rd ,,	,,	,,	13	8 ,,	18 0	
,, ,, ,, electrum, 1st sort, with needle points	,,	,,	70	0 ,,	95 0	
,, ,, ,, electrum, 1st sort, without needle points	,,	,,	60	0 ,,	85 0	
,, ,, ,, electrum, 2nd sort	,,	,,	35	0 ,,	50 0	
,, ,, ,, electrum, 3rd sort	,,	,,	16	0 ,,	25 0	
Lamps, reverberatory, with reflectors	,,	,,	75	0 ,,	125 0	
,, bull's eye	,,	,,	2	8 ,,	10 0	
,, referring	,,	,,	3	0 ,,	7 8	
Lenses, reading	,,	,,	1	2 ,,	5 10	About Rs. 1-4 per inch of diameter of glass.
* Levels, dumpy, of sizes with stands	,,	,,	135	0 ,,	300 0	From Rs. 14 to Rs. 20 per inch of length of telescope.
,, Y pattern ,, ,,	,,	,,	150	0 ,,	300 0	
,, spirit, in metal cases	,,	,,	3	12 ,,	23 0	From Re. 1 to Rs. 1-10 per inch of length.
,, ,, in wooden cases	,,	,,	3	4 ,,	12 8	From 6 annas to 14 annas per inch of length.
,, reflecting (Abney's)	,,	,,	20	0 ,,	54 0	
Logs, Massey's patent	,,	,,	30	0 ,,	40 0	
Machines, map-printing, Gastrell's pattern	,,	,,	50	0 ,,	70 0	
,, ,, Ordnance ,, in boxes	,,	,,	45	0 ,,	60 0	
Magnets, bar	Per pair	,,	5	0 ,,	10 0	
Meters, current	Each	,,	50	0 ,,	180 0	
Opisometers	,,	,,	3	8 ,,	4 0	
Pens, drawing, common, ivory handle	,,	,,	1	8 ,,	3 0	
,, ,, ,, steel ,,	,,	,,	1	4 ,,	1 8	
,, dotting	,,	,,	4	0 ,,	6 0	
,, ,, double or road	,,	,,	5	0 ,,	6 0	
* Pentagraphs, English	,,	,,	70	0 ,,	145 0	From Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 per foot according to condition.
,, French (3 feet)	,,	,,	270	0	...	
Perambulators, English pattern	,,	,,	70	0	...	
,, Waugh's	,,	,,	80	0 to	120 0	
Pins for maps, brass	Per doz.	,,	0	12	...	
,, ,, electrum	,,	,,	0	14	...	
Plane-tables, deal-wood, with brass plates and clamping screws, but without stands	Each	,,	8	0 to	10 0	Sizes usually made are— 30″ × 24″, 24″ × 20″, 20″ × 16″
,, teak ,, ,, ,,	,,	,,	8	0 ,,	10 0	
Stands for above are rated separately, see next page.						
Planimeters, brass	,,	,,	24	0 ,,	33 0	
,, electrum	,,	,,	35	0 ,,	50 0	
Pluviometers, or rain gauges, country pattern	,,	,,	16	0 ,,	20 0	
,, ,, Glaisher's ,,	,,	,,	30	0 ,,	55 0	Including the stands.
,, ,, Symon's ,,	,,	,,	10	0 ,,	50 0	
Pointers, station, brass and electrum	,,	,,	100	0 ,,	165 0	
Prickers with ivory handles	,,	,,	1	4	...	
Protractors, plain, circular, of sizes, brass	,,	,,	10	0 to	35 0	From Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 3 per inch of diameter.
,, ,, ,, ,, electrum	,,	,,	20	0 ,,	50 0	From Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per inch of diameter.
,, ,, semi-circular, 6″ brass	,,	,,	10	0 ,,	13 0	
,, ,, ,, of sizes, electrum	,,	,,	12	0 ,,	24 0	From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3 per inch of diameter.
,, with adjustment, circular, brass	,,	,,	35	0 ,,	48 0	From Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 6 per inch of diameter.
,, ,, ,, electrum	,,	,,	50	0 ,,	90 0	From Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 15 per inch of diameter.
,, ,, ,, semi-circular, brass, with ¼″ & ⅛″ slates diagonally divided	,,	,,	40	0 ,,	56 0	From Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 9-8 per inch of diameter.
,, card, circular, 12″	,,	,,	0	12	...	
,, ,, ,, 5″ (figures in English and vernacular)	,,	,,	0	2	...	
,, rectangular, ivory, of various patterns	,,	,,	3	12 to	12 0	
,, ,, metals, 6″	,,	,,	9	0 ,,	12 0	
Rods, measuring, wooden	,,	,,	2	0 ,,	5 0	
Rules, carpenter's, boxwood, 1 foot, 2 fold & 4 fold	,,	,,	1	0 ,,	2 8	
,, ,, ,, 2 feet 2 ,, & 4 ,,	,,	,,	1	4 ,,	3 2	
,, flat, ebonite	,,	,,	0	6 ,,	5 12	About 1 anna per inch for smaller sizes, and 1½ annas per inch for the larger sizes.

* Size to be stated on the face of the indent.

NAMES OF INSTRUMENTS.	Approximate rates of issues.						REMARKS.
			Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	
Rules, flat, electrum	Each	From	16	0 to	30	0	About Rs. 7-8 per foot.
" " wooden	"	"	0	5 "	4	8	
" folding, ivory, 1 foot, 4 fold	"	"	3	2	...		
" " " 2 feet, 2 "	"	"	10	0 to	15	0	
" " " 2 " 4 "	"	"	10	0 "	15	0	
" parallel, bar, ivory, 6 inches	"	"	3	0 "	6	0	
* " " " wooden, of sizes	"	"	1	0 "	6	12	From Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per foot.
" " on rollers, brass, "	"	"	9	0 "	30	0	From about Rs. 9 to Rs. 18 per foot.
" " " electrum, of sizes	"	"	11	0 "	65	0	From about Rs. 11 to 22 per foot.
" " " wooden (2½ feet in length)	"	"	12	8 "	20	0	
" sight, for plane-tables (with fixed sights)	"	"	5	0	...		
" straight edges, steel, of sizes	"	"	17	0 to	45	0	From Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 per foot in length.
Scales, acre, calculating, 16" to 1 mile	"	"	13	8 "	24	0	
" architect's, boxwood, single, 12 inches	"	"	1	12 "	3	2	
" " " in sets	"	"	15	0	...		1/16th, 1/8th, 3/16th, 1/4th, 3/8th, 1/2th, 5/16th, 3/8th.
" " ivory, single, 12 inches	"	"	5	8 to	6	8	
" " " in sets	"	"	35	0 "	45	0	½, 1, 1½, 3.
" Bengalee, card board	"	"	0	1	...		
" " metal	"	"	0	12	...		
" common, wooden, 2 feet 6 inches long	"	"	2	0 to	3	0	Divided to inches, eighths and sixteenths.
" diagonal, card board	"	"	0	1 "	0	4	
" " metal	"	"	3	0 "	10	0	
" " wooden, 1 foot long	"	"	1	0	...		
" engine divided, card board, 18 inches	"	"	0	2 to	0	8	
" engineering, box-wood, in sets	"	"	10	0 "	15	0	Each set contains scales of from 100 to 800 to the foot.
† " " ivory, "	"	"	20	0 "	30	0	
" Gunter's, metal	"	"	12	0 "	25	0	
" " wooden	"	"	5	0 "	6	0	
" Marquois', metal	"	"	20	0 "	45	0	
" " wooden	"	"	7	0 "	10	0	
" offsets, card board	"	"	0	1	...		
" " ivory, in sets	"	"	9	0 to	10	0	
" " wooden, "	"	"	4	0 "	5	0	
" " single, ivory	"	"	1	4	...		
" " " wooden	"	"	0	6 to	0	12	
" plotting, ivory, in sets of 6	"	"	35	0 "	50	0	
" " wooden " "	"	"	13	0 "	20	0	
" " single, ivory	"	"	5	0 "	7	0	
" " metal "	"	"	2	0 "	3	0	
" plotting, single, wooden	"	"	1	12	...		Each inch divided into 25 parts for plotting plans on the scale of 2½ chains to the mile.
*Scales, standard, metal, 2 feet, 3 feet, and 4 feet in length	"	"	15	0 to	50	0	New from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per foot. Second-hand from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 9 per foot.
" " diagonal, metal, 3 feet and 4 feet	"	"	75	0 "	120	0	New from Rs. 30 to Rs. 33 per foot. Second-hand from Rs. 25 to Rs. 27-8 per foot.
Sectors, ivory	"	"	4	0 "	5	0	
" wooden	"	"	1	0 "	2	0	
*Sextants of sizes in cases	"	"	100	0 "	240	0	A few of these have stands.
" " pocket	"	"	50	0 "	75	0	
Slopes and Batters, sets of 8 pieces	"	"	4	0 "	5	0	
Squares, co-ordinate	"	"	30	0 "	50	0	
" optical	"	"	6	8 "	16	0	
" set, ebonite, in sets	"	"	7	8	...		
" " metal, single	"	"	1	0 to	1	8	
" " wooden, in sets	"	"	5	0 "	7	8	
" " " single	"	"	0	8 "	2	8	
Stands for Compasses, Prismatic	"	"	9	6	...		
" " Heliotropes	"	"	9	8 to	15	0	
" " Plane tables	"	"	10	0	...		
Staves, levelling, common pattern	"	"	12	0 to	13	0	
" " G. T. Survey pattern	"	"	16	0 "	25	0	
" " Gravatt's	"	"	16	0 "	18	0	
" " Roorkee, single	"	"	12	0 "	13	0	Single staff, 12 feet long.

* Size to be stated on the face of the indent.

† Many scales require a careful description. If there is the least doubt as to the correct denomination of a scale, the indenting officer should specify the number of divisions and sub-divisions in a given measurement, and the method of numbering, for instance, 12" divided into 60 parts, numbered successively from 1 to 60, each part to the sub-divided into two.

NAMES OF INSTRUMENTS.	Approximate rates of issues.					REMARKS.
			Rs.	A.	Rs. A.	
Staves, levelling, Roorkee, double	Each	From	16	0 to	18 0	Two staves, aggregate length 20 feet.
" " telescopic { Sopwith's / Strange's }	"	"	13	0 "	21 0	
" offset or cross	"	"	5	0	...	
Sun-dial, universal	"	"	66	0	...	
Sympiesometers	"	"	25	0 to	42 0	
*T. Squares, metal, of sizes	"	"	20	0 "	52 0	From Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per foot.
" wooden "	"	"	1	8 "	7 0	
* Tapes, metallic, measuring 50 feet	"	"	4	0 "	5 0	
" " " 66 "	"	"	5	8 "	7 0	
" " " 100 "	"	"	6	0 "	9 0	
Telescopes, astronomical	"	"	150	0 "	270 0	Inclusive of stands.
" reconnoitring	"	"	30	0 "	110 0	
" marine	"	"	40	0 "	165 0	
" terrestrial, 3′ 6″ in length	"	"	150	0 "	220 0	
*Theodolites, Everest's, with vertical arc, 4″ & 4½″	"	"	140	0 "	300 0	From Rs. 35 to Rs. 75 per inch of diameter.
" " " " 5″, 6″, & 7″	"	"	210	0 "	530 0	From Rs. 42 to 75 per inch of diameter.
" " " " 10″ & 12°	"	"	580	0 "	1,240 0	From Rs. 58 to Rs. 100 per inch of diameter.
{ " without vertical arc, 5″	"	"	250	0	...	
{ " transit, with vertical circle, 4″ & 6″	"	"	375	0 to	530 0	
" " without " " 5″, 6″, & 7″	"	"	275	0 "	400 0	
Value of stands for Theodolites included in the value columns.						
Thermometers, boiling, with apparatus complete	"	"	45	0 "	60 0	
" spare for above	"	"	18	0 "	20 0	
" chemical, of sizes	"	"	7	8	...	
" common "	"	"	2	0 to	3 0	
" for solar radiation	"	"	13	0 "	18 0	
" for terrestrial radiation	"	"	11	0 "	14 0	
" maximum, common, self-registering	"	"	9	0 "	14 0	
" " black bulb	"	"	9	0 "	14 0	
" " wet "	"	"	9	0 "	14 0	
" maximum and minimum on the same board, 6″ and 9″	"	"	22	0 "	36 0	
" minimum	"	"	10	0 "	15 0	
" " black bulb	"	"	7	8 "	16 0	
" " wet "	"	"	10	0 "	15 0	
" standard $\frac{1}{2}$°	"	"	15	0 "	22 0	
" " $\frac{1}{5}$°	"	"	15	0 "	32 0	
" spare, for Syke's hydrometer	"	"	5	5	...	
Vanes, wind, iron, small and large	"	"	3	0 to	30 0	
Watches, common, pinchbeck	"	"	25	0 "	32 0	

* Size to be stated on the face of the indent.

BOOKS.	Approximate rates of issues.					REMARKS.
			Rs.	A.	Rs. A.	
Manual of Surveying for India	Each	From	12	0		
Nautical Almanacs	"	"	1	12		
Navigation, Norie's	"	"	10	0		
" Raper's	"	"	10	0		
Tables, auxiliary, for facilitating computations of a trigonometrical survey, Hennessey's	"	"	3	0		
" Glaisher's	"	"	0	10		
" for hydrometer, by Casella	"	"	3	0		
" logarithmic Chambers'	"	"	2	0 to	3 0	
" " Hutton's	"	"	8	0		
" " Shortrede's, with sines, &c.	"	"	16	8		
" " " numbers	"	"	5	0		
" lunary and horary, Thomson's	"	"	5	0		
" traverse, Boileau's	"	"	3	0		
" " Shortrede's	"	"	10	0		
Hints to Travellers, Galton's	"	"	1	10		

Mussoorie, the 22nd July 1881.

No. 229.—Mr. C. P. Torrens, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Section 136, Chapter X, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th July 1881.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMERE-MERWARA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 21st July 1881.

No. 1913 S.—Whereas land is required in the Merwara District for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the construction of side drains on the Rajputana Railway line, this declaration is made in accordance with the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870:—

District.	Pargana.	Village.	AMOUNT REQUIRED			Purpose for which required.	REMARKS.
			FOR OCCUPATION.		Total.		
			Permanent.	Temporary.			
			A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		
Merwara	Beawar	Umur-poora.	1 0 19	...	...	Construction of side drain on the Rajputana Railway line.	The plans may be seen at the Office of the Assistant Commissioner, Merwara.
		Lall-poora.	0 1 33	...	...		
		Ratan-poora.	1 0 39	...	...		
		Fateh-pore.	6 1 15	...	...		
		Chang.	1 3 18	...	...		
		Umur-poora.	1 0 39	...	...		
		Subbul-poora.	0 3 36	...	...		
					13 0 39		

By Order,
J. P. STEEL, *Major, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 23rd July 1881.

No. 512.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Devi-Lall, transferred by the Surgeon General with the Government of India for permanent civil employment in Rajputana, is appointed to the medical charge of the Ramsar Dispensary, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th June 1881.

By Order,
E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th July 1881.

No. 32.—The services of 3rd Grade Assistant Surgeon Bure Khan are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st July 1881.

No. 50.—Captain J. T. Wright, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Presidency and Oudh Command, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

INDUS VALLEY AND KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAYS, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Mooltan, the 21st July 1881.

No. 56.—ERRATUM.—In Manager's Notification No. 52 of 21st ultimo, *for* "forenoon," *read* "afternoon."

L. CONWAY-GORDON,
Manager.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th July 1881.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	25,12,001	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 76,70,245 14 1)	2,25,24,639	1	8
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,48,54,393 3 7)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,92,95,997	5	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,61,364	6	8
Sundries	10,15,317	0	0
RUPEES	8,57,09,319	2	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,14,87,956	4	0
Other authorized Investments	37,52,880	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	52,75,078	11	2
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	29,25,579	4	5
Bills discounted and purchased	1,69,28,577	0	7
Balances with other Banks	8,37,935	1	1
Bullion	2,81,976	7	2
Dead Stock	11,33,569	7	2
Stamps	9,147	11	11
Sundries	6,75,140	5	1
	4,28,07,840	4	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 1,64,81,921 8 7)	4,29,01,478	13	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 2,64,19,557 4 11)			
RUPEES	8,57,09,319	2	1

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 28th July 1881.*

J. GORDON, *Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE. *Secy. & Treasurer.*

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1881.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
July 18	...	...	...	65	31,41,286	4,52,247
" 19	...	...	...	65	31,45,375	4,52,247
" 20	...	...	...	65	31,20,377	4,52,247
" 21	...	...	...	65	30,20,457	4,52,247
" 22	...	...	58	...	29,90,639	4,52,304
" 23	...	...	...	...	29,92,051	4,52,304

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 25th July 1881.*

R. V. RIDDELL, *Capt., R.E., Offg. Mint Master.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
117	D 17—19507	50	Bucktawar Singh Nanuck Chund, Delhi.

ALLAHABAD, *The 27th July 1881.*

GODREZJEE D. PUDUMJEE, *A. A. G., In charge of Paper Currency Office.*

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1881.		Rs.	
W41	M 53—71702	20	Post Master General, Bombay.

Bombay Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
M39	M 53—63253, " —63223	20	Haji Joosab Posonan, Bombay.
M40	M 46—07912, " —07910	50	Damusa Tryambukaa, Kolhapur.
M41	M 53—86160, " —86158	20	Jootha Luckmidass, Bombay.
M42	M 55—98397, " —98398	10	B. B. Clough, Kulburga.

BOMBAY, *The 26th July 1881.*

C. E. CRAWLEY, *Asst. Acctt. Genl., Paper Currency Dept.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
134	O 86—09457, " —09458, " —09459, " —09461, " —09463, " —09465, " —09467, " —09468, " —09470, " —09471, " —09472, " —09473, " —09476 to " —09485, " —09487 to " —09494, " —09496 to " —09500	20 each.	Babu Radha Gobindo Kuar.
135	O 96—06199	100	The District Superintendent of Police, Midnapore.
136	O 96—10632	100	Gobind Ram Rickjee Das.

Calcutta Circle—*continued.*

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED—*contd.*

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
134	... O 86—09412	20 each.	Babu Radha Gobindo Kuar.
	„ —09413		
	„ —09414		
	„ —09419		
	„ —09420		
	„ —09425		
	„ —09427		
	„ —09429		
	to		
	„ —09433		
	„ —09435		
	to		
	„ —09439		
	„ —09444		
	„ —09446		
	„ —09447		
	„ —09450		
	„ —09451		
	„ —09452		
	„ —09454		
	„ —09455		
134	... P 1—50958	10 each.	Babu Radha Gobindo Kuar.
	to		
	„ —50967		
	„ —50969		
	to		
	„ —50973		
	„ —50975		
	to		
	„ —50981		
	„ —50983		
	„ —50984		
	„ —50985		
	„ —50988		
	to		
	„ —50991		
	„ —50995		
	to		
	„ —50999		
	O 86—09401	20 each.	
	to		
	„ —09410		
134	... P 1—46101	10 each.	Babu Radha Gobindo Kuar.
	to		
	„ —46125		
	„ —46127		
	to		
	„ —46136		
	„ —46139		
	to		
	„ —46144		
	„ —46146		
	to		
	„ —46226		
	„ —46229		
	to		
	„ —46276		
	„ —46279		
	to		
	„ —46287		
	„ —46291		
	to		
	„ —46295		
	„ —46297		
	„ —46298		
	„ —46299		
	„ —50901		
	to		
	„ —50950		
	„ —50952		
	„ —50954		
	„ —50955		
	„ —50956		
134	... N 1—48838	5 each.	Babu Radha Gobindo Kuar.
	to		
	„ —48843		
	„ —48845		
	to		
	„ —48851		
	„ —48854		
	„ —48855		
	„ —48857		
	to		
	„ —48862		
	„ —48864		
	„ —48865		
	„ —48869		
	„ —48871		
	to		
	„ —48875		
	„ —48877		
	to		
	„ —48892		
	„ —48894		
	to		
	„ —48900		

Calcutta Circle—*continued.*

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED—*contd.*

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
132	... O 19—75411 ...	10	Babu Hury Narain Roy.
133	... O 57—36285 ...	20	Babu Raj Narain Banerjee.
	O 85—60436 ...	20	
	„ —53025 ...	20	
	O 86—78189 ...	20	
	P 13—03113 ...	5	
134	... N 1—48701	5 each.	Babu Radha Gobindo Kuar.
	to		
	„ —48806		
	„ —48814		
	to		
	„ —48818		
	„ —48822		
	„ —48823		
	„ —48826		
	„ —48828		
	to		
	„ —48833		
	„ —48835		
	„ —48836		

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
80	... O 52—08149	10	Chooni Lal Patonee.
	„ —08150		
	A 78—51881	10	
	„ —56164		
81	... O 98—01785	5	Babu Brojendra Nath Mullick.
	„ —01786		
82	... O 38—82300	5	Babu K. L. Chatterjee.
	„ —82294		
83	... O 37—58675	5	The Chief Paymaster, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
	„ —58676		
84	... O 81—63183	10	Babu Jogendra Nath Roy.
	„ —63179		
85	... O 58—17719	20	Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co.
	„ —17716		
86	... O 91—53758	10	Mr. P. Bradley.
	O 79—34765		
79	... L 41—66984	10	Monee Ram Sukul.
	„ —66988		
	L 10—07456	5	
	„ —07455		
94	... O 32—54268 ...	50	Babu Gokul Chunder Mitra.
	O 86—00416 ...	20	
	O 83—53860 ...	10	
	O 95—49273 ...	10	
	N 1—18158 ...	5	
	„ —02292 ...	5	
95	... O 44—37273 ...	10	Babu Hury Narain Roy.
96	... L 23—99727 ...	5	Tez Kurram Bachawt.
97	... O 88—01262 ...	100	Bucktawar Sing, Nannick Chand.
98	... O 85—01260 ...	20	Keshu Lal.
	L 33—84279 ...	10	
	L 40—09894 ...	10	
	„ —14723 ...	10	

CALCUTTA,
The 29th July 1881.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
26	... E 13—98959 ...	100	Karam Chand, Merchant, Multan.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
13	... E 18—08922 ...	10	A. E. Wild, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Wazeerabad.
27	... E 2—49581 ...	500	Baboo Prosono Comar Mukerje, Jonai, District Hooghly.
	„ —48502 ...	500	
	E 1—45437 ...	1,000	
31	... E 17—39615 ...	20	Bhugwan Das and Balmukand, through Jewan Keshore, Umballa.

LAHORE.
The 23rd July 1881.

H. J. BRERETON,
for Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
31	... B 68—13168 ...	100	A. R. Alston, Esq., Chendrapoor Estate, Moodgherry.
32	... B 66—78294 ...	100	Puvala Ranga Nayudu, of Guntur.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
49	... B 60—41300 ...	10	Mr. James Chisholm, Elk Hill, Amutty.
	B 57—95248 ...	20	
50	... B 63—71803 ...	10	S. Lutchmana Pillal, Black Town, Madras.
51	... B 68—16213 ...	100	Mrs. Rose, Military Female Orphan Asylum, Madras
52	... B 64—40386 ...	20	Muthuvirappa Chetti and Ramaswami Chetti, Tirupur.
53	... B 63—78460 ...	10	Mr. W. Thomas Fischer, Signaller, Madras Railway Telegraph Department, Raichoor.
54	... B 47—75324 ...	5	Mr. S. Vurdaiyangar, High Court, Madras.
	B 64—43499 ...	20	

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 18th July 1881.

C. HALL,
Offg. Chief Clerk to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Commissioner.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1881-82.		Rs.	
H7	... F 8—73549 ...	20	Jaitram Mahadeo, Banker, Raipur.
	„ —72233 ...	20	

NAGPUR,
The 21st July 1881.

W. H. EGERTON,
Asst. Comptlr., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 29th July 1881.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1881.	
Persian Gulf	7 P. M.	5th Aug.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports.	7 „	4th „	Str. *Khandalla.*
Foreign Mails *via* Bombay . .	7 „	6th „	From Bombay.
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	7 „	5th „	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits.	7 „	3rd „	Str. *Pemba.*
Chittagong, Akyab, and Rangoon	7 „	4th „	Str. *Madras.*
Foreign Mails *via* Bombay . .	7 „	30th July	From Bombay.
Port Blair and Camorta . .	7 „	3rd Aug.	Str. *Satara.*

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 24th July 1881.

Barker, W.
Bartlett, E. H.
Barton, H. A.
Bepeen Behary Pattuck, care of Simla P. O.
Benjamin, R. C.
Brown, Mr. (Druggist, &c.)
Burkley, Mrs. M.
Cameron, Cecil C.
Clark, Mrs.
Crawford, Miss.
Dey, Messrs. Doorga Prosad & Co.
Gee, T. J.
Georgeson, Lawrence.
Glasson, Jas. St. Clair.
Gregory, Miss K.
Harte, Miss.
Herdman, Mrs. Mary.
Jardine, Miss D
Jones, H. K.
Kavanagh, Dr. M. D.
Keogh, Mrs. M. C.
Michael, Miss H.
McDonell, J.
Murrey, Mrs. W.
Neish, F.
Pant, H. C.
Portugal, Mrs. E. A.
Proprietor of the Mirjani Press.
Rigbee, Mrs. M.
Secretary, Calcutta Boat Club.
Self, John.
Silbege, N.
Sharples, Richard.
Smith W.
Stevens, W. B.
Tobin, J. T.
Vieux, E. T.
Wellard, H. W. W.
Wells, C. R.
Wight, W. C.
Willoughby, W.
White, Dr., 38th Regt.
Yeats, S.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

A. B. C.
Abinash Chunder Banerjee.
Anderson, A. S.
Archer, Capt. E. B.
Barlow, E. H.
Bennett, W. W.
Boulaid, Madame.
Bott, S. R., care of C. Post Office.
Brawley, A.
Bridgenell, J. M.
Brundage, J. D
Campbell, Major A. D.
Coles, Mrs. Charles.
Cox, F.
Collyer, Mrs. L.
Clefton, R. H.
Dalrymple, W. F.
DeBraganzer, C. S.
Dutt, R. N.
Dutt, Surjo Cumar.
Dykes, L. F.
Earl, F. E.
Elsonowsky, Mr.
Enris, W.
Fellman, F. B. Collins.
Ferm, Arthur.
Fleming, Miss.
Forster, John.
G. E.
Gheater, Mrs. J.
"Gorse."
Greive, Miss.
Grimes, T.
Harbert, Edward.
Harris, S. P.
Hartley, S. R.
Havard, D.
Hazard, Fred.
Heddorly, Allen.
Herbert, E.
Hodgson, Joseph.
Horridge, Charles.
Houston, A. C.
Hughes, Mrs. W. H.
J. B. B. P.
J. B. R.
J. R. P.
Jackson, W. F
Jash, Captain F. H.
Jones, David William.
Kelly, W. Raywood.
Kenderick, Geo.
King, J. P.
Lindenan, L. K.
Littlewood, J. H.
MacLaughlin, Dr. A. J. M.
Malbrook, P.
Marshall, W. K.
Marlla, Mrs. A.
McAlpine, James.
Meanera, Lt. J. S. G.
Michael, G.
Miller, John.
Mitter, A. C.
Montgomery, H J. B.
Morris, Nevill.
Murdock, Mrs.
Nicholas, G.
Pain, J. H. W.
Peterson, C.
Peters, D.
Phillips, H. M.
Power, Sergt. T W. G.
Radicle Vincenzo.
Raymond, Victor.
Read, S
Remick, Captain Edec.
Rendell, T. H.
Richards, John.
Ross, W.
Roxburgh, J.
Rubely, Monsieur.
Sapperstan, Jossep.
Scott, Mrs. E.
Scotland, W. J.
Sevenoaks, C. E.
Smith, Mrs. E.
Snelling, T. R.
Synnot, W.
Van, Lack.
Vancum, R. M. (B.A., B.L.)
Vansitart, Mrs. T. P.
"W."
W. E. S.
Wallaston, A.
Ware, Mrs. H.
Willis, Albert.
Willson, W. H.
Wilson, T. E.
X. Y. Z.

Newspapers.

Anderson, A. S.
Brundage, J. D.
Campbell, Major A. D.
Cowleshaw, J.
Hedderly, Allen.
Henry, Col.
Johnson, E. C.
Peterson, C.
Rendell, T. H.

Registered Letters.

Bourillaly, T.
Devereux, G. H.
Hayter, Major C.
Herren & Co.
Millacludes, N.
Bengen, G.
Rodrigues, D.
Rubely, C.
Sotandal.
Speyer, E. M.
Todd, W. B.
Weiss, F.
Woods, Mr.
Z. Y. X W.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master.

NOTICE.

The following stock in the Nilambur Division is open to inspection and offers :—

Nos.	Varieties.	Contents.		
		C. feet	In.	P.
371	Teak	9,230	8	6
33	Blackwood	1,196	4	8
279	Benteak	7,848	7	5
208	Karimardu	7,028	4	1
45,500	Teak saplings of classes according to size varying from 15 to 40 feet in length and from 3 to 10 inches diameter butt-end.			

The above stock is stored in the Forest and Plantation Depôts, respectively, on the river bank, convenient for tying into rafts for transport to the sea const at Calicut and Beypore. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

J. FERGUSON,
Depy. Conservator.

DEPY. CONSVR.'S OFFICE,
NILAMBUR;
The 17th June 1881.

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This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce

tin, *Rs. 4-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8;* per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 20.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

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اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانوںمين بكتي هى ماسيواے قيمت مذكورۂ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بارہ آنه

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HENRY F. BLANFORD,
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Hydrographic Notices—

No. 1. Rangoon River. *Annas 4.*
„ 2. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 8 *Annas 4.*
„ 3. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
„ 4. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 23. *Annas 4.*
„ 5 Kyouk Phyou Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 6. Salween (Maulmain) River. *Annas 4.*
„ 7. Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 8. Mergui Archipelago. Pages 7 to 10 of this Notice superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
„ 9. Indus Banks and Kurrachee. *Annas 4.*
„ 10. Pamban (Paumben) Pass. *Annas 4.*
„ 11. Andaman Islands. *Annas 4.*
„ 12. Jiddah Harbour Red Sea. *Annas 4.*
„ 13 Red Sea, Navigation. In shore Passages, 1878. *Annas 4.*
„ 14. Red Sea, 1878. *Annas 4.*
„ 15. South Indian Ocean, Seychelle, Farquhar Islands, and Madagascar. *Annas 4.*
„ 16. Torres Strait and New Guinea, South-east Coast. *Annas 4.*
„ 17. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri, Rajapur Bay, and Viziadurg. *Annas 4.*
„ 18. Coast of Siam, including Junkseylon and adjacent islands. *Annas 4.*
„ 19. Africa, East Coast, Pemba Island and adjacent Coast. *Annas 4.*
„ 20. India, West Coast, the coast from Kundari Island to Chaul, and the harbours of Dabhol and Jaygad. *Annas 4.*
„ 21. Arabian Coast, Ras Matbakh, 1880. *Annas 4.*
„ 22. Red Sea. Notes from various sources, 1880.
„ 23. Coast of Orissa. False Point Harbour and Approaches.
„ 24. Harbours of Karwar and Baukot.

Notices to Mariners.

Notices issued during the year 1880—

No. 1. Prohibited Anchorage near the Telegraph Cables in Zanzibar Harbour.
„ 2. Discontinuance of Maroon Lights at Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 3. Exhibition of the new fixed Light at False Point.
„ 4. Extension of the period of exhibition of the "intermediate" Light at the Entrance to the Hooghly River.
„ 5. Alterations in the position and visibility of the Light exhibited from Fort Canning, Singapore.
„ 6. Alteration of position and elevation of the red Light at Cannanore.
„ 7. Discontinuance of the exhibition of maroons from the Light-vessels of the Hooghly River.
„ 8. Fixed Light at Tolkeshwar, Dabhol or Anjanvel.
„ 9. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
„ 10. Changes in the buoyage of the port, Madras.
„ 11. Kenery (Kundari) Island Light. Intended alteration, Bombay.
„ 12. Flashing Light on Flat Cape, Sunda Strait, Sumatra.
„ 13. Destruction of First Point Light-house, Java, Sunda Strait.
„ 14. Harbour Light at Beliling, Baly Island.
„ 15. Position of Gwalia Reef, Carimata Strait.
„ 16. Position of Parkin Rock, Hanish Islands.
„ 17. Shoal south-west of Barren Islands, Madagascar, West Coast.
„ 18. Intended alteration in Light Apparatus, Calicut.
„ 19. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
„ 20. Intermittent flashing Light on Pulo Undan.

Notices to Mariners, 1881.

No. 1. River Hooghly Sandheads. Light Regulations for Pilot Brigs.
„ 2. Coromandel Coast. Rules for regulating the entry and departure of vessels using the Harbour.
„ 3. Java. Approach to Sunda Strait. Re-exhibition of flashing Light on First Point.
„ 4. Java, North Coast. Harbour Light at Tegal.
„ 5. British Burma, Akyab. Beacon on Table-land of Borongo Island.
„ 6. (1) Exhibition of a 4th order dioptric white revolving Light at Armeghon.
(2) Change of Pulicat red fixed Light to a white fixed Light.
„ 7. Erection of Bar Tidal Semaphore on Jooldea Flagstaff Hill, entrance to Chittagong or Kornafuli river.
„ 8. Alteration in colour of Light exhibited from the south bastion of Ratnagiri Fort.
„ 9. Exhibition of red Light on Breakwater, Colombo.
„ 10. Red Buoy off point Gordeware (Godavery.)
„ 11. Slight alteration in Lights, Paumben Pass, Gulf of Manar.
„ 12. Particulars of first point Light, Java, approach to Sunda Strait.
„ 13. Alteration in character of Flat Cape Light, Sumatra.
„ 14. Removal of North Buoy, entrance to Madras Harbour.
„ 15. Range of visibility of Paumben Light.
„ 16. Leading beacons for clearing the S. W. Prong, Kolaba.
„ 17. Zanzibar Island—
(1) Ras Kizimkazi Light-house.
(2) Light-house near Mungopani.
(3) Light-house on Mwana Mwana Island.
(4) Ras Nungwe Light-house.
„ 18. Port Saïd entrance—Experimental Buoy lighted by gas.
„ 19. Exhibition of revolving Light, Armeghon.
„ 20. Beacon on Tucker's Patch—Bombay Harbour.
„ 21. Exhibition of fixed white Light—Pulicat.
„ 22. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri. Exhibition of fixed white Light.
„ 23. Bay of Bengal, Coast of Orissa, False Point. Occasional obscuration of Light by fog.
„ 24. India, West Coast, Karwar or Sadashivgad. Breaking adrift of Karwar Rock Buoy.
„ 25. India, West Coast, Calicut. Date of exhibition of permanent white Light.
„ 26. Bay of Bengal—Chittagong Coast, Kutubdea. Alteration of colour of Light house.
„ 27. India—Coromandel Coast, Pondicherry—Exhibition of red and green Lights.
„ 28. Red Sea, Gulf of Suez, Suez Bay—Beacon on Kal-ah-Kebeireh Shoal.

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The Gazette of India.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 089223/035098 and 038037/000910, of the 4 per cent. Loan of 21st February 1843, for Rs. 500 each, standing in my name and bearing no final endorsement from me to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Bank of Bengal, Allahabad, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

BAGHEL SINGH,
Subadar, 40th B. N. I., Ludhiana, Punjab.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the interest and responsibility of the late Mr. W. H. Jones in the firm of W. H. Jones & Co., Mozufferpore, ceased on the 30th day of April last.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th July 1881.

F. G. JONES, A. R. JONES, *Sole Proprietors.*

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th July, 1881:—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to define and amend the law relating to Private Trusts and Trustees was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill, the portions of the report of the Indian Law Commission relating to the Bill, and the papers noted in the schedule to the present report.

2. The Government of India has no desire to bring this Bill into operation in any part of India against the wishes of the Local Government. We have therefore made the Bill to extend in the first instance only to the territories respectively administered by the Governor of Madras in Council, the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces and Assam; and we have given power to the other Local Governments to extend it by notification to any part of the territories respectively under their administration.

3. In section 13 (as to the duty of the trustee to protect the trust-property), before the words "amount or value," we have inserted the words "nature and," inasmuch as it is obviously necessary to have regard to the nature of the property, as well as to its amount or value, in order to determine what steps are reasonably requisite for its preservation.

4. Section 20, in accordance with a suggestion of the Bombay High Court, enumerates the securities on which trustees may properly invest trust-funds. The learned Chief Justice of Bombay has pointed out that the most ordinary and popular investment, among Native trustees (at least in the Bombay mufassal), is an investment of money with the firms of shroffs or merchants of good repute to run at interest. To proscribe this form of investment, as the Bill as introduced practically does, would, in Sir M. Westropp's opinion, cause much inconvenience. Similar kinds of investment may also occur in other parts of India. We have therefore in section 20, clause (*f*), provided that money held in trust may be invested on any security expressly authorized by any rule which the High Court may from time to time prescribe in this behalf. The rule in clause (*e*) forbidding trustees (in the absence of an express authority) to advance more than one-half of the value of property consisting of freehold houses has been objected to as over-stringent by the learned Advocate General of Bengal. But, considering the sudden and rapid deterioration to which, in this country, house-property is liable, our only doubt is whether the rule in question is as stringent as it ought to be.

5. We have struck out section 22, which provided for the transfer of the trust-property to the beneficiary on the completion of the purpose of the trust, as we consider that the case is sufficiently provided for by section 55.

6. In section 23 we have set out the circumstances under which a trustee committing a breach of trust is liable to pay interest and the cases in which that interest is compound. The law on this point was left too much to be gathered from the illustrations.

7. In the second paragraph of section 27 (as to the liability of co-trustees committing a breach of trust) we have added after the words "or his legal representative" the words "to the extent of the assets he has received."

8. The provisions of section 54 which declares that "the beneficiary has a right to the rents and profits of the trust-property," appear to us to be too general. We have, therefore, limited them by making them expressly subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust.

9. We have omitted the proviso to section 55, as we consider it, in view of the provisions of the section, unnecessary; and we have amended the last clause of that section and the last clause of section 67 so as to bring them into conformity with the last clause of section 57.

10. The subject-matter of section 64 (as to the wrongful employment of trust-funds in trade) being sufficiently provided for by the additions we have made to section 23, we have struck out the former section.

11. The illustration to section 77 relates to the case of a trust *inter vivos* for the payment of debts; but as no provision was made for such a case in the section, we have added a clause, (*c*), containing the accepted law on the subject.

12. To section 81 (as to benámi transactions) we have added, at the suggestion of the learned Advocate General of Bengal, a clause saving the Code of Civil Procedure, section 317, and section 36 of Act XI of 1859.

13. We have amended the first illustration to section 82 so as to show that the section provides for the case where a trust is incapable of being executed in consequence of the beneficiary's renunciation of his interest.

14. Section 86 of the Bill as introduced provides for cases of transfer in fraud of the creditors of the transferor. This, we consider, is a matter which more properly belongs to the Transfer of Property Bill, and it is, in fact, provided for by section 53 of that Bill. We have, therefore, struck out the former section, and omitted from the schedule the statute (13 Eliz., cap. 5) dealing with such cases.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb has suggested that the powers conferred by the Bill on a principal Civil Court of Original Jurisdiction should be exerciseable only by such officers as may be specially empowered in that behalf by the Local Government. We are however of opinion that the adoption of this proposal might lead to heart-burning in the case of judges not so empowered, and would certainly cause inconvenience to the public, as, without referring to the notifications in the Gazette, it would be impossible to know what Courts were, or were not, competent to exercise powers under the Act. Moreover, District Judges are now empowered, under the Indian Companies Act, 1866, to wind up companies and have also jurisdiction under the Divorce Act. As the Legislature has deemed them competent to perform these important functions, we cannot hold them incompetent to exercise the much less difficult and delicate jurisdiction conferred by the Trusts Bill. For these reasons we have not accepted His Honour's suggestion.

16. It will be seen that we have left the Bill in substance as it was settled by the Indian Law Commission. We recommend that it be passed as now amended, but it should first be republished in the *Gazette of India* with this report; and, in obedience to the orders of the Secretary of State, it must also be sent to him, published in the local Gazettes, and translated into the vernacular languages.

SIMLA:
The 6th July, 1881.

WHITLEY STOKES.
J. GIBBS.

SCHEDULE.

Endorsement of the Home Department, No. 188, dated 17th February, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 1].

Endorsement of the Government of the Panjáb, No. 630, dated 17th February, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 2.]

Endorsement of the Home Department, No. 214, dated 24th February, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].

Endorsement of the Home Department, No. 336, dated 18th March, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].

Endorsement of the Home Department, No. 448, dated 21st April, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].

From Resident at Haidarábád, to Home Department, No. 4, dated 17th April, 1879, [Paper No. 6].

From Government of Bengal, to Home Department, No. 2225, dated 6th May, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].

From Government of Bombay, to Home Department, No. 2523, dated 26th April, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 8.]

From Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to Home Department, No. 361, dated 9th May, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].

From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to Home Department, No. 2115-100, dated 13th May 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].

From Chief Commissioner, Mysore, to Home Department, No. 61, dated 25th April, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].

From Chief Commissioner, Mysore, to Home Department, No. 1490-J.6, dated 14th May, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].

From Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to Home Department, No. 420, dated 21st May, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 13].

From Government of the Panjáb, to Home Department, No. 169C., dated 9th June, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].

From Government of Bombay, to Home Department, No. 3084, dated 27th May, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 15].

From Government of Bombay, to Home Department, No. 3060, dated 26th May, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 16].

From Government of Madras, to Home Department, No. 1318, dated 6th June, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 17].

From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 1123, dated 27th June, 1880 [Paper No. 18].

Note by Pandit Lakshmí Náráyana, Pleader, High Court, North-Western Provinces, dated 12th July, 1879 [Paper No. 19].

From Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 657, dated 28th July, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 20].

From Government of Madras, to Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 1755, dated 24th July, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 21].

From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1419-9, dated 3rd February, 1881, and enclosure [Papers No. 22].

From Resident at Haidarábád, No. 46, dated 4th February, 1881, and enclosure [Papers No. 23].

From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwára, No. 90, dated 8th February, 1881, and enclosure [Papers No. 24].

From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. $\frac{414A}{10}$, dated 5th February, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 25].

From Government of Madras, No. 260, dated 3rd February, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 26].

From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 427, dated 17th February, 1881 [Paper No. 27].

From Government of Bengal, No. 876J., dated 23rd February, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 28].

From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1500-10, dated 22nd February, 1881, and enclosure [Papers No. 29].

From Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 1258-28, dated 23rd February, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 30].

From Government of Bombay, No. 1485, dated 5th March, 1881 [Paper No. 31].

From Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Nos. 262 and 302, dated respectively 4th and 16th April, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 32].

From Government of the Panjáb, No. 1539, dated 18th April, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 33].

From Government of Bombay, No. 3700, dated 13th June, 1881, and enclosure [Papers No. 34].

No. II.

THE INDIAN TRUSTS BILL, 1881.

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THE SCHEDULE.

No. II.

A Bill to define and amend the law relating to Private Trusts and Trustees.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to private trusts and trustees; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Trusts Act, 1882": and it shall come into force on the first day of March, 1882.

Local extent.

It extends in the first instance to the territories respectively administered by the Governor of Madras in Council, the Lieutenant-Governors of the

Trusts in I dia of vari kinds, 18 R. (P.C.) 3 Trusts for nefit of cre ors, 1 B 233; 9 B 249; 10 B 327. Tru misapply i trust - fu Suth. F. 60.

North-West Provinces and the Panjáb, the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces and Assam; and the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, extend it to any other part of British India. But nothing herein contained affects the rules of Muhammadan law as to *waqf*, or the mutual relations of the members of an undivided family as determined by any customary or personal law, or applies to public or private religious or charitable endowments, or to trusts to distribute prizes taken in war among the captors; and nothing in the second chapter of this Act applies to trusts created before the said day.

Savings.

As to family religious trusts, 10 Beng. 19: Norton, II, 406. As to Pagoda-trustees, see 1 Mad. 415: 7 Mad. 77: Act XX of 1863.

2. On and from that day the Statute and Acts mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent therein mentioned.

Repeal of enactments.

Property purchased in name of an idol, 15 Beng. 176.

3. A "trust" is an obligation annexed to the ownership of property, and arising out of a confidence reposed in and accepted by the owner, or declared and accepted by him, for the benefit of another, or of another and the owner:

Interpretation-clause.

"trust":

the person who reposes or declares the confidence is called the "author of the trust": the person who accepts the confidence is called the "trustee": the person for whose benefit the confidence is accepted is called the "beneficiary": the subject-matter of the trust is called "trust-property" or "trust-money": the "beneficial interest" or "interest" of the beneficiary is his right against the trustee as owner of the trust-property; and the instrument, if any, by which the trust is declared is called the "instrument of trust":

"author of the trust":

"trustee":

"beneficiary":

"trust-property":

"instrument of trust":

a breach of any duty imposed on a trustee, as such, by any law for the time being in force is called a "breach of trust":

"breach of trust":

and in this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, "registered" means registered under the law for the registration of documents for the time being in force: a person is said to have "notice" of a fact either when he actually knows that fact or when, but for wilful abstention from inquiry or gross negligence, he would have known it, or when information of the fact is given to or obtained by his agent under the circumstances mentioned in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 229; and all expressions used herein and defined in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by that Act.

"registered":

"notice."

Expressions defined in Act IX of 1872.

e.g., 'frauds,' 27, *infra*.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE CREATION OF TRUSTS.

4. A trust may be created for any lawful purpose. The purpose of a trust is lawful unless it is (*a*) forbidden by law, or (*b*) is of such a nature that, if permitted, it would defeat the provisions of any law, or (*c*) is fraudulent, or (*d*) involves or implies injury to the person or property of another, or (*e*) the Court regards it as immoral or opposed to public policy.

Lawful purpose.

9 Beng. 377: Act IX of 1872, s. 23. Beng. Reg. II of 1793, s. 19, forbids Collectors to make their subordinates their trustees. Perpetuity, 14 Beng. 175.

Every trust of which the purpose is unlawful is void. And where a trust is created for two purposes, of which one is lawful and the other unlawful, and the two purposes cannot be separated, the whole trust is void.

Explanation.—In this section, the expression "law" includes, where the trust-property is immoveable and situate in a foreign country, the law of such country.

See *Nelson* v. *Bridport*, 8 Beav. 547.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A conveys property to B in trust to apply the profits to the nurture of female foundlings to be trained up as prostitutes. The trust is void.

(*b*) A bequeathes property to B in trust for C for his life, and after his death to D for his life, and after D's death to such of the sons of D as shall first attain the age of twenty-five. A, B, C and D are persons to whom the Indian Succession Act, 1865, applies. The trust after D's death is void.

Act X of 1865, s. 101.

(*c*) A bequeathes property to B in trust to employ it in carrying on a smuggling business, and out of the profits thereof to support A's children. The trust is void.

(*d*) A, while in insolvent circumstances, transfers property to B in trust for A during his life, and after his death for B. A is declared an insolvent. The trust for A is invalid as against his creditors.

5. No trust in relation to immoveable property is valid unless declared by a non-testamentary instrument in writing signed by the author of the trust or the trustee and registered, or by the will of the author of the trust or of the trustee.

Trust of immoveable property.

No trust in relation to moveable property is valid unless declared as aforesaid, or unless the ownership of the property is transferred to the trustee.

Trust of moveable property.

These rules do not apply where they would operate so as to effectuate a fraud.

6. Subject to the provisions of section five, a trust is created when the author of the trust indicates with reasonable certainty by any words or acts (*a*) an intention on his part to create thereby a trust, (*b*) the purpose of the trust, (*c*) the beneficiary, and (*d*) the trust-property, and (unless the trust is declared by will or the author of the trust is himself to be the trustee) transfers the trust-property to the trustee.

Creation of trust.

Whether voluntary declaration of trust is binding against Hindú declarant, 4 Mad. 462. Transmutation of possession unnecessary, Bom. 143 (Parsí case).

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeathes certain property to B, "having the fullest confidence that he will dispose of it for the benefit of" C. This creates a trust so far as regards A and C.

See 7 Bom. A. C. J. 149.

(*b*) A bequeathes certain property to B, "hoping he will continue it in the family." This does not create a trust, as the beneficiary is not indicated with reasonable certainty.

(*c*) A bequeathes certain property to B, requesting him to distribute it amongst such members of C's family as B should think most deserving. This does not create a trust, for the beneficiaries are not indicated with reasonable certainty.

(*d*) A bequeathes certain property to B, desiring him to divide the bulk of it among C's children. This does not create a trust, for the trust-property is not indicated with sufficient certainty.

(*e*) A bequeathes a shop and stock-in-trade to B, on condition that he pays A's debts and a legacy to C. This is a condition, not a trust for A's creditors and C.

7. A trust may be created—

Who may create trusts.

Cf. Act IX of 1872, ss. 11 & 12.

(*a*) by every person competent to contract, and

(*b*) with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, by or on behalf a minor;

but subject in each case to the law for the time being in force as to the circumstances and extent in and to which the author of the trust may dispose of the trust-property.

Subject of trust.

8. The subject-matter of a trust must be property transferable to the beneficiary.

It must not be a merely beneficial interest under a subsisting trust.

Who may be beneficiary.

9. Every person capable of holding property may be a beneficiary.

Disclaimer by beneficiary.

A proposed beneficiary may renounce his interest under the trust by disclaimer addressed to the trustee, or by setting up, with notice of the trust, a claim inconsistent therewith.

Act IX of 1872, s. 11.

Who may be trustee.

10. Every person capable of holding property may be a trustee; but where the trust involves the exercise of discretion, he cannot execute it unless he is competent to contract.

No one bound to accept trust.

No one is bound to accept a trust.

Acceptance of trust.

A trust is accepted by any words or acts of the trustee indicating with reasonable certainty such acceptance.

Disclaimer of trust.

Instead of accepting a trust, the intended trustee may, within a reasonable period, disclaim it, and such disclaimer shall prevent the trust-property from vesting in him.

A disclaimer by one of two or more co-trustees vests the trust-property in the other or others and makes him or them sole trustee or trustees from the date of the creation of the trust.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeathes certain property to B and C, his executors, as trustees for D. B and C prove A's will. This is in itself an acceptance of the trust, and B and C hold the property in trust for D.

(*b*) A transfers certain property to B in trust to sell it and to pay out of the proceeds A's debts. B accepts the trust and sells the property. So far as regards B, a trust of the proceeds is created for A's creditors.

(*c*) A bequeathes a lákh of rupees to B upon certain trusts and appoints him his executor. B severs the lákh from the general assets and appropriates it to the specific purpose. This is an acceptance of the trust.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF TRUSTEES.

Trustee to execute trust.

11. The trustee is bound to fulfil the purpose of the trust, and to obey the directions of the author of the trust given at the time of its creation, except as modified by the consent of all the beneficiaries being competent to contract.

Where the beneficiary is incompetent to contract, his consent may, for the purposes of this section, be given by a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a trustee to obey any direction when to do so would be impracticable, illegal or manifestly injurious to the beneficiaries.

Explanation.—Unless a contrary intention be expressed, the purpose of a trust for the payment of debts shall be deemed to be (*a*) to pay only the debts of the author of the trust existing and recoverable at the date of the instrument of trust, or, when such instrument is a will, at the date of his death, and (*b*) in the case of debts not bearing interest, to make such payment without interest.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, a trustee, is simply authorized to sell certain land by public auction. He cannot sell the land by private contract.

(*b*) A, a trustee of certain land for X, Y and Z, is authorized to sell the land to B for a specified sum. X, Y and Z, being competent to contract, consent that A may sell the land to C for a less sum. A may sell the land accordingly.

(*c*) A, a trustee for B and her children, is directed by the author of the trust to lend, on B's request, trust-property to B's husband, C, on the security of his bond. C becomes insolvent, and B requests A to make the loan. A may refuse to make it.

Trustee to inform himself of state of trust-property.

12. A trustee is bound to acquaint himself, as soon as possible, with the nature and circumstances of the trust-property; to obtain where necessary, a transfer of the trust-property to himself; and (subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust) to get in trust-moneys invested on insufficient or hazardous security.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The trust-property is a debt outstanding on personal security. The instrument of trust gives the trustee no discretionary power, to leave the debt so outstanding. The trustee's duty is to recover the debt without unnecessary delay. 4 Moo. I. A 452.

(*b*) The trust-property is money in the hands of one of two co-trustees. No discretionary power is given by the instrument of trust. The other co-trustee must not allow the former to retain the money for a longer period than the circumstances of the case require. *Bai Jadav* v. *Tribhuvanda*. 9 Bom. 333.

Trustee to protect title to trust-property.

13. A trustee is bound to maintain and defend all such suits, and (subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust) to take such other steps as, regard being had to the nature and amount or value of the trust-property, may be reasonably requisite for the preservation of the trust-property and the assertion or protection of the title thereto. Act I of 1877, s. 10, expl. 1.

Illustration.

The trust-property is immoveable property which has been given to the author of the trust by an unregistered instrument. Subject to the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, the trustee's duty is to cause the instrument to be registered.

Trustee not to set-up title adverse to beneficiary.

14. The trustee must not for himself or another set-up or aid any title to the trust-property adverse to the interest of the beneficiary.

Care required from trustee.

15. A trustee is bound to deal with the trust-property as carefully as a man of ordinary prudence would deal with such property if it were his own; and, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, a trustee so dealing is not responsible for the loss, destruction or deterioration of the trust-property. Act IX of 1872, ss. 15, 152.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, living in Calcutta, is a trustee for B, living in Bombay. A remits trust-funds to B by bills drawn by a person of undoubted credit in favour of the trustee as such, and payable at Bombay. The bills are dishonoured. A is not bound to make good the loss.

(*b*) A, a trustee of leasehold property, directs the tenant to pay the rents on account of the trust to a banker, B, then in credit. The rents are accordingly paid to B, and A leaves the money with B only till wanted. Before the money is drawn out, B becomes insolvent. A, having had no reason to believe that B was in insolvent circumstances, is not bound to make good the loss.

(*c*) A, a trustee of two debts for B, releases one and compounds the other, in good faith, and reasonably believing that it is for B's interest to do so. A is not bound to make good any loss caused thereby to B.

(*d*) A, a trustee directed to sell the trust-property by auction, sells the same, but does not advertise the sale and otherwise fails in reasonable diligence in inviting competition. A is bound to make good the loss caused thereby to the beneficiary.

(*e*) A, a trustee for B, in execution of his trust, sells the trust-property, but from want of due diligence on his part fails to receive part of the purchase-money. A is bound to make good the loss thereby caused to B.

(*f*) A, a trustee for B of a policy of insurance, has funds in hand for payment of the premiums. A neglects to pay the premiums, and the policy is consequently forfeited. A is bound to make good the loss to B.

(*g*) A bequeathes certain monies to B and C as trustees and authorizes them to continue trust-moneys upon the personal security of a certain firm in which A had himself invested them. A dies, and a change takes place in the firm. B and C must not permit the monies to remain upon the personal security of the new firm.

(*h*) A, a trustee for B, allows the trust to be executed solely by his co-trustee, C. C misapplies the trust-property. A is personally answerable for the loss resulting to B.

Conversion of perishable property.

16. Where the trust is created for the benefit of several persons in succession, and the trust-property is of a wasting nature or a future or reversionary interest, the trustee is bound, unless an intention to the contrary may be inferred from the instrument of trust, to convert the property into property of a permanent and immediately profitable character.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeathes to B all his property in trust for C during his life, and on his death for D, and on D's death for E. A's property consists of three leasehold houses, and there is nothing in A's will to show that he intended the houses to be enjoyed in specie. B should sell the houses, and invest the proceeds in accordance with section twenty.

(*b*) A bequeathes to B his three leasehold houses in Calcutta and all the furniture therein in trust for C during his life, and on his death for D, and on D's death for E. Here an intention that the houses and furniture should be enjoyed in specie appears clearly, and B should not sell them.

Trustee to be impartial.

17. Where there are more beneficiaries than one, the trustee is bound to be impartial, and must not execute the trust for the advantage of one at the expense of another.

Where the trustee has a discretionary power, nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize the Court to control the exercise reasonably and in good faith of such discretion.

Illustration.

A, a trustee for B, C and D, is empowered to choose between several specified modes of investing the trust-property. A in good faith chooses one of these modes. The Court will not interfere, although the result of the choice may be to vary the relative rights of B, C and D.

Trustee to prevent waste.

18. Where the trust is created for the benefit of several persons in succession and one of them is in possession of the trust-property, if he commits, or threatens to commit, any act which is destructive or permanently injurious thereto, the trustee is bound to take measures to prevent such act.

Accounts and information.

19. A trustee is bound (*a*) to keep clear and accurate accounts of the trust-property, and (*b*), at all reasonable times, at the request of the beneficiary, to furnish him with full and accurate information as to the amount and state of the trust-property.

Investment of trust-money.

20. Where the trust-property consists of money and cannot be applied immediately or at an early date to the purposes of the trust, the trustee is bound (subject to any direction contained in the instrument of trust) to invest the money on the following securities, and on no others:—

Act XXVIII of 1866, ss. 5 and 32.

As to the necessity of some such provisions, see *De Souza* v. *De Souza*, 12 Bom 184.

(*a*) in promissory notes, debentures, stock or other securities of the Government of India, or of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland;

Cf. 23 & 24 Vic., c. 145, s. 25.

(*b*) in bonds, debentures and annuities charged by the Imperial Parliament on the revenues of India;

(*c*) in stock or debentures of, or shares in, Railway or other Companies the interest whereon shall have been guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council;

Cf. 32 & 33 Vic., c. 132, s. 2.

(*d*) in debentures or other securities for money issued by, or on behalf of, any municipal body under the authority of any Act of a legislature established in British India;

Cf. 34 & 35 Vic., c. 47, s. 13.

(*e*) on a first mortgage of immoveable property situate in British India: Provided that the property is not a leasehold for a term of years and that the value of the property exceeds by one-third, or, if consisting of buildings, exceeds by one-half, the mortgage-money; or

(*f*) on any other security expressly authorized by the instrument of trust, or by any rule which the High Court may from time to time prescribe in this behalf.

The Statute excepts investment on Consols.

Provided that, where there is a person competent to contract and entitled in possession to receive the income of the trust-property for his life, or for any greater estate, no investment on any security mentioned or referred to in clauses (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) shall be made without his consent in writing.

Mortgage of land pledged to Government under Act XXVI of 1871.

21. Nothing in section twenty shall apply to investments made before this Act comes into force, or shall be deemed to preclude an investment on a mortgage of immoveable property already pledged as security for an advance under the Land Improvement Act, 1871, or, in case the trust-money does not exceed three thousand rupees, a deposit thereof in a Government Savings Bank.

27 & 28 Vic., c. 114, s. 61.

Deposit in Government Savings Bank.

Sale by trustee directed to sell within specified time.

22. Where a trustee directed to sell within a specified time extends such time, the burden of proving, as between himself and the beneficiary, that the latter is not prejudiced by the extension lies upon the trustee, unless the extension has been authorized by a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

Illustration.

A bequeathes property to B, directing him with all convenient speed and within five years to sell it, and apply the proceeds for the benefit of C. In the exercise of reason-

able discretion, B postpones the sale for six years. The sale is not thereby rendered invalid, but C, alleging that he has been injured by the postponement, institutes a suit against B to obtain compensation. In such suit the burden of proving that C has not been injured lies on B.

Liability for breach of trust.

23. Where the trustee commits a breach of trust, he is liable to make good the loss which the trust-property or the beneficiary has thereby sustained, unless the beneficiary has by fraud induced the trustee to commit the breach, or the beneficiary being competent to contract, has himself, without coercion or undue influence having been brought to bear on him, concurred in the breach, or subsequently acquiesced therein, with full knowledge of the facts of the case and of his rights as against the trustee.

A trustee committing a breach of trust is not liable to pay interest except in the following cases:—

(*a*) where he has actually received interest:

(*b*) where the breach consists in unreasonable delay in paying trust-money to the beneficiary:

(*c*) where the trustee ought to have received interest, but has not done so:

(*d*) where he may be fairly presumed to have received interest.

He is liable in case (*a*) to account for the interest actually received, and, in cases (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*), to account for simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, unless the Court otherwise directs.

(*e*) Where the breach consists in failure to invest trust-money and to accumulate the interest or dividends thereon, he is liable to account for compound interest (with half-yearly rests) at the same rate.

(*f*) Where the breach consists in the employment of trust-property or the proceeds thereof in trade or business, he is liable to account, at the option of the beneficiary, either for compound interest (with half-yearly rests) at the same rate, or for the net profits made by such employment.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A trustee improperly leaves trust-property outstanding, and it is consequently lost: he is liable to make good the property lost, but he is not liable to pay interest thereon.

(*b*) A bequeathes a house to B in trust to sell it and pay the proceeds to C. B neglects to sell the house for a great length of time, whereby the house is deteriorated and its market price falls. B is answerable to C for the loss.

(*c*) A trustee is guilty of unreasonable delay in investing trust-money in accordance with section twenty, or in paying it to the beneficiary. The trustee is liable to pay interest thereon for the period of the delay.

(*d*) The duty of the trustee is to invest trust-money in any of the securities mentioned in section twenty, clause (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*). Instead of so doing, he retains the money in his hands. He is liable, at the option of the beneficiary, to be charged either with the amount of the principal money and interest, or with the amount of such securities which he might have purchased with the trust-money when the investment should have been made, and the intermediate dividends and interest thereon.

(*e*) The instrument of trust directs the trustee to invest trust-money either in any of such securities or on mortgage of immoveable property. The trustee does neither. He is liable for the principal money and interest.

(*f*) The instrument of trust directs the trustee to invest trust-money in any of such securities and to accumulate the dividends thereon. The trustee disregards the direction. He is liable, at the option of the beneficiary, to be charged either with the amount of the principal money and compound interest, or with the amount of such securities which he might have purchased with the trust-money when the investment should have been made, together with the amount of the accumulation which would have arisen from a proper investment of the intermediate dividends.

(*g*) Trust-property is invested in one of the securities mentioned in section twenty, clause (*a*) (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*). The trustee sells such security for some purpose not authorized by the terms of the instrument of trust. He is liable, at the option of the beneficiary, either to replace the security with the intermediate dividends and interest thereon, or to account for the proceeds of the sale with interest thereon.

(*h*) The trust-property consists of land. The trustee sells the land to a purchaser for a consideration without notice of the trust. The trustee is liable, at the option of the beneficiary, to purchase other land of equal value to be settled upon the like trust, or to be charged with the proceeds of the sale with interest.

No set-off allowed to trustee.

24. A trustee who is liable for a loss occasioned by a breach of trust in respect of one portion of the trust-property cannot set-off against his liability a gain which has accrued to another portion of the trust-property through another and distinct breach of trust.

Non-liability for predecessor's default.

25. Where a trustee succeeds another, he is not, as such, liable for the acts or defaults of his predecessor.

Non-liability for co-trustee's default.

26. Subject to the provisions of sections thirteen and fifteen, one trustee is not, as such, liable for a breach of trust committed by his co-trustee:

Provided that, in the absence of an express declaration to the contrary in the instrument of trust, a trustee is so liable—

(*a*) where he has delivered trust-property to his co-trustee without seeing to its proper application: Act I of 18 s. 54, ill. (

(*b*) where he allows his co-trustee to receive trust-property and fails to make due enquiry as to the co-trustee's dealings therewith, or allows him to retain it longer than the circumstances of the case reasonably require:

(*c*) where he becomes aware of a breach of trust committed or intended by his co-trustee, and either actively conceals it or does not within a reasonable time take proper steps to protect the beneficiary's interest.

Joining in receipt for conformity.

A co-trustee who joins in signing a receipt for trust-property and proves that he has not received the same is not answerable, by reason of such signature only, for loss or misapplication of the property by his co-trustee.

Illustration.

A bequeathes certain property to B and C, and directs them to sell it and invest the proceeds for the benefit of D. B and C accordingly sell the property, and the purchase-money is received by B and retained in his hands. C pays no attention to the matter for two years and then calls on B to make the investment. B is unable to do so, becomes insolvent, and the purchase-money is lost. C may be compelled to make good the amount.

Several liability of co-trustees.

27. Where co-trustees jointly commit a breach of trust, or where one of them by his neglect enables the other to commit a breach of trust, each is liable to the beneficiary for the whole of the loss occasioned by such breach.

Contribution as between co-trustees.

But as between the trustees themselves, if one be less guilty than another and has had to refund the loss, the former may compel the latter, or his legal representative to the extent of the assets he has received, to make good such loss; and if all be equally guilty, any one or more of the trustees who has had to refund the loss may compel the others to contribute.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize a trustee who has been guilty of fraud to institute a suit to compel contribution.

Non-liability of trustee paying without notice of transfer by beneficiary.

28. When any beneficiary's interest becomes vested in another person, and the trustee, not having notice of the vesting, pays or delivers trust-property to the person who would have been entitled thereto in the absence of such vesting, the trustee is not liable for the property so paid or delivered.

New.

Liability of trustee where beneficiary's interest is forfeited to Government.

29. When the beneficiary's interest is forfeited or awarded by legal adjudication to Government, the trustee is bound to hold the trust-property to the extent of such interest for the benefit of such person in such manner as the Government may direct in this behalf.

Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 37, shortened. See sections 15 & 26 *supra*.

Indemnity of trustees.

30. Subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust and of sections twenty-three and twenty-six, trustees shall be respectively chargeable only for such moneys, stocks, funds and securities as they respectively actually receive, and shall not be answerable the one for the other of them, nor for any banker, broker or other person in whose hands any trust-property may be placed, nor for the insufficiency or deficiency of any stocks, funds or securities, nor otherwise for involuntary losses.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE RIGHTS AND POWERS OF TRUSTEES.

Right to title-deeds.

31. A trustee is entitled to have in his possession the instrument of trust and all the documents of title (if any) relating solely to the trust-property.

Right to reimbursement of expenses.

32. Every trustee may reimburse himself, or pay or discharge out of the trust-property, all expenses properly incurred in or about the execution of the trust, or the realization, preservation or benefit of the trust-property, or the protection or support of the beneficiary.

If he pays such expenses out of his own pocket he has a first charge upon the trust-property for such expenses and interest thereon; but such charge (unless the expenses have been incurred with the sanction of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction) shall be enforced only by prohibiting any disposition of the trust-property without previous payment of such expenses and interest.

If the trust-property fail, the trustee is entitled to recover from the beneficiary personally on whose behalf he acted, and at whose request, expressed or implied, he made the payment, the amount of such expenses.

Right to be recouped for erroneous overpayment.

Where a trustee has by mistake made an over-payment to the beneficiary, he may reimburse the trust-property out of the beneficiary's interest. If such interest fail, the trustee is entitled to recover from the beneficiary personally the amount of such over-payment.

Right to indemnity from gainer by breach of trust.

33. A person other than a trustee who has gained an advantage from a breach of trust must indemnify the trustee to the extent of the amount actually received by such person under the breach; and where he is a beneficiary the trustee has a charge on his interest for such amount.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to entitle a trustee to be indemnified who has, in committing the breach of trust, been guilty of fraud.

Right to apply to Court for opinion in management of trust-property.

Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 43.

34. Any trustee may, without instituting a suit, apply by petition to a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction for its opinion, advice or direction on any present questions respecting the management or administration of the trust-property other than questions of detail, difficulty or importance, not proper for summary disposal.

A copy of such petition shall be served upon, and the hearing thereof may be attended by, such of the persons interested in the application as the Court thinks fit.

The trustee stating in good faith the facts in such petition and acting upon the opinion, advice or direction given by the Court shall be deemed, so far as regards his own responsibility, to have discharged his duty as such trustee in the subject-matter of the application.

The costs of every application under this section shall be in the discretion of the Court to which it is made.

Right to settlement of accounts.

35. When the duties of a trustee, as such, are completed, he is entitled to have the accounts of his administration of the trust-property examined and settled; and where nothing is due to the beneficiary under the trust, to an acknowledgment in writing to that effect.

General authority of trustee.

36. In addition to the powers expressly conferred by this Act and by the instrument of trust, and subject to the restrictions, if any, contained in such instrument, and to the provisions of section seventeen, a trustee may do all acts which are reasonable and proper for the realization, protection or benefit of the trust-property, and for the protection or support of a beneficiary who is not competent to contract.

Every trustee in the actual possession or receipt of the rents and profits of land as defined in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, shall, for the purposes of that Act, be deemed to be a landlord in possession.

27 & 28 Vic. c. 114.

Except with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, no trustee shall lease trust-property for a term exceeding twenty-one years from the date of executing the lease, nor without reserving the best yearly rent that can be reasonably gotten.

Power to sell in lots, and either by public auction or private contract.

Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 2, extended to moveables.

37. Where the trustee is empowered to sell any trust-property, he may sell the same either together or in lots, and either by public auction or private contract, and either at one time or at several times, unless the instrument of trust otherwise directs.

Power to sell under special conditions.

Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 3.

38. The trustee making any such sale may insert such reasonable stipulations either as to title or evidence of title, or otherwise, in any conditions of sale or contract for sale, as he thinks fit; and may also

buy-in the property or any part thereof at any sale by auction, and rescind or vary any contract for sale, and re-sell the property so bought in, or as to which the contract is so rescinded, without being responsible to the beneficiary for any loss occasioned thereby.

Power to buy-in and re-sell.

Where a trustee is directed to sell trust-property or to invest trust-money in the purchase of property, he may exercise a reasonable discretion as to the time of effecting the sale or purchase.

Time allowed for selling trust-property.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeathes property to B, directing him to sell it with all convenient speed and pay the proceeds to C. This does not render an immediate sale imperative.

(*b*) A bequeathes property to B, directing him to sell it at such time and in such manner as he shall think fit and invest the proceeds for the benefit of C. This does not authorize B, as between him and C, to postpone the sale to an indefinite period.

Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 4.

39. For the purpose of completing any such sale, the trustee shall have power to convey or otherwise dispose of the property sold in such manner as may be necessary.

Power to convey.

Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 32.

40. A trustee may, at his discretion, call in any trust-property invested in any security and invest the same on any of the securities mentioned in section twenty, and from time to time vary any such investments for others of the same nature:

Power to vary investments.

Provided that, where there is a person competent to contract and entitled at the time to receive the income of the trust-property for his life, or for any greater estate, no such change of investment shall be made without his consent in writing.

Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 33.

41. Where any property is held by a trustee in trust for a minor, such trustee may, at his discretion, pay to the guardians (if any) of such minor, or otherwise apply for or towards his maintenance or education or advancement in life, or the reasonable expenses of his marriage or funeral, the whole or any part of the income to which he may be entitled in respect of such property; and such trustee shall accumulate all the residue of such income by way of compound interest, by investing the same and the resulting income thereof from time to time in any of the securities mentioned or referred to in section twenty, for the benefit of the person who shall ultimately become entitled to the property from which such accumulations have arisen: Provided that such trustee may, at any time, if he thinks fit, apply the whole or any part of such accumulations as if the same were part of the income arising in the then current year.

Power to apply property of minors, &c., for their maintenance, &c.

Where the income of the trust-property is insufficient for the minor's maintenance or education or advancement in life, or the reasonable expenses of his marriage or funeral, the trustee may, with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, but not otherwise, apply the whole or any part of such property for or towards such maintenance, education, advancement or expenses.

See Acts XL of 1858, XX of 1864 and XIII of 1874.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of any local law for the time being in force relating to the persons and property of minors.

42. A trustee may give a receipt in writing for any money paid or property transferred to him by reason or in the exercise of any trust reposed in him, and, in the absence of fraud, such receipt shall discharge the person paying or transferring the same therefrom, and from seeing to the application thereof or being accountable for any loss or misapplication thereof.

Power to give receipts.

Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 36, shortened.

43. When an authority to deal with the trust-property is given to several trustees and one of them disclaims or dies, the authority may be exercised by the continuing trustees, unless from the terms of the instrument of trust it is apparent that the authority is to be exercised by a number in excess of the number of the remaining trustees.

Power to several trustees of whom one disclaims or dies.

44. Where a decree has been made in a suit for the execution of a trust, the trustee must not exercise any of his powers except in conformity with such decree, or with the sanction of the Court by which the decree has been made, or, where an appeal against the decree is pending, of the Appellate Court.

Suspension of trustee's powers by decree.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE DISABILITIES OF TRUSTEES.

45. A trustee who has accepted the trust cannot afterwards renounce it except (*a*) with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, or (*b*), if the beneficiary is competent to contract, with his consent, or (*c*) by virtue of a special power in the instrument of trust.

Trustee cannot renounce after acceptance.

46. A trustee cannot delegate his office or any of his duties either to a co-trustee or to a stranger, unless (*a*) the instrument of trust so provides, or (*b*) the delegation is in the regular course of business, or (*c*) the delegation is necessary, or (*d*) the beneficiary, being competent to contract, consents to the delegation.

Trustee cannot delegate.

3 Calc. R.

Explanation.—The appointment of an attorney or proxy to do an act merely ministerial and involving no independent discretion is not a delegation within the meaning of this section.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeathes certain property to B and C on certain trusts to be executed by them or the survivor of them or the assigns of such survivor. B dies. C may bequeath the trust-property to D and E upon the trusts of A's will.

(*b*) A is a trustee of certain property with power to sell the same. A may employ an auctioneer to effect the sale.

(*c*) A bequeathes to B fifty houses let at monthly rents in trust to collect the rents and pay them to C. B may employ a proper person to collect these rents.

47. When there are more trustees than one, all must join in the execution of the trust, except where the instrument of trust otherwise provides.

Co-trustees cannot act singly.

48. Where a discretionary power conferred on a trustee is not exercised reasonably and in good faith, such power may be controlled by a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

Control of discretionary power.

Beng. 278. **49.** In the absence of express directions to the contrary contained in the instrument of trust or of a contract to the contrary entered into with the beneficiary or the Court at the time of accepting the trust, a trustee has no right to remuneration for his trouble, skill and loss of time in executing the trust.

Trustee may not charge for services.

s to them, Acts XVII 1864, II of , XX of and XX 864.

Nothing in this section applies to any Official Trustee, Administrator General, Public Curator, or person holding a certificate of administration.

50. A trustee may not use or deal with the trust-property for his own profit or for any other purpose unconnected with the trust.

Trustee may not use trust-property for his own profit.

51. No trustee whose duty it is to sell trust-property, and no agent employed by such trustee for the purpose of the sale, may, directly or indirectly, buy the same or any interest therein, on his own account or as agent for a third person.

Trustee for sale or his agent may not buy.

52. No trustee, and no person who has recently ceased to be a trustee, may, without the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, buy or become mortgagee or lessee of the trust-property or any part thereof; and such permission shall not be given unless the proposed purchase, mortgage or lease is manifestly for the advantage of the beneficiary.

Trustee may not buy beneficiary's interest without permission.

And no trustee whose duty it is to buy or to obtain a mortgage or lease of particular property for the beneficiary may buy it, or any part thereof, or obtain a mortgage or lease of it, or any part thereof, for himself.

Trustee for purchase.

53. A trustee or co-trustee whose duty it is to invest trust-money on mortgage or personal security must not invest it on a mortgage by, or on the personal security of, himself or one of his co-trustees.

Co-trustees may not lend to one of themselves.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF THE BENEFICIARY.

576. **54.** The beneficiary has, subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust, a right to the rents and profits of the trust-property.

Rights to rents and profits.

of 12. **55.** The beneficiary is entitled to have the intention of the author of the trust specifically executed to the extent of the beneficiary's interest;

Right to specific execution.

and where there is only one beneficiary and he is competent to contract, or where there are several beneficiaries and they are competent to contract and all of one mind, he or they may require the trustee to transfer the trust-property to him or them, or to such person as he or they may direct.

Right to transfer of possession.

ng. A. 99: ng. O. 2.

When property has been transferred or bequeathed for the benefit of a married woman, so that she shall not have power to deprive herself of her beneficial interest, nothing in the second clause of this section applies to such property during her marriage.

Illustrations.

(*a*) Certain Government securities are given to trustees upon trust to accumulate the interest until A attains the age of 24, and then to transfer the gross amount to him. A on attaining majority may, as the person exclusively interested in the trust-property, require the trustees to transfer it immediately to him.

(*b*) A bequeathes Rs. 10,000 to trustees upon trust to purchase an annuity for B, who has attained his majority and is otherwise competent to contract. B may claim the Rs. 10,000.

(*c*) A transfers certain property to B and directs him to sell or invest it for the benefit of C, who is competent to contract. C may elect to take the property in its original character.

56. The beneficiary has a right as against the trustee and all persons claiming under him with notice of the trust to inspect and take copies of the instrument of trust, the documents of title relating solely to the trust-property, the accounts of the trust-property and the vouchers (if any) by which they are supported, and the cases submitted and opinions taken by the trustee for his guidance in the discharge of his duty.

Right to inspect and take copies of instrument of trust, accounts, &c.

57. The beneficiary, if competent to contract, may transfer his interest, but subject to the law for the time being in force as to the circumstances and extent in and to which he may dispose of such interest:

Right to transfer beneficial interest.

Provided that when property is transferred or bequeathed for the benefit of a married woman, so that she shall not have power to deprive herself of her beneficial interest, nothing in this section shall authorize her to transfer such interest during her marriage.

58. Where no trustees are appointed or all the trustees die, disclaim or are discharged, or where for any other reason the execution of a trust by the trustee is or becomes impracticable, the beneficiary may institute a suit for the execution of the trust, and the trust shall, so far as may be possible, be executed by the Court until the appointment of a trustee or new trustee.

Right to sue for execution of trust.

59. The beneficiary has a right (subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust) that the trust-property shall be properly protected and held and administered by proper persons and by a proper number of such persons.

Right to proper trustees.

Explanation I.—The following are not proper persons within the meaning of this section:—

A person domiciled abroad: an alien enemy: a person having an interest inconsistent with that of the beneficiary: a person in insolvent circumstances; and, unless the personal law of the beneficiary allows otherwise, a married woman and a minor.

Explanation II.—When the administration of the trust involves the receipt and custody of money, the number of trustees should be two at least.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, one of several beneficiaries, proves that B, the trustee, has improperly disposed of part of the trust-property, or that the property is in danger from B's being in insolvent circumstances, or that he is incapacitated from acting as trustee. A may obtain a receiver of the trust-property.

(*b*) A bequeathes certain jewels to B in trust for C. B dies during A's lifetime; then A dies. C is entitled to have the property conveyed to a trustee for him.

(c) A conveys certain property to four trustees in trust for B. Three of the trustees die. B may institute a suit to have three new trustees appointed in the place of the deceased trustees.

(d) A conveys certain property to three trustees in trust for B. All the trustees disclaim. B may institute a suit to have three trustees appointed in place of the trustees so disclaiming.

(e) A, a trustee for B, refuses to act, or goes to reside permanently out of British India, or is declared an insolvent or compounds with his creditors, or suffers a co-trustee to commit a breach of trust. B may institute a suit to have A removed and a new trustee appointed in his room.

Act I of 1877, s. 54.

Right to compel to any act of duty.

60. The beneficiary has a right that his trustee shall be compelled to perform any particular act of his duty as such, and restrained from committing any contemplated or probable breach of trust.

Illustrations.

(a) A contracts with B to pay him monthly Rs. 100 for the benefit of C. B writes and signs a letter declaring that he will hold in trust for C the money so to be paid. A fails to pay the money in accordance with his contract. C may compel B on a proper indemnity to allow C to sue on the contract in B's name.

Act I of 1877, s. 64, ill. (j).

(b) A is trustee of certain land, with a power to sell the same and pay the proceeds to B and C equally. A is about to make an improvident sale of the land. B may sue on behalf of himself and C for an injunction to restrain A from making the sale.

Wrongful purchase by trustee.

61. Where a trustee has wrongfully bought trust-property, the beneficiary has a right to have the property declared subject to the trust or retransferred by the trustee, if it remains in his hands unsold, or, if it has been bought from him by any person with notice of the trust, by such person. But in such case the beneficiary must repay the purchase-money paid by the trustee, with interest, and such other expenses (if any) as he has properly incurred in the preservation of the property; and the trustee or purchaser must (a) account for the net profits of the property, (b) be charged with an occupation-rent, if he has been in actual possession of the property, and (c) allow the beneficiary to deduct a proportionate part of the purchase-money if the property has been deteriorated by the acts or omissions of the trustee or purchaser.

Nothing in this section—

(a) impairs the rights of lessees and others who, before the institution of a suit to have the property declared subject to the trust or retransferred, have contracted in good faith with the trustee or purchaser; or

(b) entitles the beneficiary to have the property declared subject to the trust or retransferred where he, being competent to contract, has himself, without coercion or undue influence having been brought to bear on him, ratified the sale to the trustee with full knowledge of the facts of the case and of his rights as against the trustee.

6 Bom. O. C. J 59; I. L. R 1 Bom. 237.

Following trust-property—

into the hands of third persons;

62. Where trust property comes into the hands of a third person inconsistently with the trust, the beneficiary may require him to admit formally, or may institute a suit for a declaration, that the property is comprised in the trust.

into that into which it has been converted.

Where the trustee has disposed of trust-property and the money or other property which he has received therefor can be traced in his hands, or the hands of his legal representative or legatee, the beneficiary has, in respect thereof, rights as nearly as may be the same as his rights in respect of the original trust-property.

Illustrations.

(a) A, a trustee for B of Rs. 10,000, wrongfully invests the Rs. 10,000 in the purchase of certain land. B is entitled to the land.

(b) A, a trustee, wrongfully purchases land in his own name, partly with his own money, partly with money subject to a trust for B. B is entitled to a charge on the land for the amount of the trust-money so misemployed.

Saving of rights of certain transferees.

63. Nothing in section sixty-two entitles the beneficiary to any right in respect of property in the hands of—

As to negotiables, see Act IX of 1872, s. 108.

(a) a transferee in good faith for consideration without having notice of the trust, either when the purchase-money was paid, or when the conveyance was executed, or—

5 W. R. 1; W. R. 18; p. 225.

(b) a transferee for consideration from such a transferee.

A judgment-creditor of the trustee attaching and purchasing trust-property is not a transferee for consideration within the meaning of this section.

Nothing in section sixty-two applies to money, currency notes and negotiable instruments in the hands of a *bonâ fide* holder to whom they have passed in circulation, or shall be deemed to affect the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 108, or the liability of a person to whom a debt or charge is transferred.

Acquisition by trustee of trust-property wrongfully converted.

64. Where a trustee wrongfully sells or otherwise transfers trust-property and afterwards himself becomes the owner of the property, the property again becomes subject to the trust, notwithstanding any want of notice on the part of intervening transferees in good faith for consideration.

Right in case of blended property.

65. Where the trustee wrongfully mingles the trust-property with his own, the beneficiary is entitled to a charge on the whole fund for the amount due to him.

Cf. Cont Act, s.

Wrongful employment by partner-trustee of trust-property for partnership purposes.

66. If a partner, being a trustee, wrongfully employs trust-property in the business or on the account of the partnership, no other partner is liable therefor in his personal capacity to the beneficiaries, unless he had notice of the breach of trust.

The partners having such notice are jointly and severally liable for the breach of trust.

Illustrations.

(a) A and B are partners. A dies, having bequeathed all his property to B in trust for Z, and appointed B his sole executor. B, instead of winding-up the affairs of the partnership, retains all the assets in the business. Z may compel him, as partner, to account for so much of the profits as are derived from A's share of the capital. B is also answerable to Z for the improper employment of A's assets.

(b) A, a trader, bequeaths his property to B in trust for C, appoints B his sole executor, and dies. B enters into partnership with X and Y in the same trade, and employs A's assets in the partnership-business. B gives an indemnity to X and Y against the claims of C. Here X and Y are jointly liable with B to C as having knowingly become parties to the breach of trust committed by B.

67. Where one of several beneficiaries—

Liability of beneficiary joining in breach of trust.

(a) joins in committing breach of trust, or

(b) knowingly obtains any advantage therefrom, without the consent of the other beneficiaries, or

(c) becomes aware of a breach of trust committed or intended to be committed, and either actually conceals it, or does not within a reasonable time take proper steps to protect the interests of the other beneficiaries, or

(d) has deceived the trustee and thereby induced him to commit a breach of trust,

the other beneficiaries are entitled to have all his beneficial interest impounded as against him and all who claim under him (otherwise than as transferees for consideration without notice of the breach) until the loss caused by the breach has been compensated.

When property has been transferred or bequeathed for the benefit of a married woman, so that she shall not have power to deprive herself of her beneficial interest, nothing in this section applies to such property during her marriage.

68. Every person to whom a beneficiary transfers his interest has the rights, and is subject to the liabilities, of the beneficiary in respect of such interest at the date of the transfer.

Rights and liabilities of beneficiary's transferee.

CHAPTER VII.

OF VACATING THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE.

69. The office of a trustee is vacated by his death or by his discharge from his office.

Office how vacated.

Spence 920.

70. A trustee may be discharged from his office only as follows:—

Discharge of trustee.

(a) by the extinction of the trust;

(b) by the completion of his duties under the trust;

'under express authority conferred by.'

(c) by such means as may be prescribed by the instrument of trust;

(d) by appointment under this Act of a new trustee in his place;

(e) by consent of himself and the beneficiary, or, where there are more beneficiaries than one, all the beneficiaries being competent to contract, or

(f) by the Court to which a petition for his discharge is presented under this Act.

71. Notwithstanding the provisions of section eleven, every trustee may apply by petition to a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction to be discharged from his office; and, if the Court finds that there is sufficient reason for such discharge, it may discharge him accordingly, and direct his costs to be paid out of the trust-property. But where there is no such reason, the Court shall not discharge him, unless a proper person can be found to take his place.

Petition to be discharged from trust.

Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 24. 23 & 24 Vic., c. 145, s. 27.

72. Whenever any person appointed a trustee disclaims, or any trustee dies, or is for a continuous period of six months absent from British India, or leaves British India for the purpose of residing abroad, or is declared an insolvent, or desires to be discharged from the trust, or refuses or becomes, in the opinion of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, unfit or personally incapable to act in the trust, or accepts an inconsistent trust, a new trustee may be appointed in his place by—

Appointment of new trustees on death, &c.

(a) the person nominated for that purpose by the instrument of trust (if any), or

(b) if there be no such person, or no such person able and willing to act, the author of the trust if he be alive and competent to contract, or the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee for the time being, or legal representative of the last surviving and continuing trustee, or the retiring trustees, if they all retire simultaneously, or the last retiring trustee. 5 Beng. 18

Every such appointment shall be by writing under the hand of the person making it.

The Official Trustee may, with his consent and by the order of the Court, be appointed under this section, in any case in which only one trustee is to be appointed and such trustee is to be the sole trustee.

For the purposes of this section, any refusing or retiring trustee shall, if willing to act in the execution of the power, be considered a continuing trustee.

73. Whenever any such vacancy or disqualification occurs and it is found impracticable to appoint a new trustee under section seventy-two, the beneficiary may, without instituting a suit, apply by petition to a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction for the appointment of a trustee or a new trustee, and the Court may appoint a trustee or a new trustee accordingly.

Appointment by Court.

In appointing new trustees, the Court shall have regard (a) to the wishes of the author of the trust as expressed in or to be inferred from the instrument of trust; (b) to the wishes of the person, if any, empowered to appoint new trustees; (c) to the question whether the appointment will promote or impede the execution of the trust, and (d) where there are more beneficiaries than one, to the interests of all such beneficiaries.

Rule for selecting new trustees.

74. Whenever any new trustee is appointed under section seventy-two or section seventy-three, all the trust-property for the time being vested in the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee, or in the legal representative of any trustee, shall become vested in such new trustee, either solely or jointly with the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee as the case may require.

Vesting of trust-property in new trustees.

Every new trustee so appointed, and every trustee appointed by a Court either before or after the passing of this Act, shall have the same powers, authorities and discretions, and shall in all respects act, as if he had been originally nominated a trustee by the author of the trust.

Powers of new trustees.

75. On the death or discharge of one of several co-trustees, the trust survives, and the trust property passes to the others, unless the instrument of trust expressly declares otherwise.

Survival of trust.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE EXTINCTION OF TRUSTS.

Trust how extinguished.

76. A trust is extinguished—

(a) when its purpose is completely fulfilled; or

(b) when its purpose becomes unlawful; or

(c) when the fulfilment of its purpose becomes impossible by destruction of the trust-property or otherwise; or

(d) when the trust, being revocable, is expressly revoked.

Revocation of trust.

77. A trust created by will may be revoked at the pleasure of the testator.

A trust otherwise created can be revoked only—

Jijibhai v. Jamshedbhai, 2 Bom. 139. N. W. P., 1870, p. 420.

(a) where all the beneficiaries are competent to contract—by their consent;

(b) where the trust has been declared by a non-testamentary instrument or by word of mouth—in exercise of a power of revocation expressly reserved to the author of the trust; or

(c) where the trust is for the payment of the debts of the author of the trust, and has not been communicated to the creditors—at the pleasure of the author of the trust.

Illustration.

A conveys property to B in trust to sell the same and pay out of the proceeds the claims of A's creditors. A reserves no power of revocation. If no communication has been made to the creditors, A may revoke the trust. But if the creditors are parties to the arrangement, the trust cannot be revoked without their consent.

Revocation not to defeat what trustees have duly done.

78. No trust can be revoked by the author of the trust so as to defeat or prejudice what the trustees may have duly done in execution of the trust.

CHAPTER IX.

OF CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS IN THE NATURE OF TRUSTS.

Where obligation in nature of trust is created.

79. An obligation in the nature of a trust is created in the following cases.

Where it does not appear that transferor intended to dispose of beneficial interest.

80. Where the owner of property transfers or bequeathes it and it cannot be inferred consistently with the attendant circumstances that he intended to dispose of the beneficial interest therein, the transferee or legatee must hold such property for the benefit of the owner or his legal representative.

Illustrations.

(a) A conveys land to B without consideration and declares no trust of any part. It cannot, consistently with the circumstances under which the transfer is made, be inferred that A intended to transfer the beneficial interest in the land. B holds the land for the benefit of A.

(b) A conveys to B two fields, Y and Z, and declares a trust of Y, but says nothing about Z. It cannot, consistently with the circumstances under which the transfer is made, be inferred that A intended to transfer the beneficial interest in Z. B holds Z for the benefit of A.

(c) A transfers certain stock into the joint names of himself and B. It cannot, consistently with the circumstances under which the transfer is made, be inferred that A intended to transfer the beneficial interest in the stock during his life. A and B hold the stock for the benefit of A during his life.

(d) A makes a gift of certain land to his wife B. She takes the beneficial interest in the land free from any trust in favour of A, for it may be inferred from the circumstances that the gift was for B's benefit.

Transfer to one for consideration paid by another.

81. Where property is transferred to one person for a consideration paid or provided by another person, and it appears that such other person did not intend to pay or provide such consideration for the benefit of the transferee, the transferee must hold the property for the benefit of the person paying or providing the consideration.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the Code of Civil Procedure, section 317, or Act No. XI of 1859 (*to improve the law relating to sales of land for arrears of revenue in the Lower Provinces under the Bengal Presidency*), section 36.

Trust incapable of execution or executed without exhausting trust-property.

82. Where a trust is incapable of being executed, or where the trust is completely executed without exhausting the trust-property, the trustee, in the absence of a direction to the contrary, must hold the trust-property, or so much thereof as is unexhausted, for the benefit of the author of the trust or his legal representative. I. L. R. 2 Bom. 410.

Illustrations.

(a) A conveys certain land to B—
"upon trust," and no trust is declared, or
"upon trust to be thereafter declared," and no such declaration is ever made; or
upon trusts that are too vague to be executed;
upon trusts that become incapable of taking effect; or
"in trust for C," and C renounces his interest under the trust.

In each of these cases B holds the land for the benefit of A.

(b) A transfers Rs. 10,000 in the four per cents. to B, in trust to pay the interest annually accruing due to C for her life. A dies. Then C dies. B holds the fund for the benefit of A's legal representative.

(c) A conveys land to B upon trust to sell it and apply one moiety of the proceeds for certain charitable purposes and the other for the maintenance of the worship of an idol. B sells the land, but the charitable purposes wholly fail, and the maintenance of the worship does not exhaust the second moiety of the proceeds. B holds the first moiety and the part unapplied of the second moiety for the benefit of A or his legal representative.

(d) A bequeathes Rs. 10,000 to B, to be laid out in buying land to be conveyed for purposes which either wholly or partially fail to take effect. B holds for the benefit of A's legal representative the undisposed of interest in the money or land if purchased.

Transfer for illegal purpose.

83. Where the owner of property transfers it to another for an illegal purpose and such purpose is not carried into execution, or the transferor is not as guilty as the transferee, or the effect of permitting the transferee to retain the property might be to defeat the provisions of any law, the transferee must hold the property for the benefit of the transferor.

Bequest for illegal purpose.

84. Where a testator bequeathes certain property upon trust and the purpose of the trust appears on the face of the will to be unlawful, or during the testator's lifetime the legatee agrees with him to apply the property for an unlawful purpose, the legatee must hold the property for the benefit of the testator's legal representative.

Bequest of which revocation is prevented by coercion.

Where property is bequeathed and the revocation of the bequest is prevented by coercion, the legatee must hold the property for the benefit of the testator's legal representative.

Act I of 1877, s. 35.

Transfer pursuant to rescindible contract.

85. Where property is transferred in pursuance of a contract which is liable to rescission or induced by fraud or mistake, the transferee must, on receiving notice to that effect, hold the property for the benefit of the transferor, subject to repayment by the latter of the consideration actually paid.

Debtor becoming creditor's representative.

86. Where a debtor becomes the executor or other legal representative of his creditor, he must hold the debt for the benefit of the persons interested therein.

Act I of 1877, s. 3, ills. (c), (e), R. 2 Ind. R. 2 p. 18.

Advantage gained by fiduciary.

87. Where a trustee, executor, partner, agent, director of a company, legal adviser, or other person bound in a fiduciary character to protect the interests of another person, by availing himself of his character, gains for himself any pecuniary advantage, or where any person so bound enters into any dealings under circumstances in which his own interests are, or may be, adverse to those of such other person and thereby gains for himself a pecuniary advantage, he must hold for the benefit of such other person the advantage so gained.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, an executor, buys at an undervalue from B, a legatee, his claim under the will. B is ignorant of the value of the bequest. A must hold for the benefit of B the difference between the price and value.

(*b*) A, a trustee, uses the trust-property for the purpose of his own business. A holds for the benefit of his beneficiary the profits arising from such user.

(*c*) A, a trustee, retires from his trust in consideration of his successor paying him a sum of money. A holds such money for the benefit of his beneficiary.

(*d*) A, a partner, buys land in his own name with funds belonging to the partnership. A holds such land for the benefit of the partnership.

(*e*) A, a partner, employed on behalf of himself and his co-partners in negotiating the terms of a lease, clandestinely stipulates with the lessor for payment to himself of a lákh of rupees. A holds the lákh for the benefit of the partnership.

(*f*) A and B are partners. A dies. B, instead of winding up the affairs of the partnership, retains all the assets in the business. B must account to A's legal representative for the profits arising from A's share of the capital.

(*g*) A, an agent employed to obtain a lease for B, obtains the lease for himself. A holds the lease for the benefit of B.

(*h*) A, a guardian, buys up for himself incumbrances on his ward B's estate at an undervalue. A holds for the benefit of B the incumbrances so bought, and can only charge him with what he has actually paid.

Advantage gained by exercise of undue influence.

88. Where by the exercise of undue influence any advantage is gained in derogation of the interests of another, the person gaining such advantage without consideration or with notice that such influence has been exercised must hold the advantage for the benefit of the person whose interests have been so prejudiced.

Act I of 1877, s. 3, ill. (h). 5 Beng. L. R. 1, mortgagee gaining equity of redemption.

Advantage gained by qualified owner.

89. Where a tenant for life, co-owner, mortgagee or other qualified owner of any property, by availing himself of his position as such, gains an advantage in derogation of the rights of the other persons interested in the property, or where any such owner, as representing all persons interested in such property, gains any advantage, he must hold, for the benefit of all persons so interested, the advantage so gained, but subject to repayment by such persons of their due share of the expenses properly incurred, and to an indemnity by the same persons against liabilities properly contracted, in gaining such advantage.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, the tenant for life of leasehold property, renews the lease in his own name and for his own benefit. A holds the renewed lease for the benefit of all those interested in the old lease.

(*b*) A village belongs to a Hindú family. A, one of its members, pays nazrána to Government and thereby procures his name to be entered as the inámdár of the village. A holds the village for the benefit of himself and the other members.

(*c*) A mortgages land to B, who enters into possession. B allows the Government revenue to fall into arrear with a view to the land being put up for sale and his becoming himself the purchaser of it. The land is accordingly sold to B. Subject to the repayment of the amount due on the mortgage and of his expenses properly incurred as mortgagee, B holds the land for the benefit of A. 10 Moo. I. A. 322; 14 Moo. I. A. 305.

Act I of 1877 s. 3, ills. (g), (h).

Property acquired with notice of existing contract.

90. Where a person acquires property with notice that another person has entered into an existing contract affecting that property, of which specific performance could be enforced, the former must hold the property for the benefit of the latter to the extent necessary to give effect to the contract.

Purchase by person contracting to buy property to be held on trust.

91. Where a person contracts to buy property to be held on trust for certain beneficiaries and buys the property accordingly, he must hold the property for their benefit to the extent necessary to give effect to the contract.

Advantage secretly gained by one of several compounding creditors.

92. Where creditors compound the debts due to them, and one of such creditors, by a secret arrangement with the debtor, gains an undue advantage over his co-creditors, he must hold for the benefit of such creditors the advantage so gained.

Constructive trusts in cases not expressly provided for.

93. In any case not coming within the scope of any of the preceding sections, where there is no trust, but the person having possession of property has not the whole beneficial interest therein, he must hold the property for the benefit of the persons having such interest, or the residue thereof (as the case may be), to the extent necessary to satisfy their just demands.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, an executor, distributes the assets of his testator B to the legatees without having paid the whole of B's debts. The legatees hold for the benefit of B's creditors, to the extent necessary to satisfy their just demands, the assets so distributed.

(*b*) A by mistake assumes the character of a trustee for B, and under colour of the trust receives certain moneys. B may compel him to account for such moneys.

(*c*) A makes a gift of a lákh of rupees to B, reserving to himself, with B's assent, power to revoke at pleasure the gift as to Rs 10,000. The gift is void as to Rs. 10,000, and B holds that sum for the benefit of A.

Obligor's duties, liabilities and disabilities.

94. The person holding property in accordance with any of the preceding sections of this chapter must, so far as may be, perform the same duties, and is subject, so far as may be, to the same liabilities and disabilities, as if he were a trustee of the property for the person for whose benefit he holds it:

Provided that (*a*) where he rightfully cultivates the property or employs it in trade or business, he is entitled to reasonable remuneration for

his trouble, skill and loss of time in such cultivation or employment; and (*b*) where he holds the property by virtue of a contract with the person for whose benefit he holds it, or with any one through whom such person claims, he may, without the permission of the Court, buy or become lessee or mortgagee of the property or any part thereof.

Saving of rights of *bonâ fide* purchasers.

95. Nothing contained in this chapter shall impair the rights of transferees in good faith for consideration, or create an obligation in evasion of any law for the time being in force.

THE SCHEDULE.

STATUTE.

Year and chapter.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
29 Car. II, c. 3 ...	The Statute of Frauds.	Sections 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
XXVIII of 1866 ...	The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866.	Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37. In sections 39 and 43, the word "trustee" wherever it occurs; and in section 43 the words "management or" and "the trust-property or."
I of 1877 ...	The Specific Relief Act, 1877.	In section 12, the first illustration.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th July, 1881:—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to define and amend the law relating to Easements and Licenses was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill, the portions of the report of the Indian Law Commission relating to the Bill, and the papers noted in the schedule annexed to this report.

2. As the Government of India does not wish to put the Bill in force in any territory against the wishes of the Local Government, we have made it apply, in the first instance, only to the Presidency of Madras, Coorg and the Central Provinces, and, as regards the rest of British India, made it extendible to such areas as the respective Local Governments think fit.

3. We have left out the section (5) relating to affirmative and negative easements, as its provisions were only required to explain the use of those terms in section 15, and it does not appear necessary to use them in that section.

4. In section 15, paragraph 2, which provides for the period within which a right to support can be acquired by prescription, we have inserted the words "as of right." We consider that this easement should not be acquired except in cases where the owner of the land from which the support is enjoyed has an opportunity of resisting its acquisition. No doubt, the natural secrecy of the enjoyment often makes it difficult to shew that the servient owner has been aware of the user. But where the dominant house is so constructed, or the manner of imposing the pressure is so manifest, that the servient owner may reasonably be held to have notice of the support, there seems no reason why this easement should not be acquired in the same manner as any other.

5. Paragraph 5 of section 15 of the Bill as introduced follows the existing law, as contained in section 26 of Act No. XV of 1877 (the Indian Limitation Act). It provides that the period of twenty years, the period fixed by the section for the acquisition of easements by prescription, shall be taken to be a period ending within two years next before the institution of the suit wherein the claim to which such period relates is contested. The effect is that, in a suit in which the right to an easement is contested, the party claiming the easement must not only prove a twenty years' enjoyment, but must also prove that the enjoyment has continued till within two years next before the institution of the suit. This provision was necessary when the Indian Limitation Act was passed, because there was no law to regulate the extinction of easements by non-enjoyment; but now that section 49 of the Bill (section 47 of the Bill as amended) defines the law on this subject, the rule contained in paragraph 5 of section 15 appears to be no longer required, and we have therefore omitted it. This omission has the further advantage of rendering it unnecessary to apply the doctrine contained in the recent decision of the Privy Council in the case of *Raj Roop Koer* v. *Abdool Hoossein*.

6. For explanation IV to section 15, we have substituted an illustration suggested by the case of *Angus* v. *Dalton*.

7. The provisions of clause (*b*), section 17, of the Bill as introduced contain a doctrine which is based on the theory of presumed grants—a theory not recognised by the Bill. We have therefore omitted this clause, and modified the explanation accordingly.

8. Section 35 of the Bill as introduced provides (in accordance with the decision in the case of *the St. Helen's Smelting Company*) that the fact that air or water is already polluted by a person who enjoys an easement of which the air or water is the subject does not give others the right to add to the pollution; and section 36 of the Bill as introduced declares that the continued disturbance of an easement, after compensation has been recovered for an original disturbance, gives a right to recover compensation for the continuance. We have omitted these sections, as the former does not seem likely to be of practical utility, and the latter contains an elementary rule which will more fitly find a place in a code of the law of torts.

9. We have redrawn section 45 (now 43) as to the extinction of an easement by changes in the dominant heritage, so as to express more clearly what we take to be the existing law on the subject.

10. We have also made a few verbal amendments, but the Bill in substance remains the same as settled by the Indian Law Commission. We do not see how it can be further shortened or simplified. We therefore recommend that it be passed as now amended, but that, in obedience to the orders of the Secretary of State for India, it be republished in the *Gazette of India* with this report; it must also be sent to the Secretary of State, published in the local Gazettes, and translated into the vernacular languages.

SIMLA;
The 6th July 1881.

WHITLEY STOKES.
J. GIBBS.

SCHEDULE.

Endorsement by the Home Department, No. 788, dated 25th June, 1878, and enclosures [Papers No. 1].

Endorsement by the Home Department, No. 789, dated 25th June, 1878, and enclosures [Papers No. 2].

Office Memorandum from the Home Department, No. 919, dated 18th July, 1878, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].

Endorsement by the Home Department, No. 951, dated 25th July, 1878, and enclosures [Papers Nos. 4 and 5].

Endorsement by the Home Department, No. 993, dated 5th August, 1878, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].

Endorsement by the Home Department, No. 1016, dated 8th August, 1878, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].

Endorsement by the Home Department, No. 1035, dated 12th August, 1878, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].

Endorsement by the Home Department, No. 1004, dated 7th August, 1878, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].

Endorsement by the Home Department, No. 1131, dated 24th August, 1878, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].

Endorsement by the Home Department, No. 1433, dated 17th October, 1878, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].

Endorsement by the Home Department, No. 1554, dated 26th November, 1878, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].

Endorsement by the Home Department, No. 239, dated 1st March, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].

From Resident at Haidarábád, to the Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 1, dated 12th April, 1879 [Paper No. 14].

From Government of Bombay, to the Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 2125, dated 22nd April, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 15].

From Government of Bombay, to the Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 2522, dated 26th April, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 16].

From Resident at Haidarábád, to Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 8, dated 23rd April, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 17].

From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, to Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 60, dated 25th April, 1879 [Paper No. 18].

From Government of Bengal, to Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 2222, dated 6th May, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 19].

From Chief Commissioner, Assam, to the Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 732, dated 1st May, 1879 [Papers No. 20].

From Lakshmí Náráyana Pandit, Pleader, High Court, North-Western Provinces, dated 3rd May, 1879 [Paper No. 21].

From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 1962-99, dated 30th April, 1879 [Paper No. 22].

From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, to Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 115-5, dated 7th May, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 23].

From Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, and enclosures [Papers No. 24].

From Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, and enclosures [Papers No. 25].

From Government of Bombay, to the Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 2879, dated 17th May, 1879, and enclosure [Paper No. 26].

From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, to the Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 1121, dated 27th June, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 27].

From Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 657-247, dated 27th May, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 28].

From Government of the Panjáb, to the Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 179C., dated 11th June, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 29].

From Government of the Panjáb, to the Secretary to Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 466C., dated 18th July, 1879 [Paper No. 30].

Notes by Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, Judge, Chief Court, Panjáb, dated 25th May, 1878 [Papers No. 31].

From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1419-9, dated 3rd February, 1881, and enclosure [Papers No. 32].

From Resident at Haidarábád, No. 47, dated 4th February, 1881 [Paper No. 33].

From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwára, No. 91, dated 8th February, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 34].

From Government of Madras, No. 285, dated 7th February, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 35].

From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 513A.-3, dated 15th February, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 36].

From Government of Bengal, No. 823J., dated 19th February, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 37].

From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 49T., dated 21st February, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 38].

From Government of Bombay, No. 1095, dated 19th February, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 39].

From Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 1263-1L., dated 23rd February, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 40].

From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 565, dated 11th March, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 41].

From Resident at Haidarábád, No. 92, dated 10th March, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 42].

From Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 462, dated 30th March, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 43].

From Government of the Panjáb, No. 1313, dated 3rd April, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 44].

From Government of Bombay, No. 3103, dated 17th May, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 45].

No. II.

THE INDIAN EASEMENTS BILL, 1881.

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41. Extinction on termination of necessity.
42. Extinction of useless easement.
43. Extinction by permanent change in dominant heritage.
44. Extinction on permanent alteration of servient heritage by superior force.
45. Extinction by destruction of either heritage.
46. Extinction by unity of ownership.
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No. II.

A Bill to define and amend the law relating to Easements and Licenses.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to Easements and Licenses; It is hereby enacted as follows:

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Easements Act, 1882":

Local extent.

It extends in the first instance to the territories respectively administered by the Governor of Madras in Council and the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Coorg, and the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, extend it to any other part of British India;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the first day of March 1882.

Savings.

2. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any law not hereby expressly repealed; or to derogate from—

(*a*) any right of the Government to regulate the collection, retention and distribution of the water of rivers and streams flowing in natural channels, and of natural lakes and ponds, or of the water flowing, collected, retained or distributed in or by any channel or other work constructed at the public expense for irrigation;

(*b*) any customary or other right (not being a license) in or over immoveable property which the Government, the public or any person may possess irrespective of other immoveable property; or

(*c*) any right acquired, or arising out of a relation created, before this Act comes into force.

Repeal of Act XV of 1877, sections 26 and 27.

3. Sections 26 and 27 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, and the definition of "easement" contained in that Act, are hereby repealed. All references to the said sections, or to sections 27 and 28 of Act No. IX of 1871, shall be read as made to sections fifteen and sixteen of this Act.

CHAPTER I.—OF EASEMENTS GENERALLY.

"Easement" defined.

4. An easement is a right which the owner or occupier of certain land possesses, as such, for the beneficial enjoyment of that land, to do and continue to do something, or to prevent and continue to prevent something being done, in or upon, or in respect of, certain other land not his own.

Dominant and servient heritages and owners.

The land for the beneficial enjoyment of which the right exists is called the dominant heritage, and the owner or occupier thereof the dominant owner; the land on which the liability is imposed is called the servient heritage, and the owner or occupier thereof the servient owner.

Explanation.—In the first and second clauses of this section, the expression "land" includes also things permanently attached to the earth: the expression "beneficial enjoyment" includes also possible convenience, remote advantage, and even a mere amenity; and the expression "to do something" includes removal and appropriation by the dominant owner, for the beneficial enjoyment of the dominant heritage, of any part of the soil of the servient heritage or anything growing or subsisting thereon.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, as the owner of a certain house, has a right of way thither over his neighbour B's land for purposes connected with the beneficial enjoyment of the house. This is an easement.

(*b*) A, as the owner of a certain house, has the right to go on his neighbour B's land, and to take water for the purposes of his household out of a spring therein. This is an easement.

(*c*) A, as the owner of a certain house, has the right to conduct water from B's stream to supply the fountains in the garden attached to the house. This is an easement.

(*d*) A, as the owner of a certain house and farm, has the right to graze a certain number of his own cattle on B's field, or to take, for the purpose of being used in the house, by himself, his family, guests, lodgers and servants, water or fish out of C's tank, or timber out of D's wood, or to use, for the purpose of manuring his land, the leaves which have fallen from the trees on E's land. These are easements.

(*e*) A dedicates to the public the right to occupy the surface of certain land for the purpose of passing and repassing. This right is not an easement.

(*f*) A is bound to cleanse a watercourse running through his land and keep it free from obstruction for the benefit of B, a lower riparian owner. This is not an easement.

Continuous and discontinuous, apparent and non-apparent, easements.

5. Easements are either continuous or discontinuous, apparent or non-apparent.

A continuous easement is one whose exercise is or may be continual without the act of man.

A discontinuous easement is one that needs the act of man for its exercise.

v. Car- 1 H. & N.

An apparent easement is one that has some permanent sign of its existence, which, upon careful inspection by a competent person, would be visible to him.

A non-apparent easement is one that has no such sign.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A right annexed to B's house to receive light by the windows without obstruction by his neighbour A. This is a continuous easement.

(*b*) A right of way annexed to A's house over B's land. This is a discontinuous easement.

(*c*) Rights annexed to A's land to lead water thither across B's land by an aqueduct and to draw off water thence by a drain. The drain would be discovered upon careful inspection by a person conversant with such matters. These are apparent easements.

(*d*) A right annexed to A's house to prevent B from building on his own land. This is a non-apparent easement.

Easement for limited time or on condition.

6. An easement may be permanent, or for a term of years or other limited period, or subject to periodical interruption, or exercisable only at a certain place, or at certain times, or between certain hours, or for a particular purpose, or on condition that it shall commence or become void or voidable on the happening of a specified event or the performance or non-performance of a specified act.

Easements restrictive of certain rights.

7. Easements are restrictions of one or other of the following rights (namely) :—

Exclusive right to enjoy.

(*a*) The exclusive right of every owner of immoveable property (subject to any law for the time being in force) to enjoy and dispose of the same and all products thereof and accessions thereto.

Rights to advantages arising from situation.

(*b*) The right of every owner of immoveable property (subject to any law for the time being in force) to enjoy without disturbance by another the natural advantages arising from its situation.

Illustrations of the rights above referred to.

P. P. (*a*) The exclusive right of every owner of land in a town to build thereon, subject to any municipal law for the time being in force.

(*b*) The right of every owner of land that the air passing thereto shall not be unreasonably polluted by other persons.

Recognized the High Ct. N. W. 1113 8, 28th er, Maha- Misser Bhaikoo

(*c*) The right of every owner of a house that his physical comfort shall not be interfered with materially and unreasonably by noise or vibration caused by any other person.

(*d*) The right of every owner of land to so much light and air as pass vertically thereto.

(*e*) The right of every owner of land that such land, in its natural condition, shall have the support naturally rendered by the subjacent soil of another person.

Mayor of Birmingham 46 J. Ch.

Explanation.—Land is in its natural condition when it is not excavated and not subjected to artificial pressure; and the "subjacent and adjacent soil" mentioned in this illustration means such soil only as in its natural condition would support the dominant heritage in its natural condition.

(*f*) The right of every owner of land that, within his own limits, the water which naturally passes or percolates by, over or through his land shall not, before so passing or percolating, be unreasonably polluted by other persons.

(*g*) The right of every owner of land to collect and dispose within his own limits of all water under the land and all water on its surface which does not pass in a defined channel. Marshall 506.

(*h*) The right of every owner of land that the water of every natural stream which passes by, through or over his land in a defined natural channel shall be allowed by other persons to flow within such owner's limits without interruption and without material alteration in quantity, direction, force or temperature; the right of every owner of land abutting on a natural lake or pond into or out of which a natural stream flows, that the water of such lake or pond shall be allowed by other persons to remain within such owner's limits without material alteration in quantity or temperature. L. R. 6 Ind. App. 33 3 W. R. 218; 13 W. R. 18; 8 W. R. 525.

(*i*) The right of every owner of upper land that water naturally rising in, or falling on, such land, and not passing in defined channels, shall be allowed by the owner of adjacent lower land to run naturally thereto. 20 W. R. 287.

(*j*) The right of every owner of land abutting on a natural stream, lake or pond to use and consume its water for drinking, household purposes and watering his cattle and sheep; and the right of every such owner to use and consume the water for irrigating such land, and for the purposes of any manufactory situate thereon, provided that he does not thereby cause material injury to other like owners. 11 W. R. 234.

Explanation.—A natural stream is a stream, whether permanent or intermittent, tidal or tideless, on the surface of land or underground, which flows by the operation of nature only and in a natural and known course.

CHAPTER II.—THE IMPOSITION, ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF EASEMENTS.

Who may impose easements.

8. An easement may be imposed by any one in the circumstances, and to the extent in and to which he may transfer his interest in the heritage on which the liability is to be imposed.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is tenant of B's land under a lease for an unexpired term of twenty years, and has power to transfer his interest under the lease. A may impose an easement on the land to continue during the time that the lease exists or for any shorter period.

(*b*) A is tenant for his life of certain land with remainder to B absolutely. A cannot, unless with B's consent, impose an easement thereon which will continue after the determination of his life-interest.

(*c*) A, B and C are co-owners of certain land. A cannot, without the consent of B and C impose an easement on the land or on any part thereof.

(*d*) A and B are lessees of the same lessor, A of a field X for a term of five years, and B of a field Y for a term of ten years. A's interest under his lease is transferable; B's is not. A may impose on X, in favour of B, a right of way terminable with A's lease.

(*e*) A is the trustee of certain land for the benefit of B. A cannot, without the consent of B, impose an easement on the trust property.

Servient owners.

9. Subject to the provisions of section eight, a servient owner may impose on the servient heritage any easement that does not lessen the utility of the existing easement. But he cannot, without the consent of the dominant owner, impose an easement on the servient heritage which would lessen such utility.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A has, in respect of his mill, a right to the uninterrupted flow thereto, from sunrise to noon, of the water of B's stream. B may grant to C the right to divert the water of the stream from noon to sunset: provided that A's supply is not thereby diminished.

(b) A has, in respect of his house, a right of way over B's land. B may grant to C, as the owner of a neighbouring farm, the right to feed his cattle on the grass growing on the way, provided that A's right of way is not thereby obstructed.

Lessor and mortgagor.

10. Subject to the provisions of section eight, a lessor may impose, on the property leased, any easement that does not derogate from the rights of the lessee as such, and a mortgagor may impose, on the property mortgaged, any easement that does not render the security insufficient. But a lessor or mortgagor cannot, without the consent of the lessee or mortgagee, impose any other easement on such property, unless it be to take effect on the termination of the lease or the redemption of the mortgage.

Explanation.—A security is insufficient within the meaning of this section unless the value of the mortgaged property exceeds by one-third, or, if consisting of buildings, exceeds by one-half, the amount for the time being due on the mortgage.

Lessee.

11. No lessee or other person having a derivative interest may impose on the property held by him as such an easement to take effect after the expiration of his own interest or in derogation of the right of the lessor or the superior proprietor.

Who may acquire easements.

12. An easement may be acquired by the owner of the immoveable property for the beneficial enjoyment of which the right is created, or on his behalf, by any person in possession of the same.

One of two or more co-owners of immoveable property may, as such, with or without the consent of the other or others, acquire an easement for the beneficial enjoyment of such property.

7 Mad. 64. No lessee of immoveable property can acquire for the beneficial enjoyment of other immoveable property of his own an easement in or over the property comprised in his lease.

Easements of necessity and *quasi* easements.

13. Where one person transfers or bequeathes immoveable property to another,—

Mayor of London v. *Rogers*, 49 L. J. Chan. Div. 297. (a) if an easement in other immoveable property of the transferor or testator is absolutely necessary for enjoying the subject of the transfer or bequest, the transferee or legatee shall be entitled to such easement; or

Morgan v. *Kibu*, I. L. R. 2 Mad. 46. (b) if such an easement is apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying the said subject as it was enjoyed when the transfer or bequest took effect, the transferee or legatee shall, unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, be entitled to such easement;

(c) if an easement in the subject of the transfer or bequest is absolutely necessary for enjoying other immoveable property of the transferor or testator, the transferor or the legal representative of the testator shall be entitled to such easement; or

(d) if such an easement is apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying the said property as it was enjoyed when the transfer or bequest took effect, the transferor, or the legal representative of the testator, shall, unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, be entitled to such easement.

B 181. Where a partition is made of the joint property of several persons,—

(e) if an easement over the share of one of them is absolutely necessary for enjoying the share of another of them, the latter shall be entitled to such easement, or

(f) if such an easement is apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying the share of the latter as it was enjoyed when the partition took effect, he shall, unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, be entitled to such easement.

The easements mentioned in this section, clauses (a), (c) and (e), are called easements of necessity.

Where immoveable property passes by operation of law, the persons from and to whom it so passes are, for the purpose of this section, to be deemed, respectively, the transferor and transferee.

Illustrations.

(a) A sells B a field then used for agricultural purposes only. It is inaccessible except by passing over A's adjoining land, or by trespassing on the land of a stranger. B is entitled to a right of way, for agricultural purposes only, over A's adjoining land to the field sold.

(b) A, the owner of two fields, sells one to B, and retains the other. The field retained was at the date of the sale used for agricultural purposes only and is inaccessible except by passing over the field sold to B. A is entitled to a right of way, for agricultural purposes only, over B's field to the field retained.

(c) A sells B a house with windows overlooking A's land, which A retains. The light which passes over A's land to the windows is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the grant took effect. B is entitled to the light, and A cannot afterwards obstruct it by building on his land.

(d) A sells B a house with windows overlooking A's land. The light passing over A's land to the windows is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the grant took effect. Afterwards A sells the land to C. Here C cannot obstruct the light by building on the land, for he takes it subject to the burdens to which it was subject in A's hand.

(e) A is the owner of a house and adjoining land. The house has windows overlooking the land. A simultaneously sells the house to B and the land to C. The light passing over the land is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the sale was made. Here A impliedly grants B a right to the light, and C takes the land subject to the restriction that he may not build so as to obstruct such light.

(f) A is the owner of a house and adjoining land. The house has windows overlooking the land. A, retaining the house, sells the land to B, without expressly reserving any easement. The light passing over the land is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the sale took effect. A is entitled to the light, and B cannot build on the land so as to obstruct such light. *Cont.* England *Allen* v. 16, L.R. C. p. 353.

(g) A sells B a factory. B is entitled, as against A, to pollute the air, when necessary, with smoke and vapours from the factory.

(h) A, the owner of two adjoining houses, Y and Z, sells Y to B, and retains Z. B is entitled to the benefit of all the gutters and drains common to the two houses and necessary for enjoying Y as it was enjoyed when the sale was made, and A is entitled to the benefit of all the gutters and drains common to the two houses and necessary for enjoying Z as it was enjoyed when the sale was made.

(i) A, the owner of two adjoining buildings, sells one to B, retaining the other. B is entitled to a right to lateral support from A's building, and A is entitled to a right to lateral support from B's building.

(j) A, the owner of two adjoining buildings, sells one to B, and the other to C. C is entitled to lateral support from B's building, and B is entitled to lateral support from C's building.

(k) A grants land to B for the purpose of building a house thereon. B is entitled to such amount of lateral and subjacent support from A's land as is necessary for the safety of the house.

(l) Under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, a Railway Company compulsorily acquires a portion of B's land for the purpose of making a siding. The Company is entitled

to such amount of lateral support from B's adjoining land as is essential for the safety of the siding.

(*m*) Owing to the partition of joint property, A becomes the owner of an upper room in a building and B becomes the owner of the portion of the building immediately beneath it. A is entitled to such amount of vertical support from B's portion as is essential for the safety of the upper room.

(*n*) A lets a house and grounds to B for a particular business. B has no access to them other than by crossing A's land. B is entitled to a right of way over that land suitable to the business to be carried on by B in the house and grounds.

Bolton v. Bolton, 11 Ch. Div. 148.

Direction of way of necessity.

14. When right to a way of necessity is created under section thirteen, the transferor, the legal representative of the testator, or the owner of the share over which the right is exercised, as the case may be, is entitled to set out the way; but it must be reasonably convenient for the dominant owner.

When the person so entitled to set out the way refuses or neglects to do so, the dominant owner may set it out.

Act XV of 1877, s. 26.

Acquisition by prescription.

15. Where the access and use of light or air to and for any building have been peaceably enjoyed therewith, as an easement, and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

Angus v. Dalton.

and where support from one person's land, or things affixed thereto, has been peaceably received by another person's land subjected to artificial pressure, or by things affixed thereto, as an easement, and as of right without interruption, and for twenty years,

Limitation Act 38 Vic., p. 57.

and where a right of way or any other easement has been peaceably and openly enjoyed by any person claiming title thereto, as an easement and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

the right to such access and use of light or air, support, or other easement shall be absolute.

Explanation I.—Nothing is an enjoyment within the meaning of this section when it has been had in pursuance of an agreement with the owner or occupier of the property over which the right is claimed, and it is apparent from the agreement that such right has not been granted as an easement, or, if granted as an easement, that it has been granted for a limited period, or subject to a condition on the fulfilment of which it is to cease.

I. L. R. 1 Ic. 430.

Explanation II.—Nothing is an interruption within the meaning of this section unless where there is an actual cessation of the enjoyment by reason of an obstruction by the act of some person other than the claimant, and unless such obstruction is submitted to or acquiesced in for one year after the claimant has notice thereof and of the person making or authorizing the same to be made.

Explanation III.—Suspension of enjoyment in pursuance of a contract between the dominant and servient owners is not an interruption within the meaning of this section.

Explanation IV.—In the case of an easement to pollute water, the said period of twenty years begins when the pollution first prejudices perceptibly the servient heritage.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A suit is brought in 1883 for obstructing a right of way. The defendant admits the obstruction, but denies the right of way. The plaintiff proves that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him, claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right, without interruption, from 1st January, 1862, to 1st January, 1882. The plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

(*b*) In a like suit the plaintiff shows that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him for twenty years. The defendant proves that for a year of that time the plaintiff was entitled to possession of the servient heritage as lessee thereof and enjoyed the right as such lessee. The suit shall be dismissed, for the right of way has not been enjoyed "as an easement" for twenty years.

(*c*) In a like suit the plaintiff shows that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him for twenty years. The defendant proves that the plaintiff on one occasion during the twenty years had admitted that the user was not of right and asked his leave to enjoy the right. The suit shall be dismissed, for the right of way has not been enjoyed "as of right" for twenty years.

(*d*) A builds on his land adjoining to B's land two houses. One of these is of ordinary stability and of reasonable construction. The other, owing to some defect or peculiarity in its construction, requires a greater amount of support from B's land than B can reasonably be expected to be aware of and provide for. B excavates his land so that both houses fall down. A sues him for compensation for their destruction, and proves that he has enjoyed the support of B's land for both houses as an easement peaceably and without interruption for twenty years. As regards the former house he also proves that the enjoyment has been 'as of right.' As to this house A is entitled to judgment, for his right to support for it has become absolute. As to the latter house the suit must be dismissed; for under the circumstances A cannot prove that the enjoyment has been "as of right."

Act XV of 1877, s. 27.

Exclusion in favour of reversioner or servient heritage.

16. Provided that, when any land or water upon, over or from which any easement has been enjoyed or derived has been held under or by virtue of any interest for life or any term of years exceeding three years from the granting thereof, the time of the enjoyment of such easement during the continuance of such interest or term shall be excluded in the computation of the said last-mentioned period of twenty years, in case the claim is, within three years next after the determination of such interest or term, resisted by the person entitled, on such determination, to the said land or water.

Illustration.

A sues for a declaration that he is entitled to a right of way over B's land. A proves that he has enjoyed the right for twenty-five years; but B shows that during ten of these years C had a life-interest in the land; that on C's death B became entitled to the land; and that within two years after C's death's he contested A's claim to the right. The suit must be dismissed, as A, with reference to the provisions of this section, has only proved enjoyment for fifteen years.

Rights which cannot be acquired by prescription.

17. Easements acquired under section fifteen are said to be acquired by prescription, and are called prescriptive rights.

None of the following rights can be so acquired:—

Potts v. Smith, L. R. 6 Eq. Ca. 311.

(*a*) a right which would tend to the total destruction of the subject of the right, or the property on which, if the acquisition were made, liability would be imposed;

(*b*) a right to the free passage of light or air to an open space of ground;

(*c*) a right to surface-water not flowing in a stream and not permanently collected in a pool, tank or otherwise;

(*d*) a right to underground water not passing in a defined channel.

Customary easements.

18. An easement may be acquired in virtue of a local custom. Such easements are called customary easements.

Illustrations.

(*a*) By the custom of a certain village every cultivator of village land is entitled, as such, to graze his cattle on the common pasture. A having become the tenant of a plot of uncultivated land in the village breaks up and cultivates that plot. He thereby acquires an easement to graze his cattle in accordance with the custom.

(*b*) By the custom of a certain town no owner or occupier of a house can open a new window therein so as substantially to invade his neighbour's privacy. A builds a house in the town near B's house. A thereupon acquires an easement that B shall not open new windows in his house so as to command a view of the portions of A's house which are ordinarily excluded from observation, and B acquires a like easement with respect to A's house.

Transfer of dominant heritage passes easement.

19. Where the dominant heritage is transferred or devolves, by act of parties or by operation of law, the transfer or devolution shall, unless a contrary intention appears, be deemed to pass the easement to the person in whose favour the transfer or devolution takes place.

Illustration.

A has certain land to which a right of way is annexed. A lets the land to B for twenty years. The right of way vests in B and his legal representative so long as the lease continues.

CHAPTER III.—THE INCIDENTS OF EASEMENTS.

Rules controlled by contract or title.

20. The rules contained in this chapter are controlled by any contract between the dominant and servient owners relating to the servient heritage, and by the provisions of the instrument or decree, if any, by which the easement referred to was imposed.

Incidents of customary easements.

And when any incident of any customary easement is inconsistent with such rules, nothing in this chapter shall affect such incident.

Bar to use unconnected with enjoyment.

21. An easement must not be used for any purpose not connected with the enjoyment of the dominant heritage.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, as owner of a farm Y, has a right of way over B's land to Y. Lying beyond Y, A has another farm Z, the beneficial enjoyment of which is not necessary for the beneficial enjoyment of Y. He must not use the easement for the purpose of passing to and from Z.

(*b*) A, as owner of a certain house, has a right of way to and from it. For the purpose of passing to and from the house, the right may be used, not only by A, but by the members of his family, his guests, lodgers, servants, workmen, visitors and customers, for this is a purpose connected with the enjoyment of the dominant heritage. So, if A lets the house, he may use the right of way for the purpose of collecting the rent and seeing that the house is kept in repair.

Exercise of easement.

22. The dominant owner must exercise his right in the mode which is least onerous to the servient owner;

Confinement of exercise of easement.

and when the exercise of an easement can without detriment to the dominant owner be confined to a determinate part of the servient heritage, such exercise shall, at the request of the servient owner, be so confined.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A has a right of way over B's field. A must enter the way at either end, and not at any intermediate point.

(*b*) A has a right annexed to his house to cut thatching-grass in B's swamp. A, when exercising his easement, must cut the grass so that the plants may not be destroyed.

Right to alter mode of enjoyment.

23. Subject to the provisions of section twenty-two, the dominant owner may, from time to time, alter the mode and place of enjoying the easement, provided that he does not thereby impose any additional burden on the servient heritage.

Exception.—The dominant owner of a right of way cannot vary his line of passage at pleasure, even though he does not thereby impose any additional burden on the servient heritage. Panjab cord, 1867 p. 156.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, the owner of a saw-mill, has a right to a flow of water sufficient to work the mill. He may convert the saw-mill into a corn-mill, provided that it can be worked by the same amount of water.

(*b*) A has a right to discharge on B's land the rain-water from the eaves of A's house. This does not entitle A to advance his eaves if, by so doing, he imposes a greater burden on B's land.

(*c*) A, as the owner of a paper-mill, acquires a right to pollute a stream by pouring in the refuse-liquor produced by making in the mill paper from rags. He may pollute the stream by pouring in similar liquor produced by making in the mill paper by a new process from bamboos provided that he does not substantially increase the amount, or injuriously change the nature, of the pollution.

(*d*) A, a riparian owner, acquires, as against the lower riparian owners, a prescriptive right to pollute a stream by throwing sawdust into it. This does not entitle A to pollute the stream by discharging into it poisonous liquor.

Right to do acts to secure enjoyment.

24. The dominant owner is entitled, as against the servient owner, to do all acts necessary to secure the full enjoyment of the easement; but such acts must be done at such time and in such manner as, without detriment to the dominant owner, to cause the servient owner as little inconvenience as possible; and the dominant owner must repair, as far as practicable, the damage (if any) caused by the act to the servient heritage.

Accessory rights.

Right to do acts necessary to secure the full enjoyment of an easement are called accessory rights.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A has an easement to lay pipes in B's land to convey water to A's cistern. A may enter and dig the land in order to mend the pipes, but he must restore the surface to its original state.

(*b*) A has an easement of a drain through B's land. The sewer with which the drain communicates is altered. A may enter upon B's land and alter the drain, to adapt it to the new sewer, provided that he does not thereby impose any additional burden on B's land.

(*c*) A, as owner of a certain house, has a right of way over B's land. The way is out of repair, or a tree is blown down and falls across it. A may enter on B's land and repair the way or remove the tree from it.

(*d*) A, as owner of a certain field, has a right of way over B's land. B renders the way impassable. A may deviate from the way and pass over the adjoining land of B, provided that the deviation is reasonable.

(*e*) A, as owner of a certain house, has a right of way over B's field. A may remove rocks to make the way.

(*f*) A has an easement of support from B's wall. The wall gives way. A may enter upon B's land and repair the wall.

(g) A has an easement to have his land flooded by means of a dam in B's stream. The dam is half swept away by an inundation. A may enter upon B's land and repair the dam.

Liability for expenses necessary for preservation of easement.

25. The expenses incurred in constructing works, or making repairs, or doing any other act necessary for the use or preservation of an easement, must be defrayed by the dominant owner.

Liability for damage from want of repair.

26. Where an easement is enjoyed by means of an artificial work, the dominant owner is liable to make compensation for any damage to the servient heritage arising from the want of repair of such work.

Punjab d, 1867, 8.

Servient owner not bound to do anything.

27. The servient owner is not bound to do anything for the benefit of the dominant heritage, and he is entitled, as against the dominant owner, to use the servient heritage in any way consistent with the enjoyment of the easement: but he must not do any act tending to restrict the easement or to render its exercise less convenient.

W. P. 7), p. 191.

Illustrations.

(a) A, as owner of a house, has a right to lead water and send sewage through B's land. B is not bound as servient owner to clear the watercourse or scour the sewer.

(b) A grants a right of way through his land to B as owner of a field. A may feed his cattle on grass growing on the way, provided that B's right of way is not thereby obstructed; but he must not build a wall at the end of his land so as to prevent B from going beyond it, nor must he narrow the way so as to render the exercise of the right less easy than it was at the date of the grant.

(c) A, in respect of his house, is entitled to an easement of support from B's wall. B is not bound as servient owner to keep the wall standing and in repair. But he must not pull down or weaken the wall so as to make it incapable of rendering the necessary support.

(d) A, in respect of his mill, is entitled to a watercourse through B's land. B must not drive stakes so as to obstruct the watercourse.

(e) A, in respect of his house, is entitled to a certain quantity of light passing over B's land. B must not plant trees so as to obstruct the passage to A's windows of that quantity of light.

Extent of easements.

28. With respect to the extent of easements and the mode of their enjoyment, the following provisions shall take effect:—

Easement of necessity.

An easement of necessity is co-extensive with the necessity as it existed when the easement was imposed.

Mayor of Lon- v. *Riggs*, L. J. Chanc. 297.

Other easements.

The extent of any other easement and the mode of its enjoyment must be fixed with reference to the probable intention of the parties, and the purpose for which the right was imposed or acquired.

In the absence of evidence as to such intention and purpose—

Right of way.

(a) a right of way of any one kind does not include a right of way of any other kind:

Right to light or air acquired by grant.

(b) the extent of a right to the passage of light or air to a certain window, door or other opening, imposed by assurance or will, is the quantity of light or air that entered the opening at the time the assurance was made or the testator died;

Prescriptive right to light or air.

(c) the extent of a prescriptive right to the passage of light or air to a certain window, door or other opening is that quantity of light or air which has been accustomed to enter that opening during the whole of the prescriptive period irrespectively of the purposes for which it has been used:

Prescriptive right to pollute air and water.

(d) the extent of a prescriptive right to pollute air or water is the extent of the pollution at the commencement of the period of user on completion of which the right arose: and

Other prescriptive rights.

(e) the extent of every other prescriptive right and the mode of its enjoyment must be determined by the accustomed user of the right.

Increase of easement.

29. The dominant owner cannot, by merely altering or adding to the dominant heritage, substantially increase an easement.

Where an easement has been granted or bequeathed so that its extent shall be proportionate to the extent of the dominant heritage, if the dominant heritage is increased by alluvion, the easement is proportionately increased, and if the dominant heritage is diminished by diluvion, the easement is proportionately diminished.

Save as aforesaid, no easement is affected by any change in the extent of the dominant or the servient heritage.

Illustrations.

(a) A, the owner of a mill, has acquired a prescriptive right to divert to his mill part of the water of a stream. A alters the machinery of his mill. He cannot thereby increase his right to divert water.

(b) A has acquired an easement to pollute a stream by carrying on a manufacture on its banks by which a certain quantity of foul matter is discharged into it. A extends his works and thereby increases the quantity discharged. He is responsible to the lower riparian owners for injury done by such increase.

(c) A, as the owner of a farm, has a right to take, for the purpose of manuring his farm, leaves which have fallen from the trees on B's land. A buys a field and unites it to his farm. A is not thereby entitled to take leaves to manure this field.

Partition of dominant heritage.

30. Where a dominant heritage is divided between two or more persons, the easement becomes annexed to each of the shares, but not so as to increase substantially the burden on the servient heritage: provided that such annexation is consistent with the terms of the instrument, decree or revenue proceeding (if any) under which the division was made, and in the case of prescriptive rights, with the user during the prescriptive period.

Illustrations.

(a) A house to which a right of way by a particular path is annexed is divided into two parts, one of which is granted to A, the other to B. Each is entitled, in respect of his part, to a right of way by the same path.

(b) A house to which is annexed the right of drawing water from a well to the extent of fifty buckets a day is divided into two distinct heritages, one of which is granted to A, the other to B. A and B are each entitled, in respect of his heritage, to draw from the well fifty buckets a day; but the amount drawn by both must not exceed fifty buckets a day.

(c) A, having in respect of his house an easement of light, divides the house into three distinct heritages. Each of these continues to have the right to have its windows unobstructed.

31. In the case of excessive user of an easement the servient owner may, without prejudice to any other remedies to which he may be entitled, obstruct the user, but only on the servient heritage: provided that such user cannot be obstructed when the obstruction would interfere with the lawful enjoyment of the easement.

Obstruction in case of excessive user.

Illustration.

A, having a right to the free passage over B's land of light to four windows six feet by four, increases their size and number. It is impossible to obstruct the passage of light to the new windows without also obstructing the passage of light to the ancient windows. B cannot obstruct the excessive user.

CHAPTER IV.—THE DISTURBANCE OF EASEMENTS.

32. The owner or occupier of the dominant heritage is entitled to enjoy the easement without disturbance by any other person.

Right to enjoyment without disturbance.

Illustration.

A, as owner of a house, has a right of way over B's land. C unlawfully enters on B's land, and obstructs A in his right of way. A may sue C for compensation, not for the entry, but for the obstruction.

33. The owner of any interest in the dominant heritage, or the occupier of such heritage, may institute a suit for compensation for the disturbance of the easement or of any right accessory thereto; provided that the disturbance has actually caused substantial damage to the plaintiff.

Suit for disturbance of easement.

Explanation I.—The doing of any act likely to injure the plaintiff by affecting the evidence of the easement, or by materially diminishing the value of the dominant heritage, is substantial damage within the meaning of this section and section thirty-four.

Explanation II.—Where the easement disturbed is a right to the free passage of light passing to the openings in a house, no damage is substantial within the meaning of this section unless it falls within the first Explanation, or interferes materially with the physical comfort of the plaintiff, or prevents him from carrying on his accustomed business in the dominant heritage as beneficially as he had done previous to instituting the suit.

15 Ben. 68. *Explanation III.*—Where the easement disturbed is a right to the free passage of air to the openings in a house, damage is substantial within the meaning of this section if it interferes materially with the physical comfort of the plaintiff, though it is not injurious to his health.

Illustration.

(*a*) A places a permanent obstruction in a path over which B, as tenant of C's house, has a right of way. This is substantial damage to C, for it may affect the evidence of his reversionary right to the easement.

1 Calc. 425. (*b*) A, as owner of a house, has a right to walk along one side of B's house. B builds a verandah overhanging the way about ten feet from the ground, and so as not to occasion any inconvenience to foot-passengers using the way. This is not substantial damage to A.

Act XV of 1877, s. 24. **34.** The removal of the means of support to which a dominant owner is entitled does not give rise to a right to recover compensation unless and until substantial damage is actually sustained.

When cause of action arises for removal of support.

35. Subject to the provisions of the Specific Relief Act, 1877, sections 52 to 57 (both inclusive), an injunction may be granted to restrain the disturbance of an easement—

Injunction to restrain disturbance.

(*a*) if the easement is actually disturbed,—when compensation for such disturbance might be recovered under this chapter:

(*b*) if the disturbance is only threatened or intended,—when the act threatened or intended must necessarily, if performed, disturb the easement.

36. Notwithstanding the provisions of section twenty-four, the dominant owner cannot himself abate a wrongful obstruction of an easement.

7 Mad. H. Ruling, XXXV.

Abatement of obstruction of easement.

CHAPTER V.—THE EXTINCTION, SUSPENSION AND REVIVAL OF EASEMENTS.

37. When, from a cause which preceded the imposition of an easement, the person by whom it was imposed ceases to have any right in the servient heritage, the easement is extinguished.

Extinction by dissolution of right of servient owner.

Exception.—Nothing in this section applies to an easement lawfully imposed by a mortgagor in accordance with section ten.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A transfers Sultánpur to B on condition that he does not marry C. B imposes an easement on Sultánpur. Then B marries C. B's interest in Sultánpur ends, and with it the easement is extinguished.

(*b*) A, in 1860, lets Sultánpur to B for thirty years from the date of the lease. B, in 1861, imposes an easement on the land in favour of C, who enjoys the easement peaceably and openly as an easement without interruption for twenty-nine years. B's interest in Sultánpur then ends, and with it C's easement.

(*c*) A and B, tenants of C, have permanent transferable interests in their respective holdings. A imposes on his holding an easement to draw water from a tank for the purpose of irrigating B's land. B enjoys the easement for twenty years. Then A's rent falls into arrear and his interest is sold. B's easement is extinguished.

(*d*) A mortgages Sultánpur to B, and lawfully imposes an easement on the land in favour of C in accordance with the provisions of section ten. The land is sold to D in satisfaction of the mortgage-debt. The easement is not thereby extinguished.

38. An easement is extinguished when the dominant owner releases it, expressly or impliedly, to the servient owner.

Extinction by release.

Such release can be made only in the circumstances and to the extent in and to which the dominant owner can alienate the dominant heritage.

An easement may be released as to part only of the servient heritage.

Explanation I.—An easement is impliedly released—

(*a*) where the dominant owner expressly authorizes an act of a permanent nature to be done on the servient heritage, the necessary consequence of which is to prevent his future enjoyment of the easement, and such act is done in pursuance of such authority;

(*b*) where any permanent alteration is made in the dominant heritage of such a nature as to show that the dominant owner intended to cease to enjoy the easement in future.

Explanation II.—Mere non-user of an easement is not an implied release within the meaning of this section.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, B and C are co-owners of a house to which an easement is annexed. A, without the consent of B and C, releases the easement. This release is effectual only as against A and his legal representative.

(*b*) A grants B an easement over A's land for the beneficial enjoyment of his house. B assigns the house to C. B then purports to release the easement. The release is ineffectual.

Mud. H[illegible] [illegible]ling, [illegible] XXV.

(*c*) A, having the right to discharge his eavesdroppings into B's yard, expressly authorizes B to build over this yard to a height which will interfere with the discharge. B builds accordingly. A's easement is extinguished to the extent of the interference.

(*d*) A, having an easement of light to a window, builds up that window with bricks and mortar so as to manifest an intention to abandon the easement permanently. The easement is impliedly released.

(*e*) A, having a projecting roof by means of which he enjoys an easement to discharge eavesdroppings on B's land permanently alters the roof, so as to direct the rain-water into a different channel and discharge it on C's land. The easement is impliedly released.

Extinction by revocation.

39. An easement is extinguished when the servient owner, in exercise of a power reserved in this behalf, revokes the easement.

Extinction on expiration of limited period or happening of dissolving condition.

40. An easement is extinguished where it has been imposed for a limited period, or acquired on condition that it shall become void on the performance or non-performance of a specified act, and the period expires or the condition is fulfilled.

Extinction on termination of necessity.

41. An easement of necessity is extinguished when the necessity comes to an end.

Illustration.

A grants B a field inaccessible except by passing over A's adjoining land. B afterwards purchases a part of that land over which he can pass to his field. The right of way over A's land which B had acquired is extinguished.

Extinction of useless easement.

42. An easement is extinguished when it becomes incapable of being at any time and under any circumstances beneficial to the dominant owner.

Extinction by permanent change in dominant heritage.

43. Where by any permanent change in the dominant heritage the burden on the servient heritage is materially increased and cannot be reduced by the servient owner without interfering with the lawful enjoyment of the easement, the easement is extinguished, unless—

(*a*) it was intended for the beneficial enjoyment of the dominant heritage, to whatever extent the easement should be used; or

(*b*) the injury caused to the servient owner by the change is so slight that no reasonable person would complain of it; or

(*c*) the easement is an easement of necessity.

Extinction on permanent alteration of servient heritage by superior force.

44. An easement is extinguished where the servient heritage is by superior force so permanently altered that the dominant owner can no longer exercise his right:

Provided that, where a way of necessity is destroyed by superior force, the dominant owner has a right to another way over the servient heritage; and the provisions of section fourteen apply to such way.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A grants to B, as the owner of a certain house, a right to fish in a river running through A's land. The river changes its course permanently and runs through C's land. B's easement is extinguished.

(*b*) Access to a path over which A has a right of way is permanently cut off by an earthquake. A's right is extinguished.

Extinction by destruction of either heritage.

45. An easement is extinguished when either the dominant or the servient heritage is completely destroyed.

Illustration.

A has a right of way over a road running along the foot of a sea-cliff. The road is washed away by a permanent encroachment of the sea. A's easement is extinguished.

Extinction by unity of ownership.

46. An easement is extinguished when the same person becomes entitled to the absolute ownership of the whole of the dominant and servient heritages. Ben. 365.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, as the owner of a house, has a right of way over B's field. A mortgages his house, and B mortgages his field to C. Then C forecloses both mortgages and becomes thereby absolute owner of both house and field. The right of way is extinguished.

(*b*) The dominant owner acquires only part of the servient heritage: the easement is not extinguished, except in the case illustrated in section forty-one.

(*c*) The servient owner acquires the dominant heritage in connection with a third person: the easement is not extinguished.

(*d*) The separate owners of two separate dominant heritages jointly acquire the heritage which is servient to the two separate heritages: the easements are not extinguished.

(*e*) The joint owners of the dominant heritage jointly acquire the servient heritage: the easement is extinguished.

(*f*) A single right of way exists over two servient heritages for the beneficial enjoyment of a single dominant heritage. The dominant owner acquires one only of the servient heritages. The easement is not extinguished.

(*g*) A has a right of way over B's road. B dedicates the road to the public. A's right of way is not extinguished.

Extinction by non-enjoyment.

47. A continuous easement is extinguished when it totally ceases to be enjoyed as such for an unbroken period of twenty years.

A discontinuous easement is extinguished when, for a like period, it has not been enjoyed, or the dominant owner has not registered, under the Indian Registration Act, 1877, a declaration of his intention to retain the easement.

Such period shall be reckoned, in the case of a continuous easement, from the day on which its enjoyment was obstructed by the servient owner, or rendered impossible by the dominant owner; and, in the case of a discontinuous easement, from the day on which it was last enjoyed by any person as dominant owner, or the day on which the dominant owner registered the said declaration.

Where an easement can be enjoyed only at a certain place, or at certain times, or between certain hours, or for a particular purpose, its enjoyment during the said period at another place, or at other times, or between other hours, or for another purpose, does not prevent its extinction under this section.

The circumstance that, during the said period, no one was in possession of the servient heritage,

or that the easement could not be enjoyed, or that a right accessory thereto was enjoyed, or that the dominant owner was not aware of its existence, or that he enjoyed it in ignorance of his right to do so, does not prevent its extinction under this section.

An easement is not extinguished under this section—

(*a*) where the cessation is in pursuance of a contract between the dominant and servient owners;

(*b*) where the dominant heritage is held in co-ownership, and one of the co-owners enjoys the easement within the said period, or

(*c*) where the easement is a necessary easement.

Where several heritages are respectively subject to rights of way for the benefit of a single heritage, and the ways are continuous, such rights shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be a single easement.

Illustration.

A has, as annexed to his house, rights of way from the high road thither over the heritages X and Z and the intervening heritage Y. Before the twenty years expire, A exercises his right of way over X. His rights of way over Y and Z are not extinguished.

Extinction of accessory rights.

48. When an easement is extinguished, the rights (if any) accessory thereto are also extinguished.

Illustration.

A has an easement to draw water from B's well. As accessory thereto, he has a right of way over B's land to and from the well. The easement to draw water is extinguished under section forty-seven. The right of way is also extinguished.

Suspension of easement.

49. An easement is suspended when the dominant owner becomes entitled to possession of the servient heritage for a limited interest therein, or when the servient owner becomes entitled to possession of the dominant heritage for a limited interest therein.

Servient owner not entitled to require continuance.

50. The servient owner has no right to require that an easement be continued; and, notwithstanding the provisions of section twenty-six, he is not entitled to compensation for damage caused to the servient heritage in consequence of the extinguishment or suspension of the easement, if the dominant owner has given to the servient owner such notice as will enable him, without unreasonable expense, to protect the servient heritage from such damage.

Compensation for damage caused by extinguishment.

Where such notice has not been given, the servient owner is entitled to compensation for damage caused to the servient heritage in consequence of such extinguishment or suspension.

Illustration.

A, in exercise of an easement, diverts to his canal the water of B's stream. The diversion continues for many years, and during that time the bed of the stream partly fills up. A then abandons his easement, and restores the stream to its ancient course. B's land is consequently flooded. B sues A for compensation for the damage caused by the flooding. It is proved that A gave B a month's notice of his intention to abandon the easement, and that such notice was sufficient to enable B, without unreasonable expense, to have prevented the damage. The suit must be dismissed.

Revival of easements.

51. An easement extinguished under section forty-five revives (*a*) when the destroyed heritage is, before twenty years have expired, restored by the deposit of alluvion; (*b*) when the destroyed heritage is a servient building and before twenty years have expired such building is rebuilt upon the same site; and (*c*) when the destroyed heritage is a dominant building and before twenty years have expired such building is rebuilt upon the same site and in such a manner as not to impose a greater burden on the servient heritage.

An easement extinguished under section forty-six revives when the grant or bequest by which the unity of ownership was produced is set aside by the decree of a competent Court. A necessary easement extinguished under the same section revives when the unity of ownership ceases from any other cause.

A suspended easement revives if the cause of suspension is removed before the right is extinguished under section forty-seven.

Illustration.

A, as the absolute owner of field Y, has a right of way thither over B's field Z. A obtains from B a lease of Z for twenty years. The easement is suspended so long as A remains lessee of Z. But when A assigns the lease to C, or surrenders it to B, the right of way revives.

CHAPTER VI.—LICENSES.

"License" defined.

52. Where one person grants to another, or to a definite number of other persons, a right to do, or continue to do, in or upon the immoveable property of the grantor, something which would, in the absence of such right, be unlawful, and such right does not amount to an easement or an interest in the property, the right is called a license.

Who may grant license.

53. A license may be granted by any one in the circumstances and to the extent in and to which he may transfer his interests in the property affected by the license.

Grant may be express or implied.

54. The grant of a license may be express or implied from the conduct of the grantor, and an agreement purporting to create an easement, which is ineffectual for that purpose, may operate to create a license.

Accessory licenses annexed by law.

55. All licenses necessary for the enjoyment of any interest, or the exercise of any right, are implied in the constitution of such interest or right. Such licenses are called accessory licenses.

Illustration.

A sells the trees growing on his land to B. B is entitled to go on the land and take away the trees.

License when transferable.

56. Unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, a license to attend a place of public entertainment may be transferred by the licensee; but, save as aforesaid, a license cannot be transferred by the licensee or exercised by his servants or agents.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A grants B a right to walk over A's field whenever he pleases. The right is not annexed to any immoveable property of B. The right cannot be transferred.

(*b*) The Government grant B a license to erect and use temporary grain-sheds on Government land. In the absence of express provision to the contrary, B's servants may enter on the land for the purpose of erecting sheds, erect the same, deposit grain therein and remove grain therefrom.

N.-W. 1866).

Grantor's duty to disclose defects.

57. The grantor of a license is bound to disclose to the licensee any defect in the property affected by the license, likely to be dangerous to the person or property of the licensee, of which the grantor is, and the licensee is not, aware.

Grantor's duty not to render property unsafe.

58. The grantor of a license is bound not to do anything likely to render the property affected by the license dangerous to the person or property of the licensee.

L. R. 5 C. P. 574.

Grantor's transferee not bound by license.

59. When the grantor of the license transfers the property affected thereby, the transferee is not as such bound by the license.

License when revocable.

60. A license may be revoked by the grantor, unless—

(*a*) it is coupled with a transfer of property and such transfer is in force:

(*b*) the licensee, acting upon the license, has executed a work of a permanent character and incurred expenses in the execution.

Revocation express or implied.

61. The revocation of a license may be express or implied.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, the owner of a field, grants a license to B to use a path across it. A, with intent to revoke the license, locks a gate across the path. The license is revoked.

(*b*) A, the owner of a field, grants a license to B to stack hay on the field. A lets or sells the field to C. The license is revoked.

L. R. 2 Q. B. 482.

License when deemed revoked.

62. A license is deemed to be revoked—

(*a*) when, from a cause preceding the grant of it, the grantor ceases to have any interest in the property affected by the license:

(*b*) when the licensee releases it, expressly or impliedly, to the grantor or his representative:

(*c*) where it has been granted for a limited period, or acquired on condition that it shall become void on the performance or non-performance of a specified act, and the period expires, or the condition is fulfilled:

(*d*) where the property affected by the license is destroyed or by superior force so permanently altered that the licensee can no longer exercise his right:

(*e*) where the licensee becomes entitled to the absolute ownership of the property affected by the license:

(*f*) where the license is granted for a specified purpose and the purpose is attained, or abandoned, or becomes impracticable:

(*g*) where the license is granted to the licensee as holding a particular office, employment or character, and such office, employment or character ceases to exist:

(*h*) where the license totally ceases to be used as such for an unbroken period of twenty years, and such cessation is not in pursuance of a contract between the grantor and the licensee:

(*i*) in the case of an accessory license, when the interest or right to which it is accessory ceases to exist.

L. R. 5 C. P. 334; L. R. 2 Q. B. 400.

Licensee's rights on revocation.

63. Where a license is revoked, the licensee is entitled to a reasonable time to leave the property affected thereby and to remove any goods which he has been allowed to place on such property.

Licensee's rights on eviction.

64. Where a license has been granted for a consideration, and the licensee, without any fault of his own, is evicted by the grantor before he has fully enjoyed, under the license, the right for which he contracted, he is entitled to recover compensation from the grantor.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th July, 1881, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 15 OF 1881.

THE INDIAN EMIGRATION BILL, 1881.

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Supply of water for vessel calling at intermediate port.
Supply in vessel fitted with distilling apparatus.
63. Surgeons, nurses, medicines and stores.
64. Extra clothing.
65. Protector and Inspector of Emigrants to insure compliance with above provisions.
66. Bond to be executed by Master.

CHAPTER XII.

EMBARKATION AND DEPARTURE.

67. No emigrant to be embarked until he has been seven days at depôt.
68. Time at which emigrants may leave India.
69. Protector to see that emigrant has copy of entry in register.
70. Provisions of Act to be explained.
71. Procedure if emigrant refuses to embark.
72. Emigration Agent to deliver four lists of emigrants to Master.
Emigrant to be provided with pass.
Emigrant to give his pass to Master.
Master to compare pass with list.
Protector to be personally present.
Emigrant without pass not to remain on board.
73. Pass to be returned to emigrant on arrival at his place of destination.
74. Two copies of list to be given by Master to Protector, signed by him and one returned to Master.
75. Two copies of list to be given by Master to Emigration Agent;
and signed by him, and one returned to Master;
and by him to be delivered at place of destination.
76. Protector to send list of emigrants to Government of place to which they emigrate.
77. Examination by Medical Inspector.
78. Emigration Agent to furnish Master with all contracts.
79. Certificate from Protector of Emigrants and Emigration Agent.
80. Vessels sailing from Calcutta to depart within 24 hours of embarkation.
81. Vessels sailing from Calcutta to be towed to sea.
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83. Power to land all emigrants when cholera appears.
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85. Power of Governor General in Council to make rules.

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87. Making unlawful agreement;
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SCHEDULE I.—PLACES TO WHICH EMIGRATION IS LAWFUL.

SCHEDULE II.—FORM OF RECRUITER'S LICENSE.

SCHEDULE III.—PROBABLE LENGTHS OF VOYAGES UNDER THIS ACT.

A Bill to amend the law relating to the Emigration of Natives of India.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the emigration of natives of India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Emigration Act, 1881"; and shall come into force at once. Act VII of 1871, s. 1.

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Exemption of certain vessels.

But nothing in this Act or in any rule made hereunder shall apply to any vessel belonging to or hired by Her Majesty or the Secretary of State for India in Council. Act VII of 1871, s. 86.

Repeal of Acts.

2. The Indian Emigration Act, 1871, and Act No. XIV of 1872 (*to exempt the Straits Settlements from the Indian Emigration Act, 1871*) are hereby repealed. Act VII of 1871, s. 2.

Notifications, &c., under Act VII of 1871.

All notifications issued, contracts entered into, rules and appointments made and licenses granted under the former Act and now in force shall (so far as they are consistent herewith) be deemed to have been respectively issued, entered into, made and granted under this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,— Act VII of 1871, s. 3.

"Emigrate:"

"Emigrate" denotes the departure by sea out of British India of a native of India under a contract to labour for hire otherwise than as a menial servant in some country beyond the limits of India, other than the island of Ceylon or the Straits Settlements, and it also denotes the departure by sea out of British India of dependents of persons so departing.

"Emigrant";

"Emigrant" means any native of India emigrating, or intending to emigrate, or who has emigrated, within the meaning of the above definition: and

"Emigration";

"Emigration" means the act of emigrating within the meaning of the above definition:

"Magistrate";

"Magistrate" means a Magistrate of a district, a Magistrate of a division of a district, or any other person appointed by the Local Government to perform the functions of a Magistrate under this Act: Act 1877,

"Vessel";

"Vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property: Act VII 1871, s. 3.

"Master."

"Master" means any person (except a Pilot or Harbour Master) having for the time being the charge or control of a vessel. New.

Words to be understood as defined in Contract Act.

And all words defined in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and used in this Act shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them by that Act.

CHAPTER II.

PORTS FROM WHICH, AND PLACES TO WHICH, EMIGRATION IS LAWFUL.

New.

Emigration unlawful except from and to certain ports and places.

4. No person shall emigrate except from such ports and to such places as under this Act and the notifications issued hereunder are for the time being ports from which and places to which emigration is lawful.

Act VII of 1871, s. 26, amended with Act V of 1877, s. 3.

From what ports emigration lawful.

5. Emigration shall be lawful from the ports of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and from such other ports as the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by a notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare to be ports from which emigration under this Act shall be lawful.

The Governor General in Council may at any time, by a like notification, revoke any notification issued under this section.

The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, fix for the purposes of this Act the limits of any port from which emigration is lawful.

Act VII of 1871, s. 23.

To what places emigration lawful.

6. Emigration shall be lawful to the places specified in the first schedule hereto annexed and to such other places as the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by a notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare to be places to which emigration under this Act shall be lawful:

Act VII of 1871, s. 24.

Provided that every such notification shall contain a declaration that the Governor General in Council has been duly certified that the Government of the place to which the notification refers has made such laws and other provisions as the Governor General in Council thinks sufficient for the protection of emigrants to such place during their residence therein.

Act VII of 1871, ss. 57, 58 & 61, redrawn and amalgamated.

Power to prohibit emigration to place to which it is lawful.

7. Whenever the Governor General in Council has reason to believe that any of the grounds, hereinafter mentioned, for prohibiting emigration to any place to which emigration is lawful exists, he may, by a notification published in the *Gazette of India*, declare that emigration to such place shall cease to be lawful from a day specified in such notification; and from such day emigration to such place shall accordingly cease to be lawful.

The said grounds are—

(*a*) that the plague or any other epidemic disease dangerous to human life has broken out in such place;

New.

(*b*) that the mortality among emigrants in such place is excessive;

(*c*) that proper measures have not been taken for the protection of emigrants immediately upon their arrival in such place, or during their residence therein;

(*d*) that the contracts made with emigrants, as such, before their departure from India are not duly enforced by the Government of such place; and

New.

(*e*) that the Governor General in Council, having, either directly or through the Secretary of State for India in Council, addressed the Government of such place with a view to obtain information regarding the condition or treatment of emigrants in such place, has not within a reasonable time received such information.

A new section taken from 61 of Act of 1871.

Power to suspend emigration pending reference to Governor General in Council.

8. Whenever the Local Government has reason to believe that, in any place to which emigration is lawful, the plague or other epidemic disease dangerous to human life has broken out, and that emigrants, if allowed to emigrate to such place, would be exposed to serious risk of life on arrival there, it may, by notification published in the official Gazette, declare that emigration to such place from any port in the territories administered by such Local Government shall cease to be lawful pending a reference to the Governor General in Council.

The Local Government shall at once report the publication of such notification, with the reasons for the same, to the Governor General in Council, who shall thereupon publish a notification in the *Gazette of India* confirming or cancelling the notification so published by the Local Government.

Act VII 1871, s. redrawn.

Revocation of prohibition.

9. Whenever the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the ground on which a notification has been published by him under section seven, prohibiting emigration to any place, or under section eight, confirming such a prohibition, has ceased to exist, he may, by a notification published in the *Gazette of India*, declare that emigration to such place shall again be lawful from a day to be specified in such notification.

Act VII 1871, s. 5

Notifications under sections 7, 8 and 9 not to affect prior acts, &c.

10. The publication of a notification under section seven, section eight or section nine shall not affect any act done, offence committed or proceedings commenced before such publication.

CHAPTER III.

EMIGRATION AGENTS.

Act VI 1871,

Appointment of Emigration Agents.

11. The Government of every place to which emigration is lawful may, from time to time, appoint a person to be Emigration Agent in any port from which emigration is lawful, and may suspend or remove any person so appointed.

No such appointment shall take effect until it has received the approval of the Local Government, to be declared by a notification in the official Gazette;

New.

and the Local Government may, at any time, if it thinks fit, by a like notification revoke its approval of the appointment of any person under this section; and from the date of such notification such person shall cease to be an Emigration Agent.

Act VII 1871, s.

Remuneration of Agents.

12. The remuneration to be given to Emigration Agents shall not depend upon, or be regulated by, the number of emigrants sent by such Agents, but shall be in the nature of a fixed annual salary.

CHAPTER IV.

PROTECTORS OF EMIGRANTS AND MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

Act VII 1871, s. 6 Act V of s. 5.

Appointment of Protectors of Emigrants.

13. The Local Government shall from time to time appoint Protectors of Emigrants for such local

areas whether within the territories administered by such Government, or by any other Local Government, as it thinks fit :

Provided that the Local Government shall not, except with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, appoint a Protector of Emigrants for any local area within the territories administered by any other Local Government.

Every Protector of Emigrants may be suspended or removed by the Local Government which appointed him.

II of s. 8, and I of s. 6.

General duties of Protector.

14. Every Protector of Emigrants, in addition to the special duties hereinafter assigned to him, shall—

(*a*) protect and aid with his advice all emigrants;

(*b*) cause, so far as he can, all provisions of this Act to be complied with;

(*c*) inspect, on arrival, all vessels bringing return-emigrants to the port at which he is Protector;

(*d*) enquire into the treatment received by such return-emigrants both during the period of their service in the place to which they emigrated, and also during the return voyage, and report thereon to the Local Government;

(*e*) aid and advise such return-emigrants so far as he reasonably can.

I of 9, III of s. 4,

Appointment of Medical Inspector.

15. The Local Government shall from time to time appoint a Medical Inspector of Emigrants at each port from which emigration is lawful, and may suspend or remove him.

I of 15, re-

Protector and Medical Inspector to have facilities for inspection.

16. Every Emigration Agent, and all persons in charge of, or employed in, any depôt established under this Act, or any vessel the Master of which is licensed to carry emigrants as hereinafter provided, shall give the Protector of Emigrants and the Medical Inspector of Emigrants every facility for making such inspections, examinations and surveys as are required by this Act, or as such officers may deem necessary or proper, and shall afford them all such information as they may reasonably require.

CHAPTER V.

EMIGRATION DEPÔTS.

of 10.

Depôts to be established at ports of embarkation.

17. Every Emigration Agent shall establish at the port for which he is appointed a suitable depôt for the reception and lodging of emigrants previous to embarkation for the place for which he is Emigrat on Agent, and shall provide all necessary food and clothing for all emigrants during their stay at such depôt.

of 1.

Licensing of depôts.

18. No such depôt shall be used for the reception and lodging of emigrants until it has been inspected and approved of by the Protector of Emigrants and the Medical Inspector of Emigrants, and a license for the use thereof has been granted by such Protector.

No depôt shall be licensed unless sufficient provision has, in the opinion of such Protector and Medical Inspector, been made therein for treating the sick.

For every such license there shall be paid to the Protector by the Emigration Agent a fee of fifteen rupees.

No such license shall be granted for a longer period than one year from the date thereof;

and any such license may at any time be cancelled by the Protector of Emigrants, if he considers that the depôt for which it was granted is unhealthy, or has in any respect become unsuitable for the purpose for which it was established, or if the Emigration Agent fails to comply with any of the requirements of this Act or of the rules made hereunder.

Act VII of 1871, s. 12.

Inspection by Protector and Medical Inspector.

19. The Protector of Emigrants and the Medical Inspector shall, from time to time, and at least once in every week during which any emigrants may be kept in any depôt at the port for which they are Protector and Medical Inspector respectively, inspect the emigrants in such depôt, and examine the state of the depôt and the manner in which the emigrants therein are lodged, fed, clothed and otherwise provided for and attended to.

Act VII of 1871, s. 13.

Report by Medical Inspector.

20. The Medical Inspector shall report to the Protector of Emigrants any circumstance that may come to his knowledge showing that any depôt is not suitable for its purpose, or that the emigrants lodged therein are treated with any oppression or neglect.

See Act III of 1876, s 25.

Treatment of emigrant suffering from disease.

21. The Medical Inspector may, if he thinks fit, direct any emigrant suffering from any disease likely to be dangerous to his neighbours to be isolated or excluded from the depôt.

Any person so suffering may, if the Medical Inspector thinks fit, be removed to a proper hospital for treatment at the expense of the Emigration Agent; and the expenses of his removal and treatment in such hospital shall be recoverable from the Emigration Agent by the Protector of Emigrants together with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of payment.

CHAPTER VI.

RECRUITERS AND SUB-AGENTS OF EMIGRATION.

Act VII of 1871, s. 16, revised.

Protector of Emigrants to license recruiters.

22. The Protector of Emigrants at each of the ports from which emigration is lawful shall, on the application of the Emigration Agent for any place to which emigration is lawful, grant licenses to so many fit persons as to such Protector seems necessary, to be recruiters of emigrants for such place as he thinks fit, within the whole or any specified part of the local area for which such Protector has been appointed;

and, except as hereinafter provided, no person not possessing such a license shall enter into or attempt to enter into any agreement with any person purporting to bind him to emigrate, or shall induce or assist, or attempt to induce or assist, any person to leave any place for the purpose of emigrating, or shall act or be employed in any other respect as a recruiter of emigrants.

See Act III of 1876, s. 10.

Form of license.

23. Every license granted to a recruiter under section twenty-two shall specify the particular place for which, and the local area within which, the holder is licensed to recruit, and may be in the form set forth in the second schedule hereto annexed.

Act VII of 1871, s. 19.

Fee for license.

For every such license there shall be paid to the Protector of Emigrants a fee of fifteen rupees.

Act VII of 1871, s. 18, revised.

Period for which license to remain in force.

24. No such license shall be in force for a longer period than one year from the date thereof; and, in case of misconduct on the part of the licensee, the Protector of Emigrants granting any such license may, before the expiration of the period for which it was granted, cancel the same.

New.

Recruiter to be furnished with statement of terms of contract he is authorized to offer.

25. Every recruiter shall be furnished by the Emigration Agent on whose application he was licensed, with a written or printed statement, under the hand of such Agent, of the terms of contract which he is authorized to offer on behalf of such Agent to intending emigrants.

Such statement shall be both in English and in the vernacular language or languages of the local area to which the recruiter's license extends.

The recruiter shall be bound to produce such statement for the information of any person whom he may invite to emigrate, or when called upon by any Magistrate before whom any such person may be brought for registration as hereinafter provided.

Act VII of 1871, s. 21, revised.

Countersignature of recruiter's license.

26. No recruiter shall, in any local area beyond the limits of a port from which emigration is lawful, enter, or attempt to enter, into any agreement with any person purporting to bind him to emigrate, or shall induce or assist, or attempt to induce or assist, any person to leave any place for the purpose of emigrating, or shall act or be employed in any other respect as a recruiter of emigrants, unless his license bears the countersignature of a Magistrate having jurisdiction throughout such local area.

Act III of 1876, s. 12, and Act V of 1877, s. 13.

No such Magistrate shall countersign a recruiter's license unless and until he has satisfied himself, by such enquiry as he thinks fit, that the licensee is not by character or from any other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act, and that sufficient and proper accommodation has been provided in a suitable place and is available for such intending emigrants as may be collected by such recruiter pending their removal to the depôt at the port of embarkation.

New.

Magistrate to supervise accommodation.

27. Every Magistrate shall have, for the supervision, management and regulation of the premises where such accommodation is provided, the same powers as are by this Act conferred on a Protector of Emigrants in respect of depôts at the port of embarkation.

The premises where such accommodation is provided shall have a board fixed in some conspicuous position, specifying the purpose for which the premises are used.

Any Magistrate may authorize any Magistrate subordinate to him or any officer of Police above the rank of Sub-Inspector to visit and inspect such places at any time; and all recruiters or other persons in charge of such places shall afford such subordinate Magistrates and officers of Police every facility for making such visits and inspections.

Act III of 1876, s. 12, and Act V of 1877, s. 13.

Magistrate may cancel countersignature in certain cases.

28. If any Magistrate who has countersigned a recruiter's license afterwards finds reason to think that the licensee is, by character or from any other cause, unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act, or that the accommodation provided for the emigrants as aforesaid has become unsuitable or has ceased to be available, he may require the licensee to produce his license, and may cancel the countersignature thereon:

or the Magistrate may impound the license and send it for cancellation to the Protector of Emigrants who granted the same.

Adapted from III of 1876, s. 12, and V of 1877, s. 13.

Notice to Protector of Emigrants of refusal to countersign or cancelling of countersignature.

29. Every Magistrate refusing to countersign a recruiter's license or cancelling the countersignature thereon shall at once report such refusal or cancellation, and the grounds of it, to the Protector of Emigrants who granted such license.

New.

Emigration Agent may nominate person to be Sub-Agent.

30. Whenever any Emigration Agent desires that any authority for the collection of emigrants, the payment or supervision of recruiters, or the conduct of any other proceeding connected with recruiting or the despatch of emigrants to the port of embarkation at which he is Agent, should be conferred on any person within any local area beyond the limits of such port, he may nominate the person on whom he desires that such authority should be conferred, and specify the authority which he proposes should be conferred on such nominee and the local area within which it is to be exercised.

New.

Power to license person so nominated.

31. The Protector of Emigrants shall, on receiving notice from the Emigration Agent of any such nomination, report the same, with his opinion as to the character and fitness of the nominee, to the Local Government of the place where the authority proposed to be conferred upon such nominee is to be exercised; and such Local Government shall, if satisfied as to the character and fitness of the nominee, grant him a license to exercise such authority within the local area so specified.

Every person so licensed is hereinafter called a Sub-Agent.

For every such license a fee of thirty rupees shall be paid to the Protector of Emigrants.

No such license shall be in force for a longer period than one year from the date thereof; and, in case of misconduct on the part of a Sub-Agent, the Local Government granting his license may cancel the same before the expiration of the period for which it was granted.

New

Remuneration of Sub-Agent.

32. The remuneration to be given to Sub-Agents shall not depend upon, or be regulated by, the number of emigrants collected or despatched by them, but shall be in the nature of a fixed annual salary.

CHAPTER VII.

AGREEMENTS WITH EMIGRANTS.

Execution of contracts.

33. Every agreement to emigrate entered into by an emigrant shall—

(a) be in writing;

(*b*) be executed in triplicate on substantial paper; and

(*c*) if made within the limits of any port from which emigration is lawful, be made with the Emigration Agent at such port and executed in the presence of the Protector;

if made elsewhere, be made with a recruiter and executed in the presence of a Magistrate.

VII of s. 22. No such agreement shall be of any effect until it has been attested in manner hereinafter provided.

Persons of sixteen years of age may contract to emigrate.

34. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, it shall be lawful for any person of the age of sixteen years or upwards to enter in manner herein provided into an agreement to emigrate to any place to which emigration is lawful.

Power to contract in behalf of child or ward.

35. Any person entering into an agreement to emigrate and being the parent or guardian of a child under the age of sixteen years and above the age of six years may, in the name of and in behalf of such child, enter into an agreement in manner herein provided binding such child to emigrate with him.

Such agreement shall bind, and be enforceable on behalf of, such child in the same way as it would have been if, being of full age, he had executed it himself, but may be rescinded by such child at any time within the thirty days next following the completion of his age of eighteen years.

Essentials of contract.

36. No agreement to emigrate shall be enforceable

Act III of s. 13, Act V 77, s. 14. against the emigrant entering into it unless it—

(*a*) is executed by the recruiter or Emigration Agent on behalf of some specified employer in the place to which the emigrant agrees to emigrate or on behalf of some employer to be specified by the Government of such place on the emigrant's arrival there;

(*b*) states the name, name of the father, caste, occupation and age of such emigrant, and the name of the village or place of which such emigrant is a resident;

(*c*) states the port of embarkation, the period of service, the nature of the labour to be performed by such emigrant, the number of days on which he shall be required to labour in each week, and the hours in each day during which he shall be bound to labour without extra remuneration;

(*d*) specifies the monthly or daily wages in money to be paid to such emigrant for such labour as aforesaid;

(*e*) states the dependents, if any, accompanying such emigrant;

(*f*) where the Government of the place to which the emigrant agrees to emigrate is bound to provide him and his dependents (if any) with a free return-passage, provides for such passage and expresses the conditions (if any) on which, and the term of service or residence, or both, after which, he will be entitled to such passage, and the terms on which he may relinquish his right to the same.

The number of days on which an emigrant shall be bound to labour in each week shall not exceed six, and the hours during which he shall be bound, without extra remuneration, to labour in each day shall not exceed nine and a half.

CHAPTER VIII.

ATTESTATION OF AGREEMENTS AND REGISTRATION OF EMIGRANTS.

Persons contracting to emigrate to appear before Magistrate.

37. Every recruiter or Emigration Agent who desires to engage any person to emigrate shall appear before a Magistrate or the Protector of Emigrants (as the case may be) with such person and with any persons about to emigrate as dependents of such person and shall produce the agreement prescribed by sections thirty-three and thirty-six. Act VII of 1871, s. 27 (first clause).

Attestation, examination and registration.

38. The Magistrate or Protector shall thereupon examine such person apart from the recruiter or Emigration Agent with reference to his agreement; Act VII of 1871, s. 27 (second clause), revised.

and if it appears that he is competent to enter into such agreement and understands the nature of the same, that he has not been induced to accede to the same by any coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake, that the terms thereof are in conformity with law and, when the agreement is with a recruiter, are such as, according to the statement furnished to the recruiter under section twenty-five, he was authorized to offer, shall call upon the recruiter or Emigration Agent and the emigrant to execute such agreement in his presence, and, if they execute it, shall attest such execution with his signature,

and shall register in a book to be kept for the purpose, in such form as the Local Government prescribes, the name of the recruiter or Agent, the names of the emigrant and his father, the caste, occupation, age and residence of the emigrant, the names of the persons (if any) about to emigrate as dependents of the emigrant, the depôt to which he is to proceed, and such other particulars as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe.

The agreement shall thereupon be deemed to be a contract.

One copy of every agreement, the execution of which is attested under this section, shall be delivered to the Emigration Agent or to the recruiter for transmission to the Emigration Agent, another shall be delivered to the emigrant, and the third shall be retained by the Protector or sent by the Magistrate to him. Act VII of 1877, ss. 28, 30.

The Magistrate or Protector shall also, at the time he attests the execution of any agreement under this section, call upon the intending emigrant to state who, to the best of his knowledge, are the persons who, were he to die at once, would be entitled to succeed to his property, and shall record in the register any statement made by such emigrant on this point.

Grounds for refusing to attest agreement.

39. Notwithstanding anything contained in section thirty-eight, the Magistrate or Protector shall refuse to attest the execution of any agreement if he finds— See Act VII of 1871, s. 27 (third clause).

(*a*) that the emigrant entering into such agreement is a resident of a place beyond the limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate or of the local area to which the Protector has been appointed, and that no satisfactory explanation is offered of the reason why such agreement was not presented for attestation at such place; New.

(*b*) that any emigrant comprised in such agreement, being such a person as, under New.

the Code of Criminal Procedure, might be ordered to maintain his wife or child, proposes to leave his wife or child behind him in India and has not made such provision as such Magistrate or Protector thinks suitable for the maintenance of such wife or child;

New.

(c) that any emigrant comprised in such agreement is a married woman, and that her husband does not consent to her emigrating.

Act V of 1877, s. 19.

Examination of dependent.

40. When any person appears before a Magistrate or Protector under section thirty-seven as a dependent of an emigrant, the Magistrate or Protector shall, if such person is able to give intelligent answers to questions, examine him apart from the recruiter or Emigration Agent as to his dependence upon the emigrant whom he is about to accompany, and as to his willingness to accompany such emigrant.

Where the Magistrate or Protector sees reason to doubt the existence of such dependence or willingness, he may, if he thinks fit, refuse to attest the agreement unless the name of such dependent is omitted therefrom.

See Act V of 1877, s. 18, last clause.

Reasons for refusing to attest agreement to be recorded.

41. Whenever the Magistrate or Protector refuses to attest under section thirty-eight the execution of any agreement he shall record his reasons for such refusal; and in order to satisfy himself whether he should or should not so refuse, he may, from time to time, adjourn the examination under section thirty-eight or section forty.

See Act V of 1877, s. 17.

Power to direct medical examination of emigrant before leaving district.

42. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that, in the case of any specified local area beyond the limits of the port of embarkation, no emigrant shall be brought before the Magistrate for the purpose of being registered under section thirty-eight until he has been examined by a competent medical officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, and such officer has certified that such emigrant is in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to proceed to the port of embarkation.

Where any such direction is made, no Magistrate shall attest the execution of any agreement under this Act until, in respect of every emigrant comprised therein, such certificate from such medical officer as aforesaid has been produced and shewn to him.

For the examination of every such emigrant the medical officer making it shall be entitled to receive from the recruiter such fee as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe.

New.

Protector when to attest agreement.

43. The Protector shall not attest the execution of any agreement under section thirty-eight until the Medical Inspector has certified that every emigrant comprised in such agreement is in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to the place to which he is to emigrate.

New.

Recruiter when to remove intending emigrant to depôt.

44. No recruiter shall remove or attempt to remove any emigrant to a depôt, or induce or attempt to induce him to go to a depôt or leave the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom such recruiter's license has been countersigned, or aid him in going to any depôt, or leaving any such local limits, until such emigrant has been registered under section thirty-eight.

Fee for attestation of agreement.

45. For the attestation of every agreement under section thirty-eight the recruiter or Emigration Agent shall pay the fee specified below, that is to say:—

See Act 1877, s.

	Rs.	A.
For every emigrant of the age of sixteen years and upwards contracting to labour	1	8
For every emigrant between the ages of six and sixteen years contracting to labour .	1	0

See Act 1871, s. (first revised. N.B. second of secti Act VI 1871, ing for of reg tion-fee desertio been o

CHAPTER IX.

CONVEYANCE OF EMIGRANTS TO DEPÔTS.

Conveyance of emigrant to depôt.

46. Every emigrant shall, after he has been registered as hereinbefore provided, be conveyed with all convenient despatch to the depôt established at the port of embarkation by the Emigration Agent of the Government of the place to which such emigrant has contracted to emigrate.

Act VI 1871, s.

Certain emigrants to be accompanied by recruiter or other person approved of by Magistrate.

When any such emigrants have been registered at a place beyond the limits of such port, they shall, while proceeding to the depôt, be accompanied throughout the journey either by the recruiter himself or by a competent person appointed by him with the approval of the Magistrate by whom they have been registered.

The Magistrate shall give to the person so appointed a certificate under his signature stating that he has been appointed for the journey to the depôt; and the recruiter or the person so appointed shall throughout the journey provide the emigrants with proper and sufficient food and lodging.

Power to order payment of expenses of emigrant when he is not conveyed to depôt.

47. When, in the case of any emigrant, the provisions of section forty-six are not complied with, the Magistrate by whom such emigrant has been registered may order the Emigration Agent or the recruiter by whom the emigrant was recruited at once to pay such emigrant such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place where he resided, and may take any steps he may think necessary for sending the emigrant back to such place.

Expenses of dependents and certain other persons.

48. If the Magistrate has passed an order under section forty-seven with regard to any emigrant, any emigrant registered as a dependent of such emigrant, or any emigrant, not a dependent, who may be the father, mother, wife, husband, son, daughter, brother, sister, guardian or ward of such emigrant, may claim to be sent back at the expense of the Emigration Agent or recruiter with such emigrant to the place where he resided; and the Magistrate may include such expense in an order made under section forty-seven with regard to such emigrant.

Failure of Emigration Agent, &c., to pay such expenses.

49. On failure of such Emigration Agent or recruiter for twenty-four hours to comply with an order of the Magistrate for the payment of any sum ordered to be paid under section forty-seven or forty-eight, the

Magistrate may pay the same to or on behalf of the emigrant.

Every sum so paid shall be recoverable from such Emigration Agent or recruiter with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of payment.

No further proof shall be required by any Court in any such case than that the Magistrate gave such Emigration Agent or recruiter an order to pay such sum, and that the Emigration Agent or recruiter for twenty-four hours failed to comply with such order.

CHAPTER X.

PROCEDURE ON ARRIVAL AT THE DEPÔT OF EMIGRANTS FROM UP-COUNTRY.

of 33.

Arrival at depôt to be reported.

50. The arrival at a depôt of each emigrant registered at any place beyond the limits of the port shall immediately be reported by the person in charge of such depôt to the Emigration Agent, and by such Agent to the Protector of Emigrants.

of 34.

Copy of contract to be shown to Medical Inspector.

51. The copy of the contract received by the recruiter from the Magistrate shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the arrival of the emigrant at the depôt, be shown to the Medical Inspector of Emigrants; and each emigrant comprised in such contract shall be examined by the Medical Inspector to ascertain whether he is fit, having regard to his age and state of health, to undertake the journey to the place to which he has contracted to emigrate.

Emigrant to be examined by him.

The Medical Inspector, if satisfied of his fitness, shall give a certificate to that effect to the Emigration Agent; and if not so satisfied he shall give a certificate to that effect to the Protector of Emigrants.

VII of , s. 37, ed with V of 1877, .

Duty of Protector on arrival of emigrants.

52. The Protector of Emigrants, on receiving the report of arrival mentioned in section fifty, shall, as soon as may be, examine in the presence of the Emigration Agent each emigrant as to the mode in which he has been treated on his journey to the depôt, and as to any other matters which the Protector of Emigrants may think it necessary to enquire into, and shall, at the same time, peruse the contract.

If, owing to the contract not being in accordance with law, or for any other reason, further enquiry appears to him necessary, he shall at once make such enquiry.

If for any reason the Protector is unable to visit the depôt for the purposes of this section within seventy-two hours of the emigrant's arrival there, he shall at once report the circumstances for the information of the Local Government.

I of 38, ith V

Countersignature of copy of contract.

53. If the Medical Inspector gives a certificate of fitness under section fifty-one and in the opinion of the Protector of Emigrants there is no valid reason why the contract to emigrate should not be performed, the Protector shall countersign the copy of the contract in the possession of the emigrant.

Power to order payment of expenses of return of emigrant.

54. If the Medical Inspector of Emigrants, on making the examination required by section fifty-one, or at any subsequent time during the stay at the depôt of any emigrant registered at any place beyond the limits of the port, finds that such emigrant is or has become unfit to undertake the intended voyage, and if the Protector of Emigrants considers that such emigrant has not dishonestly represented himself as fit to undertake such voyage; Section 35, Act VII of 1871, and section 27 of Act V of 1877.

or if the Protector, on making the examination and perusing the contract as directed by section fifty-two, finds that any such irregularity has occurred in the recruitment or treatment by the recruiter of any such emigrant as makes it just to rescind the contract to emigrate;

or if the Emigration Agent refuses to fulfil the contract entered into with such emigrant,

the Protector may order the Emigration Agent at once to pay such emigrant such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he resides and such further sum as such Protector may deem reasonable as compensation, and may take any other steps he thinks necessary for the conveyance of the emigrant to such place.

And any emigrant who from his state of health is, in the opinion of the Medical Inspector of Emigrants, unfit to undertake such return-journey shall be entitled to be fed, lodged, clothed and attended to at the depôt at the port of embarkation at the expense of the Emigration Agent, until he is reported by the Medical Inspector fit to undertake such return-journey.

Like expenses of dependents and relatives.

55. When any order is made under section fifty-four with reference to any emigrant, any emigrant registered as his dependent, Section 28 of Act V of 1877.

or any emigrant not a dependent who may be the father, mother, wife, husband, son, daughter, brother, sister, guardian or ward of such emigrant, may claim—

(1) to be conveyed at the expense of the Emigration Agent with such emigrant to the place at which he resided; and

(2) if such emigrant is unable to travel, to be lodged, fed and clothed in the depôt at the expense of the Emigration Agent until such emigrant is able to travel;

and the Protector may include such expenses in an order made under section fifty-four with respect to such emigrant.

Compensation to emigrant for ill-treatment on journey.

56. If, upon the arrival at the depôt of any emigrant registered beyond the limits of the port it appears that during the journey to the depôt he has suffered any ill-treatment, or that the recruiter has failed to provide him with proper and sufficient food and lodging, the Protector of Emigrants may order the Emigration Agent to pay him a reasonable sum by way of compensation. Act V of 1877, s. 30.

Failure of Emigration Agent to pay such expenses.

57. On failure of such Emigration Agent for twenty-four hours to comply with an order of the Protector for the payment of any sum ordered to be paid under section fifty-four, fifty-five or fifty-six, the Protector may pay the same to, or on behalf of, the emigrant. S. 31 of Act V of 1877. Cf. Act VII of 1871, s. 36.

The provisions of section forty-nine relating to the recovery of sums paid by the Magistrate under sections forty-seven and forty-eight shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to the recovery of sums paid by the Protector under this section.

CHAPTER XI.

EMIGRANT VESSELS.

Act VII of 1871, s. 40.

Emigrants not to be received on board unlicensed vessel.

58. It shall not be lawful to receive any emigrant on board any vessel unless a license to carry emigrants in such vessel has been obtained from the Local Government. The granting or withholding any such license shall be in the discretion of the Local Government.

Application for license.

The Master or owner of any vessel who desires to obtain a license to carry emigrants in such vessel shall apply in writing through the Protector of Emigrants to the Local Government for such license.

Contents of application.

Every such application shall state the number of adult emigrants which, according to the rules regarding space hereinafter contained, the applicant deems the vessel capable of carrying, and the tonnage and such other particulars respecting the vessel as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe.

Act VII of 1871, s. 40 (4).

Survey of vessel.

59. The Protector of Emigrants shall cause the vessel to be surveyed by a competent person at the cost of the Master or owner, with a view to ascertain her seaworthiness and the extent and nature of her accommodation for emigrants, and to ascertain that she is properly ventilated, and is supplied with all the tackle, apparel and furniture requisite for her intended voyage.

Report after survey and license to Master.

The Protector of Emigrants shall make a full report on the survey to the Local Government; and if such Government is of opinion that the vessel is in all respects suitable for the carrying of emigrants under this Act, it shall give to the Master of the vessel a license to carry emigrants therein specifying the number of emigrants which may be received on board.

Act VII of 1871, s. 41.

Accommodation required on board.

60. No license under section fifty-nine shall be granted unless—

(*a*) there is provided for the emigrants, either between-decks or in cabins on the upper deck, firmly secured and entirely covered in, a space devoted to their exclusive use having in every part a height of not less than six feet;

(*b*) a separate place is fitted up for a hospital;

(*c*) such arrangements are made for the separation of women (married or single) and children from the other emigrants as may be prescribed by the rules made under this Act.

Act VII of 1871, s. 41.

Rules as to space.

61. Every vessel shall contain within the space referred to in clause (*a*), section sixty, at least twelve superficial feet and seventy-two cubic feet of space for each passenger:

Provided that two emigrants under the age of ten years shall for the purposes of this section count as one only.

Act V 1871, s. (3) and

Provisions, fuel and water.

62. There shall be actually laden and on board of every vessel carrying emigrants, at the time of departure of such vessel from the port at which they embark,—

(*a*) provisions and clothing for the emigrants (over and above the supply for the Master, officers and crew, and of the cabin and other passengers, if any), in such quantity and of such description and quality as may be prescribed by the rules made under this Act;

(*b*) fuel for cooking such provisions;

(*c*) a supply of water in tanks (which are to be approved by the Protector of Emigrants) to the amount of seven gallons for each emigrant for every week of the probable length of the voyage:

Provided that—

Supply of water for vessel calling at intermediate port.

1*st*—when any vessel is to call for the purpose of filling up her tanks at any place in the course of her voyage, a supply of water at the rate hereinbefore mentioned, for every week of the probable length of the voyage to such place, shall be deemed to be a compliance with this clause; and

Supply in vessel fitted with distilling apparatus.

2*nd*—when any vessel is fitted with Normandy's apparatus, or other apparatus approved by the Protector of Emigrants, for distilling sea-water, and with proper and sufficient means for working the same, a reduction shall be allowed of one-third in the quantity of water required under this section.

Act V 1871, s.

Surgeons, nurses, medicines and stores.

63. Every such vessel shall, at the time of departure aforesaid, have actually on board, and shall carry with her, a properly qualified European or Native Surgeon, and also such compounders, interpreters, and female nurses, and such medicines, and other stores, in such quantity and of such quality as may be prescribed by rules to be from time to time made under this Act.

Act 1871,

Extra clothing.

64. Every emigrant leaving India for any place westward of the Cape of Good Hope between the first day of March and the fifteenth day of September shall be supplied with at least one double blanket, which shall, at the time of departure aforesaid, be placed on board the vessel with his other clothing or luggage.

Every emigrant shall be allowed to make use of such double blanket so long as the vessel is outside of the tropics.

Act 1871

Protector and Inspector of Emigrants to insure compliance with above provisions.

65. The Protector of Emigrants and the Medical Inspector of Emigrants shall see personally that all the provisions of sections sixty-two, sixty-three and sixty-four are complied with.

Act 1871.

Bond to be executed by Master.

66. Every Master licensed under section fifty-nine shall, upon the requisition of the Protector of Emigrants, and before any emigrant embarks on board of his vessel, execute to such Protector, in duplicate, a bond, in such form as the Local Government prescribes, binding himself and the owner of the vessel in a penal sum of ten thousand rupees to perform the duties imposed by this Act or any rule made hereunder on a Master and owner respectively.

The Protector of Emigrants shall forward one copy of such bond to the Government of the place to which the emigrants are to be conveyed (or in the case of a foreign colony to the British Consular Agent at such colony) and the other copy to the Local Government.

CHAPTER XII.

EMBARKATION AND DEPARTURE.

No emigrant to be embarked until he has been seven days at depôt.

67. No emigrant shall embark, except with the special permission of the Protector of Emigrants, until seven days have elapsed from the date of his arrival at the depôt.

of 46,

Time at which emigrants may leave India.

68. No person shall emigrate to any place west of the Cape of Good Hope, in sailing-vessels between the first day of March and the thirty-first day of July, or in steam-vessels between the fifteenth day of March and the thirty-first day of July.

No person shall emigrate to any place during any season which the Governor General in Council may from time to time by notification in the *Gazette of India* declare to be a season during which emigration to such place is prohibited.

Explanation.—The expression "steam-vessels" in this section means vessels continuously under steam, and not vessels in which steam is only occasionally used as an auxiliary to sails.

VII of 1, s. 47 [illegible] 3 &

Protector to see that emigrant has copy of entry in register.

69. The Protector of Emigrants shall, before the embarkation of any emigrant, ascertain whether he has or has not in his possession the copy of the contract furnished to him under section thirty-eight.

When the Protector of Emigrants is satisfied that any emigrant has not such copy in his possession, the Protector shall furnish him with another copy of such contract, and shall thereupon allow such emigrant to embark.

VII of 1, s. 48.

Provisions of Act to be explained.

70. The Protector of Emigrants shall explain to all emigrants prior to their embarkation the substance of the provisions of this Act, so far as they immediately affect such emigrants.

VII of 1, s. 45 [illegible] 1),

Procedure if emigrant refuses to embark.

71. If any emigrant without sufficient cause refuses or neglects to embark when called upon by the Emigration Agent to do so, it shall not be lawful to compel such emigrant to embark; but nothing in this section shall affect the civil or criminal liabilities which such emigrant incurs by reason or in respect of such refusal or neglect.

VII of 1, s. 49. [illegible] spe- [illegible] co- [illegible] four [illegible] that [illegible] ed.

Emigration Agent to deliver four lists of emigrants to Master.

72. When any emigrants are about to embark on board any vessel, the Emigration Agent shall furnish the Master of the vessel with four copies of a list, specifying, as accurately as may be, the names, ages and occupations of such emigrants and the names of their respective fathers.

Emigrant to be provided with pass.

The Master shall not receive any emigrant on board unless he is provided with a pass signed by the Emigration Agent, and countersigned by the Protector, stating the name and the age of the emigrant, the name of his father, and the place to which he has contracted to emigrate, and certifying that he is in a fit state of health to undertake the voyage to such place.

Emigrant to give his pass to Master.

Every emigrant shall on embarkation deliver such pass to the Master.

Master to compare pass with list.

The Master shall compare the emigrants who embark and the passes delivered by them with the list furnished by the Emigration Agent: and if the list appears to be correct and to correspond with the passes delivered and with the emigrants embarked, the Master shall sign the four copies of the list.

Protector to be personally present.

The Protector of Emigrants shall be personally present at the embarkation of all emigrants, and shall see that the Master duly compares the list with the passes and emigrants. He shall himself also compare the list with the passes and emigrants, and shall not permit any emigrant to remain on board who has not delivered up his pass to the Master, or is not mentioned in the list.

Emigrant without pass not to remain on board.

Act VII of 1871, s. [illegible]

Pass to be returned to emigrant on arrival at his place of destination.

73. Every pass delivered up under section seventy-two to the Master shall be returned by him to the emigrant by whom the same was delivered up, before such emigrant disembarks at the place to which he has contracted to emigrate.

Act VII 1871, s. 49

Two copies of list to be given by Master to Protector, signed by him and one returned to Master.

74. When the copies of the list have been signed, the Master shall give two of such copies to the Protector of Emigrants, who shall sign such copies if he believes them to be correct, and shall return one copy to the Master: the other copy shall be filed in the office of the Protector of Emigrants.

Act VII 1871, s.

Two copies of list to be given by Master to Emigration Agent—

75. The Master shall give to the Emigration Agent the two remaining copies of the list.

and signed by him, and one returned to Master; and by him to be delivered at place of destination.

The Emigration Agent shall thereupon sign such copies, and shall return to the Master one of the said copies, which shall, on the arrival of the vessel at the place to which the emigrants have contracted to emigrate, and previous to their disembarkation, be delivered up by the Master to such officer as may be appointed in this behalf by the Government of such place.

Act VII 1871, s.

Protector to send list of emigrants to Government of place to which they emigrate.

76. The Protector of Emigrants shall, by every vessel which carries emigrants, send to the Protector of Emigrants or other officer appointed in this behalf by the Government of the place to which the emigrants have contracted to emigrate, a correct and detailed list of all the emigrants embarked in such vessel, compiled from their passes and from the list signed by the Master as aforesaid.

Act VII 1871, s. 19 (1)

Examination by Medical Inspector.

77. The Medical Inspector shall be personally present at the embarkation of all emigrants, and shall examine each emigrant to ascertain if he is in a fit state of health to undertake the voyage to the place to which he has contracted to emigrate;

and if he finds that he is not fit to undertake such voyage, he shall inform the Protector accordingly.

The Protector may thereupon refuse to permit such emigrant to embark; and any emigrant, registered as a dependent of an emigrant whom the Protector has refused to permit to embark, or any emigrant, not a dependent, who may be the father, mother, wife, husband, son, daughter, brother, sister, guardian or ward of such emigrant, may, notwithstanding anything herein contained, refuse to embark.

The provisions of sections fifty-four, fifty-five and fifty-seven shall, so far as may be, apply to emigrants who under this section are not permitted to embark, and to any emigrants who may under this section refuse to embark, and to the recovery of expenses incurred under this Act in respect of them.

Emigration Agent to furnish Master with all contracts.

78. The Emigration Agent shall, after all the emigrants have embarked, furnish the Master with all the contracts made by the Emigration Agent or under his authority with such emigrants, and delivered or transmitted to him under section thirty-eight; and the Master shall, on arrival at the place to which the emigrants are to be conveyed, deliver up such contracts to such officer as may be appointed in this behalf by the Government of such place.

Act VII of 1871, s. 44.

Certificate from Protector of Emigrants and Emigration Agent.

79. Before any vessel licensed to carry emigrants clears out of any port from which emigration is lawful, the Master of such vessel shall obtain from the Protector of Emigrants at such port, and from the Emigration Agent for the place to which the emigrants are to be conveyed, certificates, under the hands of such Protector and Emigration Agent respectively, to the following effect, namely:—

that such Protector and Agent have, in respect of all the emigrants proceeding in such vessel, done all that is hereinbefore required to be done on the part of such Protector and Agent, respectively, and that all the directions for the security, well-being and protection of emigrants which are contained in this Act, or in such rules as the Governor General in Council may make under section eighty-five, have, in the case of such vessel, been complied with.

Act VII of 1871, s. 52.

Vessel sailing from Calcutta to depart within 24 hours of embarkation.

80. The Master of every vessel carrying emigrants from the port of Calcutta shall proceed on his voyage and depart with his vessel from Garden Reach within twenty-four hours after the embarkation of such of the emigrants as have first embarked.

Act VII of 1871, s. 53.

Vessels sailing from Calcutta to be towed to sea.

81. Every sailing-vessel leaving the port of Calcutta with emigrants shall proceed from Garden Reach to sea under tow of a competent steamer.

New.

Power to send to hospital individual emigrants suffering from certain diseases on board vessels leaving Calcutta.

82. When a vessel leaves the port of Calcutta with emigrants, and during her passage down the river, and while between Garden Reach and Diamond Harbour, measles, scarlet-fever or small-pox shall appear on board, the Master shall, if so required by the Surgeon in charge of the emigrants, send to the hospital at Diamond Harbour all emigrants actually suffering from such disease, together with any emigrants registered as their dependents and any emigrant not being a dependent who may be the father, mother, wife, husband, son, daughter, brother, sister, guardian or ward of any such emigrant and who may wish to accompany him or her, and shall at once inform the Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta of the number and names of the emigrants so sent to hospital.

The provisions of sections fifty-four, fifty-five and fifty-seven shall, so far as may be, apply to emigrants landed under this section, and to the recovery of expenses incurred in respect of them.

New.

Power to land all emigrants when cholera appears.

83. In the event of cholera in an epidemic form appearing among the emigrants on board any vessel sailing from the port of Calcutta and not having passed Diamond Harbour the Surgeon in charge of the emigrants may require the Master to land at Diamond Harbour all such emigrants.

The Master shall at once comply with such request, and shall immediately give notice of his having done so to the Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta, who shall take such action thereupon as may be prescribed by rules to be made under this Act.

Act VII of 1871, s. 54.

Copies of Act and rules to be kept on board.

84. Two copies of this Act and of all rules made hereunder and two copies of a translation of this Act and of such rules, in such language or languages as the Local Government may direct, shall be delivered by the Emigration Agent to the Master of every vessel carrying emigrants before she clears out of port, and shall be kept on board of every such vessel during the whole voyage.

One of such copies or translations shall, upon request made at any reasonable time to the Master of the vessel, be produced to any emigrant for his perusal.

CHAPTER XIII.

SUPPLEMENTARY POWERS.

Act VII of 1871, s. 56.

Power of Governor General in Council to make rules.

85. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

(a) to regulate the proportion of women to be taken with male emigrants, the proportion of children to be taken with adult emigrants, and the age below which children shall not be so taken;

(b) to prescribe the description, quantity and quality of provisions, fuel and water to be taken by vessels carrying emigrants, the daily allowance of food and water to be issued, and the nature and amount of clothing to be supplied to each emigrant during the voyage;

(c) to provide for the medical care of the emigrants during their residence at the depôts and on the voyage, and to fix the number of the compounders, interpreters and female nurses to be carried, in addition to the Surgeon, for the care of the sick or weakly on board emigrant-vessels; New.

(d) to provide for the measures to be taken on the outbreak of any epidemic or infectious disease in the depôts or on a voyage; New.

(e) to prescribe the nature, quantity and quality of medicines and other stores to be carried on board emigrant-vessels;

New.

(*f*) to provide for the ventilation and cleanliness of such vessels during their voyages, and for their being furnished with a sufficient number of life-buoys, boats, water-buckets and other appliances to be used in case of shipwreck or fire;

(*g*) to provide for a journal being kept by the Surgeon of every such vessel, recording the health of the emigrants, and his treatment of the sick, together with full explanation of the causes of every death; and to define the duties and powers of such Surgeon in respect of the emigrants committed to his care;

New from here.

(*h*) to provide for the disposal of emigrants who may be landed under section eighty-three;

(*i*) and generally to provide for the security, well-being and protection of emigrants.

All such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Act VII of 1871, s. 62.

Power to increase and reduce fees.

86. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, increase or reduce any fee payable under section eighteen, twenty-three, thirty-one or forty-five:

Provided as follows—

Provisoes.

such increase shall not be more than what may, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, be sufficient to raise the total income from fees under this Act to an amount which will cover the cost of any establishment or supervision which the Governor General in Council thinks necessary to provide for the control of emigration:

if it appears to the Governor General in Council expedient to provide, in the case of any colony, any special establishment or expenditure for the protection of Indian emigrants to such colony, the Governor General in Council may increase the fees mentioned in section forty-five in the case of such emigrants to an amount sufficient, in his opinion, to cover the cost of such special establishment or such expenditure.

CHAPTER XIV.

OFFENCES.

Act VII of 1871, ss. 71, 72, part of s. 73, and s. 74 recast and revised.

Making unlawful agreement;

87. Whoever, except in conformity with the provisions of this Act,

makes or attempts to make any agreement with any native of India purporting to bind him to emigrate, or

recruiting without being licensed;

induces or assists or attempts to induce or assist any such Native to leave any place for the purpose of emigrating, or otherwise acts or is employed as a recruiter of emigrants, or

receiving emigrants in place where accommodation not duly provided.

receives into or detains in any place other than a place in which accommodation has been provided as mentioned in section twenty-six any person with a view to his being registered as an emigrant, or after his registration as an emigrant and prior to his departure for the depôt at the port of embarkation,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Recruiters removing, &c., unregistered emigrants;

88. Whoever being a recruiter duly licensed under this Act,

removes, or attempts to remove, any emigrant to a depôt, until he has been registered under section thirty-eight, or induces or attempts to induce him to leave the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom such recruiter's license has been countersigned until he has been so registered, or aids or attempts to aid him in leaving any such local limits or going to any depôt until he has been so registered, or

not supplying proper lodging, food, &c.

fails to provide any emigrant whom he has engaged, and who is registered under this Act, with suitable lodging and food or otherwise ill-treats such emigrant on his journey to the depôt,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Act VII of 1871, s. 73, para. 3: enhanced penalty of Act V of 1877, s. 40, adopted. New.

Fraudulently inducing Native to emigrate.

89. Whoever, by means of intoxication, coercion, fraud or misrepresentation, causes or induces, or attempts to cause or induce, any native of India to emigrate, or to enter into any agreement to emigrate, or to leave any place with a view to emigrating, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both; and any Police-officer may arrest without warrant any person committing an offence under this section.

Act VII of 1871, s. 75.

Acting as Sub-Agent without being licensed.

90. Whoever, not being a Sub-Agent licensed under section thirty-one, acts as such Sub-Agent shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Act VII of 1871, s. 76.

False representation of Government authority.

91. Whoever, without lawful authority, issues any written order to the Police to assist him or any other person to procure emigrants, or falsely represents that such emigrants are required by the Government or are to be engaged on behalf of the Government, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Receiving emigrants on board in contravention of Act.

92. Any Master who knowingly receives on board his vessel any emigrant who has not complied with the provisions of this Act, so far as they are binding upon him,

any Master not licensed under section fifty-nine who knowingly receives any emigrant on board his vessel, and

any Master licensed as aforesaid who knowingly receives on board his vessel any emigrant in excess of the number specified in his license,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees for each emigrant so received, or with both; and the vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, may be declared by the Court before which such Master is tried to be forfeited to Her Majesty.

Act VII of 1871, s. 79.

Fraudulent acts on part of Master whereby certificate becomes inapplicable to vessel.

93. Any Master licensed under section fifty-nine who fraudulently does, or suffers to be done, any act or thing whereby such license becomes inapplicable to the altered state of the vessel or other matter to which such license relates, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees;

and he may also be sued on any bond which he may have executed under section sixty-six.

Non-compliance with sections 62 to 64.

94. Any Master of a vessel carrying emigrants who clears or attempts to clear such vessel outwards when any of the provisions of sections sixty-two, sixty-three and sixty-four have not been complied with in respect thereof shall be punished with fine which may extend to four thousand rupees.

Act VII of 1871, s. 77, revised with Act V of 1877, s. 43.

Master not complying with sections 72, 74 and 75.

95. Any Master who receives on board his vessel any emigrants and fails to comply with the requirements of sections seventy-two, seventy-four and seventy-five in respect of such emigrants shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each emigrant so received on board.

Act VII of 1871, s. 78.

Master taking on board, after clearance, emigrants not entered in list.

Any Master who, having cleared his vessel, takes on board any emigrant not entered in the list mentioned in section seventy-two, or not furnished with a pass required by the said section, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each emigrant so taken.

Act V of 1877, s. 44.

Landing emigrant at other than specified place.

96. Any Master landing any emigrant at any place other than the place for which he has been shipped by the Emigration Agent shall be punished for every emigrant so landed with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with both, unless such landing has been caused by stress of weather or unavoidable accident, or has taken place under the circumstances mentioned in sections eighty-two and eighty-three.

Act VII of 1871, s. 80.

Proceeding to sea without steam.

97. Any Master of a sailing vessel leaving the port of Calcutta with emigrants on board who, without reasonable excuse, causes or allows his vessel to go below Garden Reach without being in tow of a competent steamer,

or does not leave Garden Reach with his vessel within the time prescribed in section eighty,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

See Act III of 1876, s. 33.

Emigrant deserting or refusing to proceed to depôt after registration.

98. Any person who, having been registered by a Magistrate under section thirty-eight, deserts before arrival at the depôt, or refuses without reasonable cause to proceed to the depôt, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees or to the cost incurred in contracting with and registering and conveying him to the depôt, whichever is greater, and, in default of payment of such fine, with imprisonment which may extend to one month.

Every fine levied under the provisions of this section may, in the discretion of the convicting Magistrate, be paid to the Emigration Agent, Sub-Agent or recruiter by whom such cost was incurred.

No prosecution under this section shall be instituted except on complaint made by or at the instance of a Protector of Emigrants or with his sanction; and such sanction shall not be given if the Protector sees reason to believe that the accused person or other intending emigrants accompanying him has or have been ill-treated, deceived or defrauded by the recruiter or any person under his control.

Registered emigrant deserting from depôt or failing to embark.

99. Any emigrant who, having been registered as aforesaid, See Act VII of 1871, s. 45, second clause.

deserts from the depôt,

or, without reasonable cause, refuses or neglects to embark when called upon to do so by the Emigration Agent,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees or to double the amount of the expense incurred in contracting with, registering and conveying him to the depôt, and maintaining him therein, or with both.

No prosecution under this section shall be instituted except by the Emigration Agent with the sanction of the Protector; and such sanction shall not be given if, in the opinion of the Protector, the emigrant has suffered any ill-treatment or neglect in the depôt or on the journey thither.

Embarking emigrant contrary to section 67.

100. Any person who causes, and any Emigration Agent or Master who knowingly permits, any emigrant to embark contrary to the provisions of section sixty-seven, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each emigrant so embarked.

Abetment.

101. Whoever abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code any offence against this Act shall be deemed to have committed such offence.

Prosecutions instituted.

102. All prosecutions under sections ninety-two to ninety-seven both inclusive, or under section one hundred, shall be instituted by the Emigration Agent, or by the Protector of Emigrants, or by an officer appointed for the purpose by the Local Government. See Act VII of 1871, s. 82.

Customs-officers may search and detain for purposes of Act.

103. All the powers for the time being conferred by law on officers of sea-customs in regard to the searching and detention of vessels, or otherwise, for the prevention of smuggling on board thereof, may be exercised by such officers for the prevention of offences against this Act. Act VII of 1871, s. 81.

CHAPTER XV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Suits against Emigration Agent for breach of duty.

104. Whenever an Emigration Agent is chargeable with a breach of any duty to an emigrant arising from any contract with such emigrant or imposed by this Act or the rules made hereunder, the Protector of Emigrants may, if he thinks fit, institute a suit on behalf of the emigrant against the Emigration Agent for the recovery of compensation for such breach. See s. 32 of Act V of 1877, and the last two clauses of s. 37 of Act VII of 1871.

In awarding compensation under this section, all sums ordered to be paid under sections forty-seven and fifty-four shall be taken into consideration.

Act VII of 1871, s. 83.

Power to determine probable lengths of voyages for purposes of Act.

105. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, determine what shall be held to be, for the purposes of this Act, the probable length of the voyages by sailing-vessels and vessels using steam-power, respectively, from any port from which emigration is for the time being lawful to any place to which emigration is for the time being lawful.

Reference to Schedule III.

Until otherwise so determined under this section, the probable length of the voyage by sailing-vessels from the ports mentioned in the third schedule hereto annexed to the other places mentioned in the said schedule shall be deemed to be the lengths stated in the said schedule.

Power to extend Act No. V of 1877 to other parts of British India.

106. The Governor General in Council may by a notification in the *Gazette of India* extend Act No. V of 1877 (the Straits Settlements Emigration Act 1877) to the whole or any part of British India other than Madras.

SCHEDULE I.

(*See section 6.*)

PLACES TO WHICH EMIGRATION IS LAWFUL.

I.—The British Colonies of Mauritius, Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, Natal, St. Kitts, Nevis and Fiji.

II.—The French Colonies of Réunion, Martinique, Guadeloupe and its dependencies, and Guiana.

III.—The Netherlands Colony of Dutch Guiana.

IV.—The Danish Colony of St. Croix.

SCHEDULE II.

(*See section 23.*)

FORM OF RECRUITER'S LICENSE.

Act VII of 1871, second schedule, and Act V of 1877, first schedule.

OFFICE of the Protector of Emigrants at the Port of

A. B., described in the descriptive roll annexed, is hereby licensed under the Indian Emigration Act, 1881, to be a recruiter of labourers for [*here state the place for which the recruiter is licensed to recruit*] in [*here name the local limits within which the recruiter is licensed to act*].

This license will be in force until the day of , unless previously cancelled.

(*Signed*) *C. D.*,
Protector of Emigrants.

Dated the day of

Descriptive Roll.

Name.	Father's name.	Age.		Caste.	Colour.	Height.		Distinguishing marks.	Name of village, local sub-division (tahsil, taluq, &c.) and district to which he belongs.
		Years.	Months.			Feet.	Inches.		

SCHEDULE III.

(*See section 105*).

PROBABLE LENGTHS OF VOYAGES UNDER THIS ACT.

FROM CALCUTTA—

To Mauritius and Réunion.	From the month of April to the month of October, both inclusive, ten weeks; and from the month of November to the month of March, both inclusive, eight weeks.
To Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Kitts, Nevis, St. Croix, French Guiana, Martinique, Guadeloupe and its dependencies, and Surinam.	Twenty weeks.
To Natal ...	Twelve weeks.
To Fiji ...	Eighteen weeks.

FROM MADRAS—

To Mauritius and Réunion.	From the month of April to the month of October, both inclusive, seven weeks; and from the month of November to the month of March, both inclusive, six weeks.
To Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Kitts, Nevis, St. Croix, French Guiana, Martinique, Guadeloupe and its dependencies, and Surinam.	Nineteen weeks.
To Natal ...	Ten weeks.
To Fiji ...	Seventeen weeks.

FROM BOMBAY—

To Mauritius and Réunion.	From the month of April to the month of September, both inclusive, five weeks; and from the month of October to the month of March, both inclusive, six weeks.
To Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Kitts, Nevis, St. Croix, French Guiana, Martinique, Guadeloupe and its dependencies, and Surinam.	Nineteen weeks.
To Natal ...	Ten weeks.
To Fiji ...	Seventeen weeks.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

NUMEROUS suggestions for the amendment of the Indian Emigration Act, 1871, have from time to time been received by the Government. Many of these which it appears desirable to adopt deal with minor and, comparatively speaking, unimportant points; but some propose substantial changes which would materially alter the working of the existing law. It has, moreover, been found that the form and arrangement of the Act are susceptible of improvement. Under these circumstances, it has been thought advisable to repeal the Act, and re-enact it with all the requisite amendments. Of these amendments the more important are the following.

2. In the preliminary chapter "emigrate," "emigrant" and "emigration" have been so defined as to cover not only persons leaving India under a contract to labour, but also dependents of such persons. It is obvious that, for all purposes of the control of recruiters and depôts, the regulation of emigrant vessels, &c., it is as necessary to take count of dependents as of the persons who contract to labour.

3. Section 5, which corresponds to section 26 of the Act of 1871, has been amplified so as to give the Governor General in Council power to establish ports other than those of the three Presidency-towns as ports of embarkation.

4. In a recent correspondence it has been brought to notice that the effect of the Contract Act of 1872 has been to make it impossible for persons under the legal age of majority (in most cases 18) to engage to emigrate. The limit of sixteen years at or above which an emigrant may himself enter into a contract to emigrate has been adopted in sections 34 and 35 of the Bill from the Bengal Labour Districts Emigration Act (Bengal Act VII of 1873); and it has been provided that minors below that age and above the age of six years may contract through their guardians, power being reserved to the minor to rescind the contract at any time within the thirty days next following the completion of his age of eighteen years.

5. Section 33 requires all agreements to emigrate to be in writing, and, if entered into within the limits of any port from which emigration is lawful, to be made with the Emigration Agent at such port, and executed in the presence of the Protector; if entered into elsewhere, to be made with a recruiter and executed in the presence of a Magistrate. Section 36 lays down what such agreements must contain. At present, there is much confusion in the law as to what constitutes the contract to emigrate; and it is not absolutely necessary that any terms of service should be settled before the emigrant leaves India. Most, if not all, colonies have already introduced written contracts, so that there will be no hardship in requiring their general use; the conventions with France and Holland expressly stipulate that a written contract must first be executed in India, and there will thus be no difficulty with those powers. The requirement of a contract, moreover, marks distinctly the stage at which an emigrant becomes liable for breach of contract—a point which under the present law is somewhat uncertain. Lastly, the provision exists (in substance) in the Burma and Straits Settlements Emigration Laws. The material stipulations mentioned in section 36 are all actually adopted by the colonies which receive Indian emigrants.

6. The remaining amendments are for the most part in matters of detail, and may be shortly stated as follows.

7. For the present definition of Magistrate and section 85 of the existing Act, the definition in Act V of 1877 (The Straits Settlements Emigration Act, 1877), which allows of the appointment of any person as a Magistrate for the purposes of the Act, has been substituted.

8. *Chapter II.—Ports from which, and places to which, Emigration is lawful.*—This is a new chapter, which brings together under one head, in an amended form, the provisions of sections 23 to 26 and sections 57 to 61 of the Act of 1871.

9. *Sections 7 to 10.*—In the present law sections 57 and 61 overlap, and one of them is clearly unnecessary. The opportunity has accordingly been taken to re-draft the sections, amalgamating them and specifying more clearly the reasons for which emigration may be suspended. Excessive mortality, neglect to enforce in the colony the contracts made in India and omission to furnish the Government of India with the information necessary to enable it to judge how Indian immigrants are treated have been added to the reasons mentioned in sections 57 and 61 of the present Act. This last is in accordance with the recommendation of Sir G. Campbell.

10. *Section* 8 defines more clearly the extraordinary power which, under section 61 of the present Act, can be exercised by the Local Government on a pressing emergency; and this power has been restricted to a single case—the outbreak of plague or other epidemic disease dangerous to life in the colony.

11. *Chapter III.—Emigration Agents.*—No change has been made in this chapter, which corresponds with Part II of the present Act, except a slight amendment of section 4 of the present law, defining the effect of the notification of appointment of an Emigration Agent by the Local Government and giving that Government power to withdraw its approval of the appointment of such Agent.

12. *Chapter IV.—Protectors of Emigrants and Medical Inspectors.*—The wording of this chapter, which corresponds with a portion of Part III of the present Act, has been revised, and power has been given to the Local Government to appoint, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, Protectors of Emigrants for local areas beyond the territories subject to its administration.

13. *Chapter V.—Emigration Depôts.*—This chapter corresponds with a portion of Part III of the present Act; but the second clauses of sections 18 and 21, which are based on Act III of 1876, section 25, are new.

14. *Chapter VI.—Recruiters and Sub-Agents of Emigration.*—Several modifications and additions have been made in the portion of this chapter relating to recruiters, all of which have been strongly urged on the attention of the Government of India at various times, and the expediency of most of which has already been recognized in Acts III of 1876 and V of 1877. The first of these is the requirement in section 23 that the local area within which the recruiter is to work shall be specified in the license: this is taken from Act V of 1877, section 12. The next is the omission of section 20 of the present Act, which requires every recruiter to wear a badge. The badge has been objected to by many authorities, as investing the recruiter, in the eyes of the people, with the appearance of a Government *chaprásí*. It is clearly necessary, on the other hand, that every recruiter should be furnished with an authentic statement of the terms he is authorized to offer; and section 25 of the Bill accordingly requires that he should be furnished with such a statement. The next amendment calling for notice is in the second paragraph of section 26. At present, the Magistrate has no option in countersigning a recruiter's license, but must add his signature, if the period of the license is unexpired; it is obvious that he should refuse to do so if the recruiter bears a bad character. At present, the Protector is required, under executive instructions, to satisfy himself, by enquiry from the Magistrate of the district where the recruiter is known, that there is nothing against him before granting the license; but this is a circuitous method of procedure, and often leads to great delay. The principle of this amendment has already been fully admitted in Acts III of 1876, section 12, and V of 1877, section 13, from which it is borrowed. The other provisions of this paragraph, and the provisions of section 27 as to the regulation of places of accommodation to be provided in the recruiting districts for intending emigrants, are also new. At the places referred to many abuses are practised in connection with recruiting, and the necessity of supervising such places has several times been pressed on the Government of India as urgently necessary. Sections 28 and 29 are also new. They are the complement of section 26, and are taken from Acts III of 1876, section 12, and V of 1877, section 13. Section 28 empowers the Magistrate, under certain circumstances, to cancel his countersignature or to impound the license and send it to the Protector for cancellation; and section 29 requires all refusals and cancellations of countersignature by Magistrates to be at once reported to the Protector.

15. The last three sections of this chapter (30 to 32), relating to Sub-Agents, are new, and provide some much-needed clauses for the control of the local agency through which it is the practice of Emigration Agents to conduct recruiting operations. All Sub-Agents must be licensed by the Local Government; and the license, for which a fee of Rs. 30 (double that for a recruiter's license) is fixed, may be revoked on proof of misconduct. It is further provided that the remuneration of Sub-Agents must, like that of Emigration Agents (under section 5 of the present Act), be a fixed sum, and not in the form of head-money.

16. *Chapter VII.—Agreements with Emigrants.*—The provisions of this chapter are new, and make certain important additions to the existing law.

17. *Chapter VIII.—Attestation of Agreements and Registration of Emigrants.*—In this chapter, which corresponds with Part VI of the present Act, modifications have been introduced—

(1) to provide for the agreement with the emigrant being executed before and attested by the Magistrate or the Protector (section 38);

(2) to alter the particulars required to be entered in the register (section 38);

(3) to state more clearly the reasons for which a registering officer may refuse to attest a contract (section 39);

(4) to provide for the examination of dependents as to their dependence upon the contracting emigrants and as to their willingness to accompany such emigrants (section 40);

(5) to provide for a medical examination of intending emigrants, where necessary, previous to their being registered under section 38 (section 42);

(6) to revise the table of fees (section 45).

18. The effect of the first of these amendments will be to bind the emigrant more closely, and so place an obstacle in the way of his desertion. On the other hand, it will give the emigrant, if rejected by the Agent, a claim which can be enforced in the Courts on his behalf by the Protector (section 104).

19. The second matter is dealt with by adding to the particulars at present required the following:—

(*a*) the name of the recruiter or agent to whom the emigrant has been engaged;

(*b*) the caste and occupation of the emigrant; and

(*c*) the persons who, if he were to die at once, would be entitled to succeed to his property (so that any savings he may have collected in the colony may be duly delivered).

On the other hand, as a copy of the contract is to be placed on record in the Protector's office, the rate of wages and period of service will no longer be entered in the register.

20. As regards the third matter, power has been given, in accordance with the recommendation of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, to refuse attestation (in the absence of sufficient explanation) when the emigrant is a resident of a place beyond the jurisdiction of the Magistrate before whom he appears. This is a necessary precaution, as it is common for unscrupulous recruiters to convey intending emigrants long distances from their homes, to involve them in debt for maintenance during their journey, and thus to remove the temptation, and at the same time deprive them of the power, to return. It also often happens that an emigrant whose registration is refused by one Magistrate is taken before another in the next district, where it is hoped that the officer will be more compliant. Power has also been given to refuse registration of a person who, if he quits his home, will leave his family destitute, and of a married woman without the consent of her husband.

21. The fourth point has been provided for as in Act V of 1877, section 19.

22. As regards the fifth point, it is not intended that the power to order a medical examination of an emigrant recruited in a district beyond the port of embarkation shall be universally enforced. The examination is only to be directed to testing the emigrant's fitness to undertake the journey to the depôt and not his fitness to labour, for which the Emigration Agent is responsible. It will only be necessary to require a medical examination in special cases, as, for instance, when the condition of the emigrating class is reduced by famine, or when the distance to be travelled to the depôt is great.

23. The fees fixed by section 31 of the present Act can be taken, under the definition of "emigrant" and the operation of the Contract Act, only for adult emigrants. It seems desirable to require a fee for the registration of every contracting emigrant, allowing dependents who do not contract, and are only entered in the register, to be registered without a fee. This matter recently formed the subject of correspondence with Local Governments, and the scale adopted is generally in accordance with their recommendations. The present provision for the refund of the fee on desertion has, in accordance with the precedents of Acts III of 1876 and V of 1877 and the recommendation of the Government of Bengal, been omitted. The fee is a payment for the work of registration, and that work is not affected by the subsequent desertion of the emigrant.

24. *Chapter IX.—Conveyance of Emigrants to Depôts.*—In this chapter a provision has been added which enables the Magistrate to order the Emigration Agent or recruiter to pay such sum as is necessary to enable an emigrant, who has been rejected before arriving at the port of embarkation, or the dependent of such emigrant, to return to his home.

25. *Chapter X.—Procedure on arrival at the Depôt of Emigrants from Up-country.*—The provisions of this chapter have been re-arranged and revised, the corresponding provisions of Act V of 1877 being generally followed. The operation of the chapter has been expressly restricted to the case of emigrants from up-country, for whom alone it appears to be intended. Section 51 as amended expresses what has always been understood by the Government of India to be the responsibility of its officers in respect of the fitness of emigrants to emigrate: fitness for labour and life in the colony is a matter for which the Emigration Agent is responsible. Sections 55 and 56 have been adopted with some modifications from Act V of 1877, sections 28, 29 and 30.

26. *Chapter XI.—Emigrant Vessels.*—The amendments in this chapter, which corresponds with Part IX of the present Act, are slight. There is a change in the wording of paragraph 3 of section 58 and some alterations in the dimensions specified in section 60. The principal differences, as compared with the present law, are—(1) that the height of the accommodation for emigrants is raised from 5½ to 6 feet; (2) that *all* children under ten, instead of only those from one to ten years of age, are counted at the rate of two to one adult; and (3), that the space required for each child under ten is fixed at half that required for an adult, instead of, as now, two-thirds for children between two and ten. These changes were recommended by the Government of Bengal in 1873, and are required chiefly to improve the accommodation for infants, among whom much mortality occasionally occurs. "Compounders, interpreters and female nurses" have been added in section 63 also, in accordance with the recommendation of the Government of Bengal.

27. *Chapter XII.—Embarkation and Departure.*—Section 67 is in accordance with a recommendation made by the Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta, who considers it a precaution necessary "not only to afford the opportunity of ascertaining the freedom of emigrants from latent and communicable diseases which have distinct periods of incubation, but to give such as are ill-nourished and have been recruited in famine-stricken districts some time to rest and recover themselves after their journey, and prior to undertaking what proves in all cases a trying voyage to Indian emigrants generally."

28. Section 68 embodies the present views of the Government of India regarding the seasons at which embarkation should be allowed. This matter has been the subject of much discussion. The conventions allow the French and Dutch colonies a longer period than the Act allows the corresponding British colonies; and, in the case of the latter, it has been represented that even the period allowed by the Act is too long, since emigrants shipped late in the season for the West Indies arrive there at a very unhealthy season of the year, and are liable to great mortality in consequence.

When the provisions of the existing law were framed, the embarkation seasons were settled with reference to one point only, *viz.*, the necessity for avoiding the stormy weather encountered in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope during the Antarctic winter; consequently no impediment was offered to the shipment of emigrants at any time of the year for colonies east of the Cape. But hurricanes prevail in the neighbourhood of Réunion between the months of November and April; and they are also prevalent in the Fiji Islands during the same season. Moreover, the necessity for landing emigrants in their place of destination at a healthy season of the year is another consideration which makes it necessary carefully to regulate the period of despatch.

In the Bill, therefore, power has been taken to enable the Governor General in Council to regulate the departure of all emigrant vessels, whether bound for places to the east or west of the Cape of Good Hope.

The present limits, the 31st July to the 1st March, for places west of the Cape of Good Hope, however, have been retained as a maximum; and the provision in the present Act (section 46, last clause) permitting departure for such places on an emergency up to the 1st April has been struck out. Cases of loss of emigrant vessels allowed to be despatched after the 1st March, as well as heavy mortality during such voyages, have occurred, and it is thought inexpedient to continue the concession.

The special privilege of carrying emigrants at any time of the year now enjoyed by steamers has also been done away with, as being inconsistent with the regulation of the season for departure with reference to that of arrival in the colony; but as a concession to the superiority of such vessels over sailing vessels, the time within which they may depart for places west of the Cape of Good Hope is extended from the 1st to the 15th March.

29. The penalty clause in section 45 of the present Act, to which section 71 of the Bill corresponds, has been removed to its proper place in chapter XIV (section 99).

In section 72 the number of copies of the list has been reduced from five to four, which, according to the Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta, are all that are required.

Section 78, requiring the Emigration Agent to furnish the Master with the contracts, is new, but needs no comment.

30. Sections 82 and 83 are new. They express the substance of the conclusions come to in a correspondence which passed in 1877 regarding the action which should be taken on the occurrence of cases of an infectious disease, or an outbreak of cholera in an epidemic form, on board an emigrant vessel proceeding down the Hugli.

31. Section 55 of the present Act has been omitted, as no emigration has ever gone on to Seychelles, and the colony was included in that Act by a mistake.

32. *Chapter XIII.—Supplementary Powers.*—In section 85 a few additions have been made to the matters regarding which rules may be framed (clauses *c*, *d*, *f*, *g* and *h*), and the proviso authorizing the Local Government to permit the despatch of a vessel with less than the prescribed proportion of women has been struck out.

33. Section 86 relates to fees, and modifies section 62 of the present Act. The object of levying fees is to maintain therefrom the necessary protective establishments in India; such fees should accordingly be just sufficient to cover the cost of such establishments, neither more nor

less. It may sometimes happen (more especially, as at present, in the case of foreign colonies) that the Government of India has to meet in respect of some particular colony a special expenditure, which it would be unfair to cast (as is now done) on the income from fees contributed by all colonies; a proviso has accordingly been added enabling such expenditure to be met by enhanced fees on emigration to the particular colony in respect of which it is incurred.

34. *Chapter XIV.—Offences.*—This part has been generally redrawn. The penalties provided in the present Act, sections 72 to 75, are merely fine extending to 500 rupees. It appears necessary to add imprisonment, as in Act V of 1877.

35. *Section* 90 has been introduced to cover the case of unlicensed persons acting as Sub-Agents.

36. *Section* 96 is new; it has been adopted from Act V of 1877, section 44.

37. *Section* 98 is also new; it provides for the punishment of emigrants who desert after a contract has been duly entered into with the recruiter before a Magistrate. The present law provides no punishment for this offence, the only liability being to a civil suit for breach of contract—a proceeding which is, of course, useless in most cases of the kind. There is no doubt that, in view of the class of men who work as recruiters and the many risks of deception and ill-treatment to which intending emigrants are exposed at their hands, it is necessary to guard the power to inflict a penalty for desertion in such cases most carefully. Still cases have arisen, and may easily arise, of impudent deception on the part of persons who profess willingness to emigrate, and under such profession obtain board and lodging in the Mufassal, and free conveyance to the port of embarkation, where they desert or refuse to emigrate. To meet such cases, the section has been devised, and it has been so drawn as to require the sanction of the Protector of Emigrants to every prosecution instituted under it.

38. *Section* 99 has been substituted for the second clause of section 45 of the present Act, which clause, it may here be observed, is practically inoperative in Calcutta, because it requires the complaint to be laid before a Magistrate of Police in a Presidency-town, and the depôts are situated outside the limits of Calcutta, and therefore outside of the local jurisdiction of such Magistrates. The penalty, instead of being stated by reference to section 492 of the Penal Code, is mentioned in express terms; and the sanction of the Protector to a prosecution under the section is, as in section 98, required.

39. *Section* 102 is an amendment of section 82 of Act VII of 1871. At present special authority is required to institute prosecutions for all offences under the existing Act; there seems to be no good reason why such sanction should be required in the case of the offences mentioned in sections 87 to 91.

40. *Chapter XV.—Miscellaneous.*—Section 105 corresponds with section 83 of the present Act, which has been re-drawn to admit of the probable length of voyages being modified from time to time as may be found necessary on the receipt of fuller information, or the establishment of improved means of communication. Section 84 of the present Act is incorporated with section 105.

41. A new form of recruiter's license (chiefly taken from Act V of 1877) has been substituted for the form in Schedule II of the present Act.

42. In the third schedule of the Bill opportunity has been taken to correct a clerical error as to the length of the voyage from Calcutta to French Guiana. In section 83, Act VII of 1871, twenty-six weeks is said to be the length of this voyage, whereas it should be twenty weeks.

43. The "special provisions as to French colonies" (Part XII, sections 63—70 of the present Act) have been omitted as unnecessary, it being considered that all emigration, whether to British or Foreign colonies, should be conducted on one system. It may be observed that no such special provisions have been found necessary in the case of emigration to Surinam, which has been carried on under a convention with the Netherlands Government similar to that with France. The convention with France is now about to be amended, and if in its amended form it should be found to include any points requiring a deviation in matters of detail from the general procedure of the Bill, such points, together with the question of the adaptation of the Bill to emigration from French ports, can be left for consideration to the Select Committee to which it is proposed to refer the Bill.

SIMLA;
The 16th July, 1881.

WHITLEY STOKES.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 31. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1881.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF THE IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT IN BOMBAY (EXCLUDING SIND), FOR THE YEAR 1879-80.

Nos. 270-83 I., dated Simla, the 11th July 1881.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 113 W.-I. 252, dated 23rd May 1881, forwarding the above.

OBSERVATIONS.—This report has been submitted in better time than any previous one, but still 6½ months after the prescribed date. The information now supplied regarding the works of which the report treats is very full and comprehensive; but, as before, only a portion of the irrigation system in Bombay is dealt with; the reports on the remainder of the works are promised with the next report, and will be awaited by the Government of India.

2. The number of works reported on is the same as in 1878-79; the area of irrigation shows an increase over that of the previous year, but the aggregate result is still very discouraging. Out of a total area for which water is available, amounting to 207,323 acres, only 21,439 acres were irrigated. The basis on which the area irrigable is calculated is not stated. If the available supply of water be assumed to be that entering at the heads of the canals, the above aggregate irrigable area is probably considerably in excess of the actual irrigating capabilities, as the loss by percolation from the channels is in some cases very large. On the right bank canal of the Mutha project the measurements made in January 1879 show an average loss from percolation of 0·88 cubic foot per second per mile of canal, or 31·9 cubic feet out of a total of 64 cubic feet per second in 36¼ miles.

3. The importance of ascertaining the actual loss from this cause and of adopting all practicable measures to diminish it is evidently realised by the irrigation officers; and the Government of India desires that the results of any such measures may be reported.

4. The want of works for storage is again mentioned as the cause of slow development in several cases. In the next report the list of works should show

which projects are fully provided with storage works and which are without them or insufficiently provided.

5. The maintenance charges, though less than in the previous year, are still very high. The cost of measuring up the irrigated areas appears to be excessive, amounting according to the statement to an average of Rs. 18·72 per 100 acres, the maximum rate in North India being about 2½ rupees. This requires investigation. It appears that in the case of the Jamda canals a permanent establishment is kept up which is not always fully employed.

6. The attention of the Government of Bombay is invited to paragraph 7 of the Government of India's Resolution on the previous year's report, in which an explanation is called for of the great variation in maintenance rates on the different works. Also to paragraph 6, regarding the supply of water in wells during the late famine. The report as to how far the supply of water in them remained adequate or failed altogether is still awaited by the Government of India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Department of Finance and to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Ordered also, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bombay for information and guidance; and that copies of the Report and of the Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, in the Public Works Department, for information.

Governments of Madras, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces and British Burma.
The Foreign Department, for communication to Resident at Mysore, and Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents, Governor General, Central India and Rajputana.

Ordered further, that this Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. CROFTON, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1881.

No. 859R.T., dated Simla, the 22nd July 1881.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Public Works Department Circular No. 16, Railway, of 5th August 1880.
" " " " " 9, Railway, of 10th May 1881.

Read also—

Returns of accidents to trains, &c., on the open lines of Railway in India for the quarter ending 31st March 1881.

OBSERVATIONS.—The following figures give a general view of the amount of passenger traffic done on all lines in India during the quarter in comparison with the corresponding quarter of 1880. They also shew in comparison with that traffic the number of accidents to life and limb:—

		1880.	1881.
Mean miles of railway open to traffic		8,483¾	9,449½
Number of passengers carried		11,376,957	12,949,311
Train-mileage of all descriptions		8,091,847	8,751,471
Passenger-mileage		649,045,827	662,704,791
Per mile open	Number of passengers carried	1,341	1,370
	Train-mileage of all descriptions	954	926
	Passenger-mileage	76,505	70,745
Total passengers per million passengers carried	Killed	0·088	*Nil*
	Injured	0·615	0·695

2. As compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, the number of "Accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c.," shows an increase from 653 to 695, or 6·43 per cent., against an increase of 11·38 per cent. in the mean mileage open, and 8·15 per cent. in the train mileage, omitting the Mysore Railway, the returns for which have not been received. The following are the Railways on which the numbers chiefly vary:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	28	...
Northern Bengal	...	26
Punjab Northern	...	18
Indus Valley	40	...
Nizam's	12	...

3. On the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway the increases took place under "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," "Bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines," and "Other accidents;" the numbers under these heads having increased from 11, 9 and 8, to 21, 19 and 22 respectively.

4. On the Northern Bengal Railway the number of accidents under "Trains running over cattle" decreased from 14 to 5, and under "Broken rails" from 16 to *nil*.

5. The reduction on the Punjab Northern Railway was due to no accidents having been reported under "Failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines" and "Failure of couplings." In the first quarter of 1880 the figures under these heads were 23 and 11 respectively. On the other hand, there is an increase of 8 accidents under "Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains," and of 6 accidents under "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails."

6. On the Indus Valley Railway the number of accidents to "Goods trains leaving the rails" increased from 3 to 23, and the accidents resulting from "Failure of machinery of engines," from 5 to 35, but the number of cases of "Fire in trains" decreased from 18 to 4.

7. The increase on the Nizam's Railway is due almost entirely to the number of cases of "Fire in trains" having increased from 1 to 10.

8. The casualties resulting from "Accidents to trains, &c.," were among passengers 9 injured against 1 killed and 7 injured, and among servants 3 killed and 15 injured against 6 killed and 8 injured. Of the 24 injured, 8 cases occurred on the East Indian Railway, and 7 on the Punjab Northern Railway.

9. The following table exhibits the number of accidents under the different classes, and the number of persons killed and injured thereby:—

Description.	Number of accidents.	Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	21	...	1	1	2	1	3
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	27	...	...	...	4	...	4
Collisions between light engines	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	27	...	6	...	...	...	6
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	114	...	...	...	2	...	2
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	17	...	...	...	3	...	3
Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains running over cattle on the line	188	...	2	...	2	...	4
Trains running over obstructions on the line	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains running through gates at level-crossings	16	...	...	...	2	...	2
The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	29	...	...	2	..	2	...
The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	75	...	...	...	..	...	...
The failure of tyres	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
The failure of wheels	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
The failure of axles	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
The failure of couplings	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broken rails	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slips in cuttings or embankments	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire in trains	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	695	...	9	3	15	3	24

10. The number of cases in which "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c.," left the rails was the largest on the Indus Valley Railway, being 23 out of a total of 114. Next to this line stands the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, on which there were 21 accidents against 11 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The total number of accidents of this nature appears to have increased from 79 to 114, or 44·3 per cent.

11. The number of cattle accidents amounted to 188, of which 38 occurred on the South Indian, 23 on the Rajputana, 23 on the Indus Valley, 16 on the Madras, and 16 on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. As compared with the first quarter of 1880, the numbers on the South Indian and Rajputana Railways exhibit an increase of 8 and 14 respectively, and those on the Indus Valley Railway a decrease of 6.

12. Of the 29 cases of "Bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines," 19 took place on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway; and of the 75 cases of "Failure of machinery, &c.," 35 took place on the Indus Valley Railway. It is satisfactory to observe that on the Punjab Northern Railway there was not a single accident of the latter description during the quarter under review, in marked contrast with the corresponding quarter of 1880, in which there were 23 such cases reported.

13. There were 9 cases of failure of axles, of which 3 occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula and two on the Northern Bengal Railway.

14. It is observed that the failures of couplings diminished from 38 to 17, and cases of broken rails from 24 to 7. The decrease under the first head is due to the number of accidents on the Rajputana Railway having diminished from 15 to 7, and those on the Indus Valley Railway from 11 to *nil*.

15. There were 45 cases of fire in trains, of which 10 occurred on the Nizam's, 9 on the Great Indian Peninsula, and 7 on the Madras Railways. It may also be remarked that the number of accidents of this class on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway has decreased from 11 to 4, and on the Indus Valley Railway from 18 to 4.

16. Forty-two per cent. of "Other accidents" appears to have taken place on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, the number of accidents being 22 out of a total of 52.

17. The casualties to passengers from "Causes other than accidents to trains, &c.," were—

	Killed.	Injured.
From falling between carriages and platform	2	1
Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains	3	1
Whilst crossing the line at stations	1	...
By the closing of carriage doors	...	1
Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains	5	15
Other accidents	1	2
TOTAL	12	20

And the accidents to servants in the employ of Railways, or of contractors, whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passengers and goods, from causes "other than accidents to trains, &c.," were—

	Killed.	Injured.
During shunting operations	4	6
Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.	3	9
Coming in contact with overbridges, &c., during the travelling of trains	1	1
Coming in contact whilst shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines	...	1
Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.	5	5
Whilst loading, unloading or sheeting	6	15
Whilst braking, spragging or chocking wheels	...	1
Whilst working at cranes or capstans	...	2
Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings	2	1
Whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work	3	2
Whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line	5	10
Whilst passing between vehicles	...	2

	Killed.	Injured.
Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c	2	7
Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings	1	2
Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.	...	6
By falling of lamps, wagon doors, timber, weights, &c.	...	2
Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons.	1	12
Miscellaneous	1	14
TOTAL	34	98

18. Of "Other persons killed and injured by running trains, &c.," 2 were killed and 3 injured whilst passing over the line at level-crossings; 18 killed and 4 injured whilst trespassing on the line; 5 committed suicide; 2 were injured in attempting to commit suicide; and 6 were killed from miscellaneous causes.

19. The following table shows the total numbers of persons killed and injured from causes connected with the working of trains, as compared with those in the corresponding quarter of the previous year:—

	1ST QUARTER, 1880.		1ST QUARTER, 1881.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
PASSENGERS.				
From causes beyond their own control	1	7	2	10
From misconduct or want of caution	5	15	10	19
SERVANTS.				
From causes beyond their own control	11	24	7	26
From misconduct or want of caution	24	77	30	87
OTHERS.				
Whilst passing at level-crossings	...	2	2	3
Trespassers, including suicides	27	6	23	6
Other persons	3	5	6	...
TOTAL	71	136	80	151

20. In addition to the above, 11 persons are reported to have been killed and 46 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 92 persons to have met with death in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

RESOLUTION.—The attention of the Governments and Officers concerned should be invited to the large number of cases in which "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c.," left the rails, and the large increase in "Failures of machinery, springs, &c., of engines" on the Indus Valley Railway; the large number of cattle accidents on the South Indian, Rajputana, and Indus Valley Railways; the comparatively large number of cases of the bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway; and the increased number of cases of fire in trains on the Nizam's Railway.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments, Administrations and Officers noted in the margin for information, together with copies of the returns compiled.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Beluchistan.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways.

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered further, that this Resolution, with the Abstract Returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Deputy Secretary.

TABLE No. I.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the First Quarter of 1881 as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former Classes, between ACCIDENTS happening from Causes beyond their own Control, and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

	Mean Mileage open.	RAILWAYS.		PASSENGERS. From Causes beyond their own Control. Killed.	Injured.	From their own Misconduct or want of Caution. Killed.	Injured.	Total. Killed.	Injured.	RAILWAY SERVANTS OR SERVANTS OF CONTRACTORS. From Causes beyond their own Control. Killed.	Injured.	From their own Misconduct or want of Caution. Killed.	Injured.	Total. Killed.	Injured.	OTHER PERSONS. Whilst passing over Railways at Level-Crossings. Killed.	Injured.	Trespassers and Suicides. Killed.	Injured.	Miscellaneous not included in preceding Columns. Killed.	Injured.	Total. Killed.	Injured.	TOTAL ALL CLASSES. Killed.	Injured.
GUARANTEED.	1,503¼	East Indian	1880	...	...	3	5	3	5	4	11	8	19	12	30	...	...	10	...	...	1	10	1	25	36
	(e)1,549¾		1881	...	6	4	8	4	14	2	12	6	16	8	28	...	...	4	...	2		6	...	18	42
	171¾	Eastern Bengal	1880	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	3	2	4	2
	171¾		1881	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	1	5	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
	547	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	3	...	5	...	5	2
	547		1881	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	5	5
	(a)663½	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1880	1	..	...	2	1	2	...	...	1	11	1	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	3	13
	663½		1881	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	5	15	5	16	...	...	4	1	...	...	4	1	10	20
	857	Madras	1880	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	3
	858		1881	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	3	2
	634	South Indian	1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	5	4	10	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	5	12
	655		1881	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	..	3	1	...	...	3	1	3	10
	(e)1,435¼	Great Indian Peninsula	1880	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	8	18	8	19	...	...	4	1	...	...	4	1	12	21
	(e)1,448		1881	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	2	5	20	5	22	1	2	1	1	1	...	3	3	8	26
	444	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3		3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4
	444		1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	3	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	9
	28	Calcutta and South-Eastern	1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	28		1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	27¼	Nalháti	1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	27¼		1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	230	Northern Bengal	1880	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	4
	230		1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...

STATE.																								
82	Tirhoot	1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
		1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
57	Patna-Gya	1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57		1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Muttra-Háthras	1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
29		1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
...	Cawnpore-Farukhabad...	1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74		1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
544½	Rajputana	1880	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	7	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
726¾		1881	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	4	5	2	6	6	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	1	4	8
178	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch	1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	10	8
263		1881	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	Bhavnagar-Gondal	1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
192½		1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Wardha Coal	1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45		1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Nágpur-Chhattísgarh	1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59		1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
161	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	1880	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
161		1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
33	Sindia, Southern Section	1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	4
33		1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) 150½	Punjab Northern	1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
285		1881	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	9
501¼	Indus Valley and Lower Section of the Kandahar Railway.	1880	2	3	1	...	3	3	3	6	1	1	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10
(d) 640		1881	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	4	2	6	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	4	9
40½	Gackwar of Baroda's	1880	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	5	5
59		1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
121	Nizam's	1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
121		1881	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	Mysore*	1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...		1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,483¾	TOTAL	1880	1	7	5	15	6	22	11	24	24	77	35	101	...	2	27	6	3	5	30	13	71	136
9,449¼		1881	2	10	10	19	12	29	7	26	30	87	37	113	2	3	23	6	6	...	31	9	80	151

(a) Exclusive of the distance (13 miles) between Ghazíabad and Delhi.
(b) Includes Salt Branch (32 miles).
(c) Includes Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon and Amráoti Railways.
(d) Inclusive of the portion of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway between Mooltan and Muzaffarabad Stations.
(e) Includes the mileages of the Sindia State Railway, Northern Section (33½ miles), Barrh Branch of the Tirhoot State Railway (3 miles), and Dildárnagar State Railway (11¼ miles).

* Returns not received.

TABLE

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the First Quarter of 1881, as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open fo
practicable, the Nature and Causes of th

PASSENGERS.

RAILWAYS.	From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4.		From causes other than accidents to trains, &c. 1.—From falling between carriages and platforms.		2.—Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains.		3.—Whilst crossing the line at Stations.		4.—By the closing of carriage doors.		5.—Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6.—Other accidents.		Total.		Total Passengers.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
GUARANTEED.																		
East Indian	...	6	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	4	8	4	14
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2
Sind, Punjab and Delhi ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	3	1	3
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
South Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	2	...	2
Great Indian Peninsula ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
STATE.																		
Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Patna-Gya	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra-Háthras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore-Farukhabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1
Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	1
Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágpur-Chhattísgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sindia, Southern Section ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab Northern ...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	1	3	3
Indus Valley and Lower Section of the Kandahar Ry.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	1
Gaekwar of Baroda's ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
TOTAL ... 1881	...	9	2	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	5	15	1	2	12	20	12	29
TOTAL ... 1880	1	7	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	11	...	1	5	15	6	22

SE

RAILWAYS.	From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4.		From causes other tha 1.—During shunting operations.		2.—Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.		3.—Coming in contact with over-bridges, &c., during the travelling of trains.		4.—Coming in contact, whilst shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines.		5.—Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.		6.—Whilst loading, unloading or sheeting.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
GUARANTEED.														
East Indian	2	2	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sind, Punjab and Delhi ...	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Indian	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula ...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
STATE.														
Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna-Gya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra-Háthras ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore-Farukhabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Rajputana	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágpur-Chhattísgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sindia, Southern Section ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab Northern ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Indus Valley and Lower Section of the Kandahar Ry.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	...	...
Gaekwar of Baroda's ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ... 1881	3	15	4	6	3	9	1	1	...	1	5	5	6	1
TOTAL ... 1880	6	8	4	11	3	14	...	1	...	...	2	8	2	...

* Returns not received.

No. 2.

Traffic in India, distinguishing between Passengers, Railway Servants, and Other Persons; and classifying, as far as Accidents occasioning the Death or Injury.

VANTS.

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, &c.																																				OTHERS.											
7.—Whilst braking, spragging or chocking wheels.		8.—Whilst working at cranes or capstans.		9.—Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidlings.		10. Whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work.		11.—Whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line.		12.—Whilst passing between vehicles.		13.—Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.		14.—Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings.		15.—Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms.		16.—Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.		17.—By falling of lamps, wagon-doors, timber, weights, &c.		18.—Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons.		19.—Miscellaneous.		Total.		Total Servants.		Whilst passing over the line at level-crossings.		Trespassers.		Suicides.		Miscellaneous.		Total Others.		Total all Classes.	
Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	..	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	..	..	3	...	6	6	26	8	28	..	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	6	...	18	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	5	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	5
...	...	1	..	...	...	1	..	1	...	.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	2	5	15	5	16	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	4	1	10	20
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	3	2
...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	..	...	..	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	7	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	3	1	3	10
...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	6	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	3	5	20	5	22	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	3	8	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	3	8	3	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	6	6	...	1	3	..	...	...	...	...	3	1	10	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	2	2	1	3	2	5	10	...	2	2	7	1	2	...	...	...	6	...	2	1	12	1	14	34	98	37	113	2	3	18	4	5	2	6	...	31	9	80	151
...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	4	...	1	1	15	2	1	1	3	...	3	...	...	3	10	5	11	29	93	35	101	...	2	21	6	6	...	3	5	30	13	71	136

TABLE No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported, during the First Quarter of 1881, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different Classes of Accidents, and the Number of Passengers and others, and of Railway Servants, KILLED OR INJURED in each Class of Accidents.

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	East Indian.							Eastern Bengal.							Oudh and Rohilkhand.							Sind, Punjab and Delhi.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	5	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	5	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	53	...	6	2	2	2	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	...	...	...	1	...	1
Number of Passenger-miles	178,226,149							20,199,474							34,873,241							61,766,262						
" of Servants employed	20,683							5,349							4,460							15,933						
Train-mileage of all descriptions	2,104,377							157,829							389,151							777,081						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the First Quarter of 1881, &c.,—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	Madras.							South Indian.							Great Indian Peninsula.							Bombay, Baroda and Central India.							Calcutta and South-Eastern.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	1	...	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	2	...	2	57	...	...	...	2	...	2	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger-miles	47,151,066							34,440,838							91,809,304							51,039,395							1,517,032						
„ of Servants employed	5,850							7,313							20,688							5,993							180						
Train-mileage of all descriptions	477,306							313,909							1,982,659							374,853							9,868						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the First Quarter of 1881, &c.,—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	Nalhati.							Northern Bengal.							Tirhoot.							Patna-Gya.							Muttra-Hathras.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c. ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts ...	1	...	..	..	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents ...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger-miles ...	590,426							7,648,588							4,093,708							5,347,701							1,250,049						
" of Servants employed ...	175							1,733							729							487							156						
Train-mileage of all descriptions ...	8,132							122,817							41,057							27,924							10,945						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the First Quarter of 1881, &c.,—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	Cawnpore-Farukhabad.							Rajputana.							Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch.							Bhavnagar-Gondal.							Wardha Coal.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	1	3	1	3	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger-miles	2,899,772							33,087,591*							13,860,645							6,667,770							608,983						
" of Servants employed	344							6,468*							1,857							488							363						
Train-mileage of all descriptions	31,187							678,876*							153,137							65,938							18,498						

* Approximate. Actuals not received.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the First Quarter of 1881, &c.,—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	Nagpur-Chhattisgarh.							Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.							Sindia (Southern Section).							Punjab Northern.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	4	...	4
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	1	...	3
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	2	...	5	...	7
Number of Passenger-miles				1,579,177							14,162,878							699,820*							22,008,728			
„ of Servants employed				201							1,317							58*							2,733			
Train-mileage of all descriptions				21,380							139,787							15,863*							301,507			

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the First Quarter of 1881, &c.,—*concluded.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	Indus Valley and Lower Section of the Kandahar Railway.							Gaekwar of Baroda's.							Nizam's.							Mysore.*							Total all Railways.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	1	1	2	1	3
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	4	...	4
4. Collisions between light engines ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	6	...	...	...	6
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	...	...	...	2	...	2
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	3	...	3
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line ...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	...	2	...	2	...	4
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	3	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	2	...	2
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	7	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	2	...	2	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	112	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	695	...	9	3	15	3	24
Number of Passenger-miles	24,982,081							1,190,543							5,097,278							...							666,798,499						
" of Servants employed	5,636							135							731							...							110,060						
Train-mileage of all descriptions	456,332							14,284							56,774							...							8,751,471						

* Returns not received.

TABLE

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA during the and the Number of RAILWAY SER

	RAILWAYS.	1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains.	2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line.	3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains.	4. Collisions between light engines.	5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails.	6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails.	7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points.	8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed.	9. Trains running over cattle on the line.	10. Trains running over obstructions on the line.	11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings.	12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines.	13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines.	14. The failure of tyres.	15. The failure of wheels.	16. The failure of axles.	17. The failure of brake apparatus.	18. The failure of couplings.	19. The failure of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	20. Broken rails.
GUARANTEED.	East Indian	...	5	5	...	...	4	5	1	15	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	6	3	1	2	21	2	...	4	...	4	19	11	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Indian	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	38	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Great Indian Peninsula	...	1	2	1	3	10	1	...	16	2	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1	...	...	...	4	4	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
STATE.	Calcutta and South-Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nalháti	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Bengal	...	1	1	...	...	4	1	...	5	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patna-Gya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajputana	...	3	6	1	6	8	1	1	23	5	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	7	...	...
	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6
	Bhavnagar-Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Nágpur-Chhattísgarh	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	1	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	14	2	2	...	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Sindia (Southern Section)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Punjab Northern	...	1	8	...	5	16	...	...	5	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Indus Valley and Lower Section of the Kandahar Railway.	...	2	2	1	4	23	3	...	23	3	...	7	35	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Gaekwar of Baroda's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Mysore *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ... 1881	2	21	27	5	27	114	17	2	188	25	16	29	75	1	1	9	...	17	...	7
	TOTAL ... 1880	...	25	15	3	6	79	11	1	176	32	17	16	68	2	...	19	...	38	...	24

* Returns not received.

No. 4.

First Quarter of 1881, distinguishing the different Classes of ACCIDENTS, the Number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, VANTS Killed or Injured thereby.

21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way.	22. Slips in cuttings or embankments.	23. Fire in trains.	24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts.	25. Other accidents.	Total all Classes.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		Mean miles of Railway open.	Number of Passengers carried.	Train-mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger-mileage.	Per mile open.			Total passengers.			
						Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.					Number of Passengers carried.	Train-mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger-mileage.	Per million of passengers.		Per million of passenger-miles.	
																			Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
...	...	2	3	5	53	...	6	2	2	2	8	1,549¾	2,228,016	2,104,377	178,226,149	1,437	1,358	115,003	...	2·693	...	0·036
...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	171¾	552,916	157,829	20,199,474	3,219	919	117,609	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	547	611,058	389,151	34,873,241	1,117	711	63,754	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	22	101	...	...	...	1	...	1	663½	1,030,484	777,081	61,766,262	1,553	1,171	93,091	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	...	1	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	858	1,058,548	477,306	47,151,066	1,234	556	54,955	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	1	2	52	...	...	...	2	...	2	655	1,076,175	313,909	34,440,838	1,643	479	52,581	...	...	...	...
...	1	9	1	5	57	...	...	...	2	...	2	1,448	1,339,659	1,982,659	91,809,304	925	1,369	63,404	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	2	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	444	1,742,845	374,853	51,039,395	3,925	844	114,954	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	166,154	9,868	1,517,032	5,934	352	54,180	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	27¼	34,352	8,132	590,426	1,260	298	21,667	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	3	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	168,857	122,817	7,648,588	734	534	33,255	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	120,488	41,057	4,093,708	1,469	501	49,923	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	128,648	27,924	5,347,701	2,257	490	93,819	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	73,293	10,945	1,250,049	2,527	377	43,105	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	106,266	31,187	2,899,772	1,436	421	39,186	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	...	68	...	...	1	3	1	3	726¾	558,640	678,876*	33,087,591*	769	934	45,528	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	263	299,560	153,137	13,860,645	1,139	582	52,702	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	192½	167,887	65,938	6,667,770	872	343	34,637	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	24,771	18,498	608,983	550	411	13,533	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	101,910	21,380	1,579,177	1,727	362	26,765	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	374,076	139,787	14,162,878	2,323	868	87,968	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	23,469	15,863*	699,820*	711	481	21,207	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	2	44	...	2	...	5	...	7	285	411,255	301,507	22,008,728	1,443	1,058	77,224	...	4·863	...	0·090
...	...	4	...	4	112	...	1	...	...	...	1	640	403,561	456,332	24,982,081	631	713	39,035	...	2·478	...	0·040
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	61,167	14,284	1,190,543	1,037	242	20,179	...	...	...	...
...	...	10	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	85,256	56,774	5,097,278	705	469	42,126	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	45	14	52	695	...	9	3	15	3	24	9,449¼	12,949,311	8,751,471	666,798,499	1,370	926	70,564	...	0·695	...	0·014
1	...	70	16	34	653	1	7	6	8	7	15	8,483¾	11,376,957	8,091,847	649,045,827	1,341	954	76,505	0·088	0·615	0·002	0·011

* Approximate. Actuals not received.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXV OF 1881.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Receipts for week ending 26th June 1880.		Receipts for week ending 25th June 1881.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1880 to 26th June 1880.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 25th June 1881.		Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-82.
		Total	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First 9 days of July 1881.	East Indian ...	12,30,028	816	8,34,214	554	1,01,54,229	548	1,03,55,074	553	2,00,845	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	62,481	363	68,534	391	7,31,205	342	7,70,527	356	39,322	...
Last 5 days of June 1881.	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,12,549	206	73,316	134	12,91,814	190	12,16,770	181	...	75,044
9th July 1881	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	4,41,342	653	1,56,747	232	31,61,351	377	22,60,303	272	...	9,01,038
First 2 days of July 1881.	Madras ...	1,03,474	121	1,54,175	180	14,42,141	135	14,85,636	141	43,495	...
Ditto ..	South Indian ...	65,052	102	78,366	120	9,37,505	119	9,19,402	114	...	18,103
Last 5 days of June 1881.	Great Indian Peninsula	4,57,218	319	6,60,218	456	72,96,013	409	90,15,781	507	17,19,768	...
2nd July 1881	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,42,834	322	1,33,827	301	27,25,439	494	32,08,638	588	4,83,199	...
	TOTAL ...	26,14,978	417	21,59,397	342	2,77,39,697	356	2,92,32,131	377	14,92,434	...
	State.										
Last 12 days of June 1881.	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	3,808	136	4,156	148	34,584	99	31,877	93	...	2,707
First 9 days of July 1881	Nalhati ...	1,769	65	1,179	44	17,926	53	14,803	45	...	3,123
Last 12 days of June 1881.	Northern Bengal ...	30,187	131	36,592	159	3,35,576	117	3,63,682	129	28,106	...
First 9 days of July 1881.	Tirhoot ...	11,413	139	11,044	135	1,37,749	135	1,54,636	154	16,887	...
Ditto	Patna-Gya ..	7,704	135	6,607	116	1,09,295	154	1,08,588	155	...	707
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ..	2,657	92	2,228	77	30,086	83	30,319	85	233	...
	Dhond and Manmad (a)	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Last 5 days of June 1881.	Wardha Coal ..	2,452	54	9,815	219	56,637	101	1,09,532	198	52,895	...
Ditto ...	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh ...	3,472	65	6,028	72	(c)42,572	69	87,655	95	45,083	...
25th June 1881	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ..	15,445	96	23,109	144	3,62,925	181	4,10,995	208	48,070	...
First 9 days of July 1881.	Sindia ..	2,706	39	6,359	82	46,997	54	61,413	64	14,416	...
Last 12 days of June 1881.	Rajputana ..	99,146	182	1,26,965	174	10,51,158	155	17,30,519	194	6,79,361	...
	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) (b)	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Last 5 days of June 1881.	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch	30,935	139	46,166	160	3,37,314	123	5,11,466	144	1,74,152	..
25th June 1881	Punjab Northern ..	74,920	136	57,106	157	7,85,773	369	7,91,379	178	5,606	...
First 9 days of July 1881.	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	99,289	155	89,263	139	(d)15,56,932	210	12,41,177	157	..	3,15,755
	Khamgaon (a) ...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Amraoti (a) ...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Last 5 days of June 1881	Nizam's ...	13,273	109	18,310	151	1,80 289	120	2,11,293	142	31,004	...
First 9 days of July 1881.	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	...	...	4,014	47	...	...	62,259	59	62,259	...
25th June 1881	Bhavnagar-Gondal ..	..	..	13,154	69	...	...	2,73,788	116	2,73,788	...
Last 5 days of June 1881.	Mysore ...	...	...	2,427	42	...	...	30,462	43	30,462	...
First 9 days of July 1881.	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	...	...	618	51	...	...	12,294	83	12,294	...
	TOTAL	3,99,176	164	4,65,140	141	50,85,813	168	62,38,137	154	11,52,324	...
	GRAND TOTAL ..	30,14,154	346	26,24,537	273	3,28,25,510	303	3,54,70,268	301	26,44,758	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ..		...	..	...	1,57,07,007	145	1,73,80,431	147	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	...	..	1,71,18,503	158	1,80,89,837	154	9,71,334	..

(a) Included with G. I. P. Railway.
(b) Included with Rajputana Railway.
(c) Total receipts from 6th April to 26th June 1880.
(d) Includes receipts of the Kandahar line from 2nd May 1880.

No. XXVI of 1881.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Receipts for week ending 3rd July 1880.		Receipts for week ending 2nd July 1881.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1880 to 3rd July 1880.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 3rd July 1881.		Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-82.
		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First 9 days of July 1881.	East Indian* ...	9,66,179	641	8,07,192	536	1,11,20,408	549	1,11,62,266	557	41,858	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	74,115	431	65,615	316	8,05,320	349	8,36,142	358	30,822	...
Last 5 days of June 1881.	Oudh and Rohilkhand	95,535	175	(a)56,941	104	13,87,349	189	(c)12,73,711	179	...	1,13,638
9th July 1881	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	3,12,602	462	97,170	144	34,73,953	383	23,57,473	262	...	11,16,480
First 2 days of July 1881.	Madras ...	1,61,771	189	1,44,674	169	16,03,912	139	16,30,310	143	26,398	...
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	1,00,818	159	74,000	113	10,38,323	122	9,93,402	114	...	44,921
Last 5 days of June 1881.	Great Indian Peninsula	3,51,526	245	(a)4,38,088	303	76,47,539	397	(c)94,53,869	502	18,06,330	...
2nd July 1881	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ..	2,25,560	508	1,42,591	321	29,50,999	495	33,51,229	568	4,00,230	...
	TOTAL ...	22,88,106	365	18,26,271	289	3,00,27,803	356	3,10,58,402	370	10,30,599	...
	State.										
Last 12 days of June 1881.	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	3,129	112	(a)2,969	106	37,713	100	(c)34,846	96	...	2,867
First 9 days of July 1881.	Nalhati ...	1,675	62	1,179	44	18,601	51	15,982	45	...	2,619
Last 12 days of June 1881.	Northern Bengal ...	50,872	222	(a)26,138	119	3,86,448	125	(c)3,89,820	130	3,372	...
First 9 days of July 1881.	Tirhoot ...	15,424	188	10,647	130	1,53,173	139	1,65,283	152	12,110	...
Ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	8,964	157	6,648	117	1,18,259	155	1,15,236	152	...	3,023
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	3,501	121	2,320	80	33,587	86	32,639	85	...	948
...	Dhond and Manmad (e)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Last 5 days of June 1881.	Wardha Coal ...	3,065	70	(a)9,318	208	(g)59,802	99	(c)1,18,880	199	59,078	...
Ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	—367	—7	(a)3,418	46	42,205	59	(c)91,073	93	48,868	...
25th June 1881	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	14,149	88	...(b)	...	3,77,074	174	(d)4,10,995	208	33,921	...
First 9 days of July 1881.	Sindia	4,808	69	6,454	83	51,805	55	67,867	65	16,062	...
Last 12 days of June 1881.	Rajputana ...	1,06,064	195	(a)90,689	125	11,57,222	158	(c)18,21,208	189	6,63,986	...
...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section)(f)	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Last 5 days of June 1881.	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch ...	30,126	135	(a)35,090	122	3,67,440	128	(c)5,46,556	128	1,79,116	...
25th June 1881	Punjab Northern ...	83,965	488	.. (b)	.	8,69,738	377	(d)7,91,379	178	...	78,359
First 9 days of July 1881.	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	4,02,276	627	1,21,688	190	(h)19,59,208	227	13,62,865	173	...	5,96,343
...	Khamgaon (e) ...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Amraoti (e) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Last 5 days of June 1881.	Nizam's ...	20,995	174	(a)15,774	130	2,01,284	124	(c)2,27,067	144	25,783	...
First 9 days of June 1881	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	...	...	4,319	51	...	...	66,608	58	66,608	...
25th June 1881	Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	...	...	...(b)	...	...	...	(d)2,73,788	116	2,73,788	...
Last 5 days of June 1881.	Mysore ...	...	...	(a)1,792	31	...	...	(c)32,254	43	32,254	...
First 9 days of July 1881.	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	...	..	607	51	...	...	12,901	81	12,901	...
	TOTAL ...	7,48,746	307	3,39,110	123	58,33,559	178	65,77,247	150	7,43,688	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	30,36,852	349	21,65,381	240	3,58,61,362	307	3,76,35,649	295	17,74,287	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ..	...	...	...	...	1,72,05,050	147	1,84,52,968	145	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	...	...	1,86,56,312	160	1,91,82,681	150	5,26,369	...

(a) Receipts for the last 5 days of June 1881.
(b) Return not received.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 30th June 1881.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 25th June 1881.
(e) Included with the G. I. P. Railway.
(f) Included with the Rajputana Railway.
(g) Total receipts from 6th April to 3rd July 1880.
(h) Includes receipts of the Kandahar line from 2nd May 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF JUNE 1881, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 822, 823, 830 AND 831 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 23RD JULY 1881.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Province.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cooraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of last year	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MADRAS.	South Canara (Revised)	10 5	10 5	7 6	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	8 11	14 11	14 11	11 13	..	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	20 3	13 3	23 3	23 3	14 2	109 5	109 5	95 3	11 5	11 5	10 8	...	...	...
BOMBAY.	Haidarabad (Nakur)	13 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	11 4	20 0	20 0	19 0	0 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
RAJPOOTANA.	Erinpura	18 0	17 12	16 0	26 8	26 8	23 0	...	...	..	7 0	7 0	6 0	23 0	23 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	17 0	...	...	...	21 8	22 0	18 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Abu	14 8	12 12	13 0	22 12	25 0	17 8	5 8	5 8	4 12	8 0	7 14	5 8	...	...	.	18 14	19 0	17 8	.	...	...	16 6	16 6	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...
	Anadra	16 4	16 10	14 4	28 0	31 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	5 4	8 8	8 8	5 12	...	...	..	21 8	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	18 12	18 14	15 4	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	14 8	15 0	14 7	18 12	18 12	20 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	18 12	20 0	19 6	17 8	17 8	17 3	...	...	...	13 12	15 0	16 4	...	...	...	15 0	13 12	14 6	...	...	...

T. C. HOPE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 26th JULY 1881.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been good rain during the week in British Burma, Assam, and Bengal; but the fall has varied in the last-named province, having been excessive in some parts and deficient in others. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh also the rainfall, though general, still seems to have been somewhat insufficient in a few districts. In the Punjab, in Rajputana, in the Central India States, in the Central Provinces, and in Guzerat there has been copious, and in many places very heavy, rain. Prospects in these territories and States are satisfactory, though here and there the early sowings have been damaged or impeded by the wet. In parts of the Deccan, both in the Bombay Presidency and in the Nizam's dominions, rain is much required. In Berar and Coorg prospects are generally favourable; but the want of more rain is a good deal felt in several districts of the Madras Presidency and of the Mysore State.

Prospects are now good in the greater part of India. In some portions of the centre of the country a break in the rains would be beneficial, whilst towards the south the weather has, as yet, been in some cases too dry.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(July 27th)		
Bellary ...	·18 (average of three stations).	Standing crops—wet good, dry withering from deficiency of rain; wet and dry crops being sown; harvest of paddy and wheat, yield average; fever in parts.
Kurnool ...	·10 (in one station)	Agricultural operations impeded by want of rain; cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	·60 (average of fifteen stations).	Standing crops wet and dry, cotton and sugarcane, thriving; harvest of cotton, yield average.
Kistna ...	·21 (average of three stations).	More rain wanted; wet and dry grains and indigo being sown; water over anicut 7·5 feet.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	1·23 (average of nine stations).	Water-supply still insufficient; standing crops withering in parts; harvest paddy, outturn poor; agricultural operations progressing; fever and small-pox abating; cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore ...	·13 (average of five stations).	Standing crops suffering from want of rain in parts; harvest of dry grains, cotton and sugarcane, outturn about average.
Tanjore ...	·97 (average of five stations).	Crops generally good.
Madura ...	·90 (average of three stations).	Water-supply deficient and crops fading; harvest paddy, yield average.
Malabar ...	2·06 (average of fourteen stations).	Insufficient for standing crops.
Travancore ...	·01	Young paddy withering and agricultural operations impeded by want of rain; fever exists. *General Remarks.*—General prospects not very satisfactory.
Bombay—(July 27th)		
Kurrachee ...	·07; showers more or less in all talukas.	Fever in three and locusts in two talukas; some damage in Kotri; river at Kotri on 25th, 15¼ feet against 15 feet 10 inches on same date last year; wheat, red rice, and *bajra* in Kurrachee 22, 40 and 34, in Tatta 23, 44 and 44, in Mirpur Botoro 20, 52 and 52, and in Shahbandar 18, 40 and 42 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Rain in three talukas; average fall ·45.	*Kharif* operations in progress throughout the district; fever in three and small-pox in four talukas; locusts reported to have appeared in Sakrand, but did no damage; wheat 23, *bajra* 41, *jowari* 40, red rice 28, and white rice 18 lbs. per rupee; river 6 inches lower on 25th than on same date last year.
Ahmedabad ...	2·70	Total rainfall 18·11; rain constant, a break much needed; resowing cannot be gone on with at some places; wheat 34 and *bajra* 48 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	3·33	Total rainfall 30·23; copious rain everywhere, 25·0 in Okhamandal in two days—much damage done to houses; *bajri* crops in Kari division injured by heavy rain; prospects generally good; cholera gradually disappearing; prices—*bajra* 39 and rice 23 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	1·59	Total rainfall 17·16; sowing and transplantation retarded in Olpar and Mandvi by continued rain; rice crops injured in places in Olpar by high tide; price of *jowari* 42 and *nagli* 45 lbs. per rupee.
Násik ...	.....	Good rain in Peint and Igatpuri, scanty in Niphad, Yeola, Nandgaon, Malegaon, and Baglan, moderate elsewhere; crops wheat sowing doing well; cholera at Maumad; wheat 33, *bajri* 40, and *jowari* 54 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Colaba (Bombay) ...	1·75; rain every day, heavy on 22nd.	Total rainfall 44·18, being 1·94 above average; average abnorma. temperature 3° warm on 20th and 21st, afterwards 1° warm vapour in air normal; wind normal.
Poona ...	No rain	Average prices—*bajri* 45 and *jowari* 64 lbs., in Poona city *bajri* 41 and *jowari* 52 lbs. per rupee; in Indapur, Bhimthari, and Sirur sowings progressing.
Ahmednagar ...	Akola ·80; Parner ·43; Kopargaon ·15; Nagar ·10; Sangamner ·8; none elsewhere.	Sowing operations delayed in parts of Rahuri, Kopargaon, Karjat, Sangamner, and Nagar; crops withering in Kopargaon and Rahuri; rain generally wanted; cattle-disease in Karjat and Sheogaon; *jowari*—maximum 108 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 66 in Kopargaon, *bajri* in Jamkhed 72, in Rahuri 45 per rupee.
Sholapur ...	·10	Total rainfall 7·70; *jowari* 77 lbs. 6½ tolas and *bajri* 61 lbs. 25 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	No rain in Dharwar; Navalgand ·6; Nargund ·6; Mundergi ·6; Ron ·6; Gadag ·6; maximum rainfall 4·12.	Sowing hindered in all these places where rain most urgently wanted, more wanted elsewhere; scarcity of drinking water in Nargund and Rannibennur; slight cattle-disease and ague in all except four talukas; rice 30, *jowari* 88, and *turdal* 37 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	3·55; Kumpta 2·70; Airsi 6·68; Haliyath 1·69; heavy rain in Karwar.	Total rainfall 42·36; field operations continue; dysentery among cattle at Karwar and foot-disease in four other talukas; rice, *ragi*, and sugarcane plants healthy; *supari* and cocoanut gardens thriving; price of common rice in Karwar 16, in district 15½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	·50	Total rainfall 25·45; weather rainy; sowings in progress; general health fair; *bajri* 44 and *jowari* 52 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain excessive in Guzerat and much of the early sowings destroyed; in Southern Deccan, especially Belgaum and Kaladgi, rain urgently needed; cholera diminishing in Guzerat, increasing in Ahmednagar.
Bengal—(July 27th)		
Chittagong ...	6·95	Weather seasonable; general prospects fair; small-pox and cattle-disease disappearing.
Dacca ...	2·58	Early rice being harvested, yield average; sowings of late rice completed: subsidence of inundation renders prospects doubtful; jute being cut; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	Alipore 2·08	Crops everywhere in good condition, except early rice and jute in parts of north of district; transplanting of late rice still continues; river nearly full; fever in Barripur and Canning Town.
Moorshedabad ...	4·79	Early rice in some places in ear; rain urgently needed for both early and late rice, especially for latter, transplanting of which is retarded for want of rain; fever in some places.
Rajshahye ...	2·42	Weather cloudy, more rain still wanted; prospects of early and late rice and jute not endangered, if rain falls soon; fever reported; price of rice unchanged.
Burdwan ...	1·45; Culna 2·14; Cutwa 1·61; Raneegunge 2·81.	Early rice doing well; more rain wanted in many places for late rice; health fair.
Rungpore ...	·98	Weather hot; more rain much wanted; health generally good.
Bhágalpur ...	2·24	Prospects favourable; general health good.
Purneah ...	1·45	More rain at sub-divisions; present prospects of crops poor; heavy rain required; farming operations at a standstill; Ganges has begun to rise but not other rivers; health indifferent; much fever from country drying.
Patna ...	2·16	Prospects of autumn crops generally good; transplanting of paddy commenced; public health good.
Durbhunga ...	Hardly any rain	East wind, sometimes very high; accounts discordant, some say much injury already done, others say there is time to recover.
Hazaribagh ...	3·46	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops good; public health good.
Cuttack ...	2·15	*Mahanadi* rising, *Brahmini* and *Byturni* have overflowed; crops endangered if floods return; cholera again prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Rain in all districts during week, but more wanted in several districts for transplanting of late rice and in some districts for early rice; excessive rain in Cuttack, Balasore, Midnapore, and Hooghly has caused damage to crops on low lands; harvesting of early rice has begun in places; cholera reported in Orissa, otherwise public health on the whole good.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (July 27th)	Benares ·30; Chandauli ·18.	Young crops looking well, but more rain needed for rice; no sickness; bazars well supplied; prices stationary.
Allahabad („ „)	Average rainfall ·20, well distributed.	Sowings complete save *bajra* and late rice; young crops healthy; no sickness of any kind; prices on the whole slightly fallen; wheat 18¾, barley 25⅛, gram 23 3/16, coarse cleaned rice 14⅝, unhusked rice 21, *bajra* 25 13/16, and peas 25 1/16 seers per rupee.
Gorakhpur („ „)	.....	First part of week showery, latterly high winds and clear sky; rain needed; crops generally thriving; prices stationary.
Jhánsi („ „)	Jhansi ·34; Man ·32; Moth ·13; Garotha ·23.	Sowings and weeding in progress; bazars well supplied; wheat 21½, gram 26½, *juar* 26 seers per rupee; health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Agra (July 27th)	Rain in all parganas from ·3 to ·40 during week.	Sowings still continue; health good; prices—wheat 19, gram 21, barley 23, *bajra* 21, *makka* 25 seers per rupee.
Bareilly („ „)	Average rainfall of the week ·18, but from northern tahsils Baheri and Nawabganj only ·3.	Early *kharif* crops promising, *bajra* being sown; weather generally close; health good; prices - wheat 19¼, barley 26¾, *bajra* 18¼, common rice 14¼, gram 19¼ seers per rupee.
Meerut („ „)	Meerut ·21; Sardhana ·20; Mawana ·32; Gharmuktesar ·26; Hapur ·10; Ghaziabad ·7; Bagpat ·7.	Weather close and cloudy, light east wind; cholera 4 cases, 2 fatal; crops doing well; cheapest wheat 20½, gram 21, barley 28, *arhar* 26, *bajra* 19, *juar* 19 seers per rupee.
Kumaun („ „)	.....	Rainfall increased; atmosphere very moist; health fair; cattle-disease continues; prices stationary.
Moradabad („ „)	Moradabad ·35; Bilari ·11; Sambhal ·11; Hassanpur ·39; Amroha ·17; Thakurdwara ·56.	Prospects considerably improved, but more rain is wanted; fever still in Sambhal; 3 deaths from sporadic cholera; prices steady.
Lucknow („ „)	Sadr ·22; Maliabad ·32; Mohanlalganj ·4.	Health good; prospects fair; *kharif* sowings in progress; barley 27 seers per rupee.
Partabgarh („ 26th)	.....	Rainfall in week scanty but general, and prospects are favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Sitapur („ 27th)	Sitapur ·14; Biswan ·40; Sidhauli ·22; Misrik ·12.	Prospects good; prices steady; wheat 23, barley 29, gram 24 seers per rupee.
Fyzabad („ „)	Rainfall during week ·13.	Agricultural prospects good; wheat 18 to 20 seers, rice 13 to 14, gram 24 to 26, barley 28 to 30 per rupee.
Aligarh („ „)	Average rainfall of week ·30 throughout district.	Cloudy, variable weather, steady east winds; sowings progressing; crops healthy; health good; wheat 20, barley 25, *bejhar* 24, gram 22 seers per rupee.
Rae Bareli („ 26th)	Rae Bareli and Dalman ·5; Salon ·10; Digbijaiganj ·22.	Sowings extended and young crops greatly benefited; prospects fair in tahsils Salon and Digbijaiganj; much more rain wanted in Rae Bareli and Dalman; in parts of Dalman cattle are foddered on leaves, the rain being too scanty even to bring up grass; prices on the whole stationary; gram 17¼, wheat 18, *kodon* and *juar* 21¼, barley and *sawan* 21¼, *dhan* 22, *arhar* 23½, *makai* 24 seers per rupee.
Cawnpore („ 27th)	Rain averaging ·32 throughout district.	Crops excellent; sowings progressing; health good; prices stationary; wheat 20, barley 26, *bajra* 26, *juar* 23 seers per rupee.
Saharanpur („ „)	Average rainfall ·47	Health good; *kharif* sowings thriving; wheat 19 2/7, gram 19 4/5, barley 27, rice 10 1/5, *juar* 17¼, *bajra* 17½, *urd* 23, *makki* 17⅔, *bejhar* 20 seers per rupee.
Farukhabad („ „)	Average rainfall ·17	Rain still needed in parts; young crops promise well; health good; prices stationary; wheat 18 24/32, barley 25 28/32, gram 21 4/32, and *bejhar* 25 28/32 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Good and general rainfall throughout the Provinces, but more is still said to be needed in Benares, Gorakhpur, Rae Bareli, and Moradabad; young crops everywhere thriving; prices stationary; except slight fever in parts of Moradabad, health everywhere good; cattle-disease continues in Kumaun.
Punjab—(July 26th)		
Delhi ...	·5	Agricultural prospects and public health good; prices tending downwards.
Hissar ...	4·2	The fall has been general throughout the division and agricultural operations are in full progress.
Umballa ...	2·5	Sowings for autumn crops still in progress.
Jullundur ...	3·85	Report for week not received, but rainfall taken from daily reports furnished.
Amritsar ...	1·5	Prospects good; prices steady.
Lahore ...	1·2	Prospects good; prices steady.
Ferozepore ...	2·5	Sowings for autumn crops in progress; slight fluctuations in prices.
Siálkot ...	3·5	In some parts of the district the fall amounted to 6 inches; harvest prospects favourable, and prices steady.
Ráwalpindi ...	2	Agricultural prospects good; prices steady.
Peshawar ...	No rain	Harvest prospects good, but prices tend upwards.
Mooltan ...	·1	Sowings nearly over; prospects good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·2	Agricultural prospects good; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Reports are still favourable; the rainfall of the past week having again been general, except in the Peshawar district.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (July 27th)	3	Weather cloudy; sowings still in progress, but retarded by continuous and heavy rain; cholera reported from several parts of districts; prices easy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *contd.*		
Jubbulpore (July 27th)	·30	Weather cloudy; *kharif* sowings continue; cholera still prevalent in places; wheat 23 and rice 12 seers per rupee.
Saugor („ „)	·92	Crops progressing favourably; more rain necessary; health fair; prices easy.
Seoni („ „)	2·52	Transplanting of rice commenced; *kodon* being sown; cholera prevalent; prices stationary.
Khandwa („ „)	1·67	Heavy rain; sowings nearly completed; wheat 21 and *juar* 45 seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad („ „)	7·80	Rivers again flooded; wheat 20, rice 8, and *juar* 31 seers per rupee.
Raipur („ 23rd)	6·41	Constant rain throughout week; weeding operations in progress; cholera prevalent; cattle-disease continues; rice 38 and wheat 40 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur („ 21st)	6·53	Slight showers daily, cool and pleasant; transplanting of rice continues; more rain wanted in some parts of districts; public health good; cattle-disease slightly prevalent; rice 48 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather cloudy, with rain; heavy showers in several districts, which have interfered with sowing operations; prospects favourable; cholera still reported from Jubbulpore division and also Nagpur; public health generally good; prices easy; cattle-disease slightly prevalent.
British Burma— (July 23rd)		
Akyab ...	18·22	Total rainfall 94·99 inches; small-pox in one township, otherwise public health good; ploughing and sowing proceeding; cattle-disease still prevalent.
Rangoon ...	8·15	Total rainfall 54·87 inches; public health good.
Bassein ...	9·49	Total rainfall 57·07 inches; some cholera in two townships, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in five townships; ploughing proceeding.
Prome ...	1·81	Total rainfall 25·57 inches; some cholera in Prome town and in district, otherwise public health good; ploughing proceeding.
Amherst (Moulmein) ..	19·44	Total rainfall 105·44 inches; no further report of cholera; public health good; cattle-disease in two townships; ploughing and sowing proceeding; agricultural prospects good.
Toungoo ..	4·80	Total rainfall 38·69 inches; public health good; cattle-disease abating; sowings proceeding.
		General Remarks.—Cholera still prevalent in places; a little small-pox, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in several districts; rainfall generally abundant.
Assam—(July 27th)		
Gauháti ...	2·47	Public health has improved; good rain yesterday and prospects of continuance; prospects of crops fair.
Sylhet ...	7·36	Prospects of crops good, but rain much wanted.
Cachar ...	2·67	Weather cool, with rain; reaping of *dumahi* and *murali* crops commenced; about half of *sali* cultivation finished; common rice 26½ seers per rupee; health good.
Dibrugarh ...	4·85	*Aus* rice being cut; transplanting of *sali* rice in progress; weather seasonably wet; health good; cattle-disease still reported.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore (July 27th)	.....	No rain,—towards north of district enough fallen for ploughing, elsewhere seriously wanted; prices slightly higher; *ragi* 23 seers per rupee against 27½ last week.
Mysore („ „)	No rain	Standing crops withering, some past recovery; prospects bad; general slight rain in other parts of province, and prospects continue doubtful; prices show a tendency to rise; health good.
Mercara („ „)	2·03	Prospects of coffee, cardamum, and *ragi* good, but more rain wanted, and in parts the transplanting of paddy is retarded.
Berar & Hyderabad— (July 27th)		
Amraoti ...	6·81	Cotton growing well; prospects good; wheat 20, *juari* 36 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	·91	Weather hot and cloudy; *kharif* sowings have germinated well, and their young plants are healthy.
Hyderabad ...	·11	Sowings stopped and standing crops withering for want of rain; sickness and cattle-disease in places; prices—coarse rice 11, wheat 14½, *bajra* 26, white *juari* 21, yellow *juari* 25, gram 20, *tur* 26 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (July 27th)		
Indore ...	6·07	Recent heavy rain has helped to fill wells, the supply in which was deficient; agricultural prospects favourable, but a break is now required; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	4·58	Health and prospects good; prices stationary.
Sutna ...	3·53	Prospects good; cholera decreasing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States— *contd*		
Neemuch ...	9·78	Public health good.
Goona ...	4·77	Health good; prospects favourable.
Bhopal ...	6·57	Prospects favourable; public health good.
Agar ...	7·42	Six deaths from cholera at Jaora; prospects good.
Nowgong ...	1·65	Health fair; cholera and cattle-disease abating.
Manpur ...	3·85	*Makka* and *juar* crops doing well; fever prevalent; prices stationary.
Rajputana—		
Abu (July 27th)	9·78	Total rainfall 41·10; steady rain, occasional high westerly wind; break in the weather much needed.
Sirohi („ 24th)	2·70	Tanks and wells full; season healthy; prospects good and seasonable.
Marwar („ 22nd)	1·06	Weather cloudy and showery; prospects of more rain; temperature lowering; tanks still empty; *kharif* crops thriving; rains scanty in some districts; prices fluctuating.
Meywar („ „)	2·83	Tanks and wells good; crops thriving; health fair, but severe cases of dysentery.
Harowti („ 23rd)	Deoli 2·75; Tonk past fortnight 3·23; Shahpura 4·94.	Break in the weather required; health good.
Jhallawar („ 21st)	6·92	Health good.
Ajmere („ 27th)	·08	Cloudy, with slight drizzle; prices falling; health good.
Jeypore („ „)	2·88	Prices firm; health good.
Bhurtpore		No report received.
Ulwar (July 27th)	3·44	Crops thriving; health good; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Generally plentiful rain and fair prospects.
Nepal—(July 21st)		
Katmandu ..	5·71	Hot and steamy weather for the last week; agricultural prospects good.

C. L. TUPPER,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 32.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 5th August 1881.

No. 258.—*Appointments.*—Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, C.S., Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division, to be Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, *vice* the Hon'ble C. Grant, C.S., C.S.I.

Mr. F. Venning, C.S., Inspector General of Police and Jails in the Central Provinces, to be Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division, *vice* Mr. Crosthwaite.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Loch, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to be Inspector General of Police and Jails, *vice* Mr. Venning.

Major A. Bloomfield, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Loch.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Plowden, Commissioner of Excise, Inspector General of Registration, and Superintendent of Stamps in the Central Provinces, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, *vice* Major Bloomfield.

Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, C.S., Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to be Commissioner of Excise, Inspector General of Registration, and Superintendent of Stamps, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Plowden.

Mr. F. C. Anderson, C.S., Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to be Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, *vice* Mr. Fraser.

Mr. S. Ismay, C.S., Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, *vice* Mr. Anderson.

FORESTS.

The 2nd August 1881.

No. 687*F.*—Captain E. S. Wood, Conservator of Forests in Oudh, Mr. B. Ribbentrop, Conservator of Forests of the Pegu Circle in British Burma, and Captain F. Bailey, R.E., Conservator of Forests of the School Circle in the North-Western Provinces, are appointed to officiate in the 2nd Grade of Conservators of Forests, with effect from the 18th July 1881, during the absence on furlough of Major W. J. Seaton, or until further orders.

Mr. H. C. Hill, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade, and officiating as a Deputy Conservator of the 1st Grade in British Burma, is appointed to officiate as Conservator of Forests of the Tenasserim Circle in the 3rd Grade of Conservators, with effect from the same date.

The 4th August 1881.

No. 695*F.*—Mr. H. B. Ward, Officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in British Burma, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 1st June 1881.

The 5th August 1881.

No. 698*F.*—The following Sub-Assistant Conservators of Forests are appointed to officiate as

Assistant Conservators of the 3rd Grade, with effect from the 1st April 1881:—

Mr. H. B. Anthony,—Central Provinces.

Mr. A Campbell,—North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. L. G. Smith,—Punjab.

C. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—EMIGRATION.

Simla, the 4th August 1881.

No. 17.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 56 of the Indian Emigration Act (VII of 1871), the Governor General in Council is pleased, in supersession of paragraphs 1 and 2 of Notification No. 85, dated the 20th May 1881, to direct that Schedule A appended to Rules relating to emigration from the port of Calcutta, promulgated by Notification No. 30, dated the 19th February 1873, shall be amended as follows:—

After the words "and in good order," substitute for the words "crew, &c," to end of the schedule—

"*Crew, &c.*

"Scale, according to tonnage, of the number of hands to be carried by an emigrant vessel:

"For the first 500 tons and under—Four hands to every 100 tons.

"From 600 to 1,500 tons—Two additional hands to every additional 100 tons.

"From 1,500 tons upwards—One additional hand to every additional 100 tons.

"The total number of hands shall include the master and three officers; and two-thirds of the ship's company, exclusive of the master and the three officers, shall be made up of (A. B.'s) able seamen.

"2. The master and the first and second officers shall be possessed of certificates of competency, and shall be Europeans. The third officer may be either a European or an East Indian, and shall be nominated subject to the approval of the Protector of Emigrants."

No. 20.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 46 of the Native Passenger Ships Act, No. VIII of 1876, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, in the case of ships, to which the said Act applies, conveying emigrants as defined in Section 2 of Act V of 1877 from the port of Negapatam or from any port in the Madras Presidency from which emigration under the said Act shall be lawful, four ounces of ship's biscuit or four ounces of flour shall be added to the scale of provisions laid down in clause (A) of Notification No. 293 of 8th August 1877.

GENERAL.

The 1st August 1881.

No. 35A.—Mr. C. L. Tupper, C.S., and Mr. E. C. Buck, C.S., respectively made over and received charge of the office of Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department on the forenoon of the 1st instant.

No. 35B.—Mr. C. J. Lyall, at present Officiating as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, is appointed to be Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, with effect from the 6th ultimo.

Mr. C. L. Tupper is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department during the absence of Mr. C. J. Lyall, or until further orders, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st instant.

E. C. BUCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 4th August 1881.

No. 221G.-P.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Henry Beer as in charge of the Vice-Consulate for Portugal at Calcutta.

GENERAL.

The 30th July 1881.

No. 1451G.-G.—Mr. W. B. Cracknall, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to be 2nd Assistant to the Political Agent at Zanzibar, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. W. E. Foster, deceased.

The 5th August 1881.

No. 1493G.-G.—Major C. Grant, Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent, 2nd Class, and is posted as Political Agent at Muscat, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Miles.

No. 1496G.-G.—Sir James D. Gordon, K.C.S.I., Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 23rd July 1881, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. D. Sandford, C.S., Chief Judge of Mysore and Judicial Commissioner of Coorg, is appointed to officiate as Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Sir James Gordon, but to continue to perform the duties of Judicial Commissioner of Coorg.

No. 1499G.-G.—Surgeon K. H. Mistri, Indian Medical Department, held medical charge of the Malwa Bheel Corps and Bhopawar Political Agency from the forenoon of the 11th June to the afternoon of the 8th July 1881.

No. 1501G.-G.—Surgeon J. F. Tuohy, M.D., Indian Medical Department, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the Deoli Irregular Force and of the Haraoti and Tonk Political

Agency, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Surgeon-Major Caldwell.

No. 1504*G.-G.*—The following promotions and changes of rank are made in the Graded List of the Political Service, with effect from the dates noted :—

Major G. H. Trevor, Secretary for Berar to the Resident, Hyderabad, to be a Political Agent of the 1st Class,—21st July 1881.

Major John Biddulph, B.S.C., on special duty at Gilgit, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, —15th June 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Kincaid, } Political Agents, 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*,
Major H. P. Peacock, } Political Agents, 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*,
are confirmed in that rank,—21st July 1881.

The undermentioned Political Agents of the 2nd Class to officiate as Political Agents, 1st Class, with effect from the 21st July 1881 :—

Major W. J. W. Muir.
Major W. F. Prideaux.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Kincaid.
Major H. P. Peacock.

The undermentioned officers to officiate as Political Agents of the 2nd Class, with effect from the 21st July 1881 :—

Captain D. W. K. Barr.
Captain E. L. Durand, } Political Agents, 3rd Class.
Mr. W. J. Cuningham, C.S., } Political Agents, 3rd Class.
Major A. W. Roberts, } Political Assistants, 1st Class.
Major V. E. Law, } Political Assistants, 1st Class.

Captain E. A. Fraser, Political Agent, 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, to officiate as a Political Agent, 3rd Class, from the 21st July 1881.

Captain J. H. Newill, Political Assistant, 2nd Class, to officiate as Political Agent, 3rd Class, from 13th July 1881, *vice* Captain N. C. Martelli, on special duty.

Captain W. Loch, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, to officiate as Political Agent, 3rd Class, from 5th June 1881, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds, on furlough.

Captain T. Hope, Political Assistant, 1st Class, substantive *pro tempore*, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from 13th May 1881, *vice* Captain E. L. Durand, promoted.

Mr. H. S. Barnes, C.S., Officiating Assistant Agent, Governor General, Biluchistan, to be a Political Assistant, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from 17th June 1881, *vice* Captain T. Hope, Junior Under Secretary, Foreign Department, substantive *pro tempore*.

The following officers to officiate as Political Assistants, 1st Class, from the 21st July 1881 :—

Mr. F. T. Hewson, C.S., } Political Assistants, 1st Class, substantive *pro tempore*.
Captain J. Burne, } Political Assistants, 1st Class, substantive *pro tempore*.
Pandit Sarup Narain, Officiating Political Assistant, 2nd Class.
Lieutenant H. L. Ramsay, Political Assistant, 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Lieutenant R. H. Jennings, R.E., Officiating Assistant Agent to the Governor General for Biluchistan, to officiate temporarily as a Political Assistant, 1st Class, from 21st July 1881.

The undermentioned Officiating Political Assistants, 3rd Class, to officiate as Political Assistants, 2nd Class, from 21st July 1881 :—

Lieutenant C. W. Ravenshaw.
Lieutenant M. J. Meade.
Captain A. M. Muir.

Captain W. Loch, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from 13th May 1881, *vice* Captain T. Hope, promoted.

Mr. J. A. Crawford, C.S., Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, to be substantive *pro tempore* in that grade, from 21st July 1881.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th August 1881.

No. 2146.—Whereas under the terms of Notification in the Department of Finance, No. 3643, dated 13th November 1880, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay have paid to the Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay, Rs. 3,500 as composition for the stamp duty chargeable on a sum of Rupees seven lakhs which the said Trustees were authorised to borrow, and which have been raised by the issue of the undermentioned Debentures, dated the 14th day of June 1881, *viz.*,—

Nos.	1 to 10	at Rs.	10,000	each.
„	11 to 70	at „	5,000	„
„	71 to 295	at „	1,000	„
„	296 to 445	at „	500	„

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council has exempted the abovementioned Debentures from any stamp duty with which they might otherwise be chargeable, whether on issue, renewal or subdivision.

No. 2152.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 25 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to revoke the following Resolution and Notifications :—

Resolution No. 35, dated 12th March 1862.
Notification No. 1572, dated 26th July 1864.
„ No. 2268, „ 21st April 1865.
„ No. 1120, „ 29th June 1867.
„ No. 1894, „ 18th August 1868.
„ No. 3934, „ 31st October 1872.

And in exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of the said Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to establish the following Circles of Issue in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies respectively :—

In the Madras Presidency.

The Calicut Circle of Issue to consist of the districts of Malabar, South Canara and Coimbatore.

The Madras Circle of Issue to consist of all the other districts in the said Presidency.

In the Bombay Presidency.

The Bombay Circle of Issue to consist of all the districts of the Bombay Presidency Proper, the Central Provinces and Berar.

The Kurrachee Circle to consist of the Province of Sind.

And to appoint the town of Calicut to be the place of Issue in the Calicut Circle; the town of Madras to be the place of issue in the Madras Circle; the town of Bombay to be the place of issue in the Bombay Circle; and the town of Kurrachee to be the place of issue in the Kurrachee Circle.

And to establish an Office of Issue in each of the said towns of Calicut, Madras, Bombay and Kurrachee.

This Notification shall come into effect from the 15th August 1881.

No. 2203.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read the following papers regarding the supply of stores required for the public service :—

Financial Resolution		No.	3575,	dated	3rd November	1880.
"	"	"	953,	"	10th June	1881.
"	Circular	"	220,	"	28th April	"
"	"	"	621,	"	14th May	"

Read also a communication from the Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 33, dated 1st August 1881, forwarding returns showing the European stores purchased in 1878-79 and 1879-80 in the local market for the Office of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

RESOLUTION.—In pursuance of the policy of the Government of India, that it is expedient to encourage Indian industries, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following articles shall in future be procured of Indian manufacture wherever possible, and when they can be supplied at rates not higher than those for which imported articles of the same quality can be obtained :—

Sundials.—The Government Workshop at Roorkee makes sundials, and no doubt they can be made at other establishments of a similar kind.

Sulphuric acid.—Made in Calcutta by Dr. Waldie, and probably elsewhere.

Alcohol.—Made at all large distilleries and sugar factories.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Revenue and Agricultural Department and to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

T. C. HOPE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 5th August, 1881.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 422.—STAFF CORPS—

Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is notified that admissions to the Staff Corps on probation, on and after the 1st July, 1881, will be held to be subject to any regulations which may be made applicable to the Staff Corps in consequence of the issue of the Royal Warrant for the Pay, Promotion, and Non-effective Pay of the Army, dated 25th June, 1881, and taking effect from the 1st July, 1881.

No. 423.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of

the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Ernest Hunter Rodwell, 2nd Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—28th May, 1880.

No. 424.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant H. Mansfield, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 4th June, 1880.

Lieutenant H. Mansfield, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, with effect from the 4th June, 1881.

No. 425.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

Major E. C. Codrington, S.C., Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Punjab Infantry, and Officiating Assistant Adjutant General, to be Assistant Adjutant General, *vice* Major J. Davidson, whose tour of staff service has expired. Dated 14th July, 1881.

No. 426.—The appointment of Lieutenant F. B. Deane, Madras S. C., to the 1st Punjab Infantry, notified in G. G. O. No. 204 of 1881, is cancelled.

No. 427.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

The Darjeeling, and Northern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps having been amalgamated, the following appointment is made :—

To be Major-Commandant.

Captain W. A. J. Wallace, R.E.

No. 428.—RANGOON VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY CORPS—

Lieutenant George Wilson, R. N. (retired), Acting Port Officer, Rangoon, to be Lieutenant-Commandant, *vice* Lieutenant Arnot, resigned.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 429.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant A. R. Martin, S.C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion), Punjab Frontier Force, (m. c.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875, with effect from the 19th July, 1881.

No. 430.—Captain H. A. Vincent, Bombay S. C., Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is allowed leave in India, (p. a.) for 182 days, under rule XXV of the regulations of 1868, with effect from the 25th March, 1881.

No. 431.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) J. W. Ridgeway, General List, Infantry, (u. p. a.) for three months.

Captain (Brevet Major) H. C. Creak, late 4th E. L. C., (m. c.) for four months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 432.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 24th June, 1881, pages 3179 and 3180.

THE Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Forces :—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Robert Vernor Handyside, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 13th June, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Torin Thatcher, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st June, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Seagrim, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 24th June, 1881.

Surgeon-Major John Barclay Scriven, of the Bengal Army. Dated 13th June, 1881.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Robert Vernor Handyside, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 13th June, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Torin Thatcher, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st June, 1881.

"London Gazette," dated the 28th June, 1881, page 3244.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Officers to be Colonels :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Horace Searle Anderson, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 6th April, 1881.

"London Gazette," dated the 1st July, 1881, page 3302.

HER Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant George Ward Cole Bruce, from the 2nd Foot. Dated 17th June, 1879, but to rank from 19th June, 1873.

Lieutenant Frank Gun Delamain, from the 70th Foot. Dated 17th November, 1879, but to rank from 12th February, 1876.

Lieutenant Charles John Bernhard Hough Dressner, from the 9th Lancers. Dated 12th March, 1879, but to rank from 11th September, 1876.

Lieutenant George Alexander M'Carthy, from the 39th Foot. Dated 11th March, 1880, but to rank from 25th February, 1880.

ERRATUM.

Lieutenant R. S. Burn, whose admission to the Bengal Staff Corps was notified in the *London Gazette* of the 8th April, 1881, belonged to the 16th Foot, and not to the 19th, as stated in the Gazette.

"London Gazette," dated the 5th July, 1881, page 3348.

HER Majesty has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Henry Constantine Evelyn Ward. Dated 20th April, 1881.

To be Majors.

Captain Henry Lees Smith. Dated 1st April, 1881.

Captain George Thomas Maitland. Dated 9th April, 1881.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant William Bernard Wilson. Dated 24th April, 1881.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgeons-Major. Dated 1st April, 1881 :—

Surgeon Christopher William Calthrop.
Surgeon Richard Careless Sanders.
Surgeon Edwin Sanders.
Surgeon Benjamin Franklin.
Surgeon Frederick Pooly Edis.
Surgeon Robert Temple Wright, M.D.
Surgeon George McBride Davis, M.D.
Surgeon Kali Pada Gupta.
Surgeon Henry James Linton.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 433.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Major.

Captain Robert Edward Seymour Smyth, General List, Infantry,—2nd August, 1881.

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Hammon Lyster, C.B., V. C., Bengal S. C.,—1st October, 1877.

This cancels G. G. O. No. 620 of 1880, so far as it refers to Colonel Lyster.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Pelham Close, Bombay S. C.,—20th March, 1881.

No. 434.—NATIVE ARMY—

21st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Lehna Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Durbaree, deceased ; Havildar Ram Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Lehna Singh, promoted,—6th April, 1881.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 435.—Surgeon-Major James Bannatyne Samuel Brown is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 9th August, 1881, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

No. 436.—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS—

It is hereby announced that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified :—

From the 22nd February, 1881, in room of Lieutenant-General C. Cureton, C.B., succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL (BREVET COLONEL) *Sir* CHARLES COOPER JOHNSON, K.C.B., BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign	...	7th June, 1844.
Lieutenant	...	4th January, 1847.
Brevet Captain	...	7th June, 1859.
Captain	...	18th February, 1861.
Major	...	7th June, 1864.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel	...	11th August, 1869.
Lieutenant-Colonel	...	7th June, 1870.
Brevet Colonel	...	1st December, 1874.

War Services.

Served with the Army of the Sutlej in 1846; commanded a company of his regiment (33rd Native Infantry) at the battle of Sobraon (medal and clasp); served as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General with Army Head Quarters at the capture of Lucknow, in March 1858 (medal and clasp); served as head of the Quartermaster General's Department with the Hazara Field Force in 1868, under Major-General Wilde, C.B.; brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief in despatch of Major-General Wilde, dated 28th October, 1868, and by Commander-in-Chief to notice of Government in despatch dated 5th November, 1868; received the thanks of Government, G. G. O. No. 1046 of 9th November, 1868; promoted to rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by Brevet for service in Hazara Campaign (medal and clasp). Nominated a C.B., 2nd June, 1877, and K.C.B., 24th May, 1881.

No. 437.—With reference to G. G. Orders Nos. 285 and 383 of 1881, the grant of the good service pensions conferred on the undermentioned officers will have effect from the dates specified :—

Colonel J. A. M. Macdonald, C.B., Bombay S. C. From the 24th January, 1880, *vice* Major-General R. Shaw, Retired List, deceased.

Lieutenant-General W. S. Hatch, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery. From the 10th June, 1880, in succession to Brigadier-General C. T. Aitchison, C.B., succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

No. 438.—ORDER OF MERIT—

The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission of Sowar Sirbúland Khan, 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in action at Patkáo Sháná, in the Logar Valley, on the 1st July, 1880, on which occasion he singly charged three of the enemy, armed with guns, killing two of them and himself receiving a severe gun-shot wound from the third.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 439.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is notified that the honorary rank of Captain will be granted to the Paymaster of a Volunteer Corps on appointment, and that of Major after fifteen

years' service as a commissioned officer, with not less than ten as Paymaster.

No. 440.—G. G. O. No. 459 of 1879, attaching the Northern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps to the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps for administrative purposes, is cancelled.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 5th August, 1881.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 27.—Mr. W. A. Dangerfield, R.N. (retired), Agent for Government Consignments, Calcutta, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 19th July, 1880.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st August 1881.

No. 260.—Major T. C. Manderson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, Class III, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Holmes, R.E., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 2nd August 1881.

No. 261.—The services of Major C. F. Call, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department from the 1st July 1881.

No. 262.—Mr. C. S. Biscoe, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Class IV, of the Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the establishment under the Director General of Railways to that under the Government of Bombay.

The 3rd August 1881.

No. 263.—The following officiating promotions are made from the dates specified until further orders :—

Colonel J. O. Mayne, R.E., Chief Engineer, Class III, to officiate in Class II, from 18th July 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Class I, to officiate as Chief Engineer, Class III, from 22nd July 1881.

The 4th August 1881.

No. 264.—The following transfers of superior Account Officers are ordered :—

Name.	Rank.	From	To
Mr. F. E. Godfrey	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.	Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras.	Public Works Accounts, Madras.
Mr. A. Grant ...	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, temporary rank.	Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.	Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras.

No. 265.—Lieutenant C. R. Hoskyn, R.E., Deputy Examiner of Accounts, 2nd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, Indus Valley State Railway, during the absence of Mr. R. K. Williams, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 5th August 1881.

No. 266.—Mr. N. G. Priestley, Traffic Department, Rajputana State Railway, is promoted from the Candidate Class to Class IV of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, with effect from the 1st July 1881.

No. 267.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 35 of the 30th January 1880, promoting Mr. H. W. Bennett to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, for *9th October 1879*, read *24th September 1879.*

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1881.

From the 2nd April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 26th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 1st August 1881.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment :—

Mr. W. E. Carbery, on his return from leave, has resumed his appointment as Agent at Hyderabad.

Mr. H. K. Gordon, Acting Accountant, Bombay Agency, has obtained leave to Europe.

Mr. J. J. Hills, Accountant at Akyab, has been appointed to act as Accountant at Bombay Agency.

Mr. F. M. Young, Accountant, Lucknow, has been appointed to act as Agent at Benares, during the absence of Mr. A. F. Carr, on short leave.

Mr. D. E. Burne, Accountant, Cawnpore, has been appointed Accountant at Patna.

R. HARDIE,

Secretary & Treasurer.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 30th July 1881.

No. 1517.—Surgeon P. M. Grant, M.B., in medical charge of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, Goona, is granted three months' privilege leave from 25th July 1881, or such date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,

J. BURNE, *Captain,*

2nd Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D., Railway Branch.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore, the 29th July 1881.

No. 3.—Mr. W. H. P. Sherman, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, posted to Central India by Government Notification No. 198, dated 26th May 1881, is appointed Personal Assistant to the Engineer-in-Chief, Bhopal State Railway, with effect from the afternoon of the 19th instant.

By Order,

C. S. THOMASON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 26th July 1881.

No. 1436 *G.*—Third Class Hospital Assistants Nidhi Lal and Nazir Khan are placed on the Reserve List of the Civil Hospital Assistant Establishment of Rajputana, with effect from the 23rd and 13th June 1881, on which dates they respectively reported their arrival.

Second Class Hospital Assistant Mohan Lal is transferred from the Rajputana State Railway to the Reserve List of the Civil Hospital Assistant Establishment of Rajputana, with effect from the 27th June 1881.

The 29th July 1881.

No. 1512 *G.*—Major V. E. Law and Captain A. C. Talbot, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Ulwar Political Agency on the afternoon of the 12th July 1881.

The 31st July 1881.

No. 1520 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1275 G.-G., dated 6th July 1881, Misr Rama Charan assumed charge of his duties as Attaché to the Governor General's Agent for Rajputana on the forenoon of the 28th July 1881.

No. 1524 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1370 G.-G., dated 21st July 1881, Major G. L. K. Hewett assumed command of the Erinpura Irregular Force from Lieutenant-Colonel W. Tweedie, C.S.I., on the forenoon of the 25th July 1881.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 29th July 1881.

No. 524.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1324 G.-G., dated 13th July 1881, Mr. W. Jenkins and Mr. R. A. D'O. Bignell, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Office of District Superintendent of Police, Ajmere, on the forenoon of the 1st July 1881.

The 1st August 1881.

No. 536.—In continuation of this Office Notification No. 323, dated 16th May 1881, Mr. L. S. Saunders, C.S., Commissioner of Ajmere, is granted an extension of privilege leave for seven days to 26th June 1881.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 23rd July 1881.

No. 888—327 *J.*—Mr. E. Pereira, 2nd Magistrate, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, is appointed to exercise the powers of a Magistrate of Police under Act XIII of 1859 (an Act to provide for the punishment of breaches of contract by artificers, workmen and labourers) in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

By Order,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Asst. to the Resident.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg,—No. 638—112, dated Bangalore, the 27th July 1881.

Order thereon by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

The Government having decided that the *Mysore Gazette* is no longer the Official Gazette for Coorg, Notifications that must be gazetted will be sent to the *Gazette of India*, Part II, and only advertisements (which must also appear in a Bangalore Newspaper) can be sent to the *Mysore Gazette.*

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 27th July 1881.

No. 639—113.—With reference to the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 941, dated 6th July 1881, the Chief Commissioner of Coorg hereby notifies that Lieutenant-Colonel W. Hill has been Magistrate of the District of Coorg from the 9th April 1881.

2. Major H. M. S. Magrath, 1st Assistant Superintendent of Coorg, is hereby appointed, under the provisions of Section 35 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to be Magistrate of the District of Coorg.

By Order,
W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg,—No. 648—115, dated Bangalore, the 28th July 1881.

Read—

Letter No. 173—44, dated 30th June 1881, from the Superintendent of Coorg, submitting a statement showing the amount to be remitted on account of certain rice lands put up to auction in satisfaction of Government dues on the 21st March 1881, but which were resumed for want of bids; also a notice for the resale of lands owing to default of purchasers, and a declaration of the sale and transfer of lands sold, for publication in the Gazette.

Order thereon by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

* * * *

3. The results of the sale of the five rice lands mentioned in the proclamation of sale are approved and confirmed. The latter is forwarded to the Publisher of the *Gazette of India* for publication in Part II of the Gazette, as required by Section 39 of the Regulation III of 1880.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

The lands specified in the undermentioned schedule having been sold by public auction on the 21st March 1881, under Regulation III of 1880, being an Act for the recovery of arrears of revenue in the Province of Coorg, it is hereby declared under Section 39 of the said Regulation that all rights and property of the former land-holders in the said lands are lawfully transferred to the purchasers:—

Serial No.	Name of former holder.	Situation of the land and description of building, if any.			Extent of batties.	Name of purchaser.	Date of purchase.
		Taluk.	Nad.	Village.			
1	Bithijanda Kalappa ...	Mercara Taluk.	Ulugulimadigernad.	Uluguli ...	255	Chowriro Somappa ...	Mar. 21, 1881.
2	Sivachar Rachanya ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Anjanageribettakori.	73¼	Bajoo Ningappa, of Haradoo Village.	Ditto.
3	Kuttatti Chengappa ...	Ditto ...	Hudikorikantannernad.	Arekadugrama	225	Chowriro Somappa ...	Ditto.
4	Machamada Sonna Ganapati...	Kiggatnad Taluk.	Tavalgerirnernad.	Nemalegrama	181¼	Bojungala Madiah ...	Ditto.
5	Tillhire Boppauna ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Manchalli ...	693¼	Machamada Atchiah ...	Ditto.

W. HILL,
Acting Superintendent.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd August 1881.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	25,12,001	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 1,52,78,194 0 7) + Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,49,33,191 2 9)	3,02,11,385	3	4
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,43,34,237	9	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,30,274	0	10
Sundries	9,84,791	13	8
RUPEES	8,84,72,689	15	4

ASSETS.	Rs	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,25,87,526	12	0
Other authorized Investments	37,52,880	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	50,58,728	2	4
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	36,81,029	10	5
Bills discounted and purchased	1,77,38,104	6	4
Balances with other Banks	5,91,826	10	10
Bullion	2,39,590	4	6
Dead Stock	11,32,532	6	7
Stamps	9,126	10	11
Sundries	6,68,008	0	0
	4,54,59,352	15	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 1,67,74,487 9 6) + Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 2,62,38,849 5 11)	4,30,13,336	15	5
RUPEES	8,84,72,689	15	4

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 2nd August 1881.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 27th July 1881.

No. 51.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 249, dated 22nd July 1881, Lieutenant C. C. Ellis, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 28th July 1881.

No. 53.—Mr. E. H. Tuck, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, has passed the professional examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section i, paragraphs 16, 17 and 18.

W. S. TREVOR, *Col., R.E.,*
Director General of Rys.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date	Silver tendered, estimated value	Certificates issued on		Balance of Bullion		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1881	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
July 25	..	...	...	...	29,57,153	4,52,304
" 26	.		...	...	29,57,283	4,52,304
" 27	...	..	...	...	29,22,307	4,52,304
" 28	..	.	...	.	28,82,866	4,52,304
" 29	...	...	...	.	28,42,945	4,52,304
" 30	...	...	...	...	28,42,249	4,52,304

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 1st Aug. 1881.* } R. V. RIDDELL, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1881.		Rs.	
W42	... M39—20482 .	1,000	Poonumchand Lalchand, Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY, *The 2nd August 1881.* }
C. E CRAWLEY,
Asst. Acctt. Genl., Paper Currency Dept.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
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CALCUTTA, *The 5th August 1881.* }
R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency.

Coconada Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
I 12—20248 ...	50	Saladi Lakshminarayana, of Palkolo, near Nursapur, Godavery District.

COCONADA. *The 28th July 1881.* }
E. G. RICKETTS,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr. No	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
27	... E 17—59909	20	Prem, urf Nechal Sing Jhelum.

LAHORE
The 29th July 1881.

H. J. BRERETON,
for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

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		Rs.	
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11	. B 60—93196 *	10	Y. Srinivasa Rao, Koppa, Mysore Province.
	„ —93197 *		

* Wrongly joined

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 25th July 1881.

C. HALL,
Offg. Chief Clerk to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Commissioner.*

Nagpur Circle.

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1881-82.		Rs.	
M2	. . F 7—56259 *	10	Cowasjee Dorabjee, 1st Assistant Shroff, Chartered Bank, Bombay.
	„ —56257 *		
	F 7—90916 *	10	
	„ —90919 *		

* Mismatched.

NAGPUR,
The 28th July 1881.

W. D. COWLEY,
Asst. Comptlr, C P,
in charge of Paper Currency.

Report of a Deserter escaped from the Sialkot Military Prison, dated at Sialkot, this 30th day of July 1881.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 999, Private James Duffy, 1st Battalion, the Durham Regiment.
Age,—21 years 8 months.
Size,—5 feet 6 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, light brown; Eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion,—30th July 1881.
Place of Desertion,—Sialkot.
Date of Enlistment,—30th August 1877.
At what Place Enlisted,—Sunderland.
Parish and County in which Born,—Gateshead, County Durham.

Marks,—None.
Trade,—Miner.
Coat or Jacket,—Light blue drill (letter P on left arm).
Waistcoat,—White flannel (marked S M P), white army helmet without puggree.
Breeches or Trowsers,—Light blue drill (marked S M P)
REMARKS,—Escaped from the Sialkot Military Prison between the hours of 4 and 5 A.M. on the 30th July 1881.

C. M. STOCKLEY, *Major,*
Brigade Major.

Report of a Deserter escaped from the Sialkot Military Prison, dated at Sialkot, this 30th day of July 1881.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2717, Gunner James Beaney, 6-8th R.A.
Age,—27 years 10 months.
Size,—5 feet 7 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fair; Hair, light; Eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—30th July 1881.
Place of Desertion,—Sialkot.
Date of Enlistment,—4th June 1873.
At what Place Enlisted,—Lewes.
Parish and County in which Born,—Hastings, County of Sussex.

Marks,—None.
Trade,—Labourer.
Coat or Jacket,—Light blue drill jacket (letter P on left arm).
Waistcoat,—White flannel (marked S M P).
Breeches or Trowsers,—Light blue drill (marked S M P), white army helmet without puggree.
REMARKS,—Escaped from the Sialkot Military Prison between 4 and 5 A.M on the 30th July 1881.
Under 7 years' service.

C. M. STOCKLEY, *Major,*
Brigade Major.

Report of a Deserter escaped from the Sialkot Military Prison, dated at Sialkot, this 30th day of July 1881.

Number, Rank and Name,—No. 5814, Gunner James Curwin, 19-8th R.A.
Age,—27 years.
Size,—5 feet 9 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, auburn; Eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—30th July 1881
Place of Desertion,—Sialkot.
Date of Enlistment,—30th November 1877.
At what Place Enlisted,—Dublin, Ireland.
Parish and County in which Born,—Dublin (Parish not known).

Marks,—None.
Trade,—Sailor.
Coat or Jacket,—Light blue drill jacket (letter P on left arm)
Waistcoat,—White flannel (marked S M P).
Breeches or Trowsers,—Light blue drill (marked S M P), white army helmet without puggree.
REMARKS,—Escaped from the Sialkot Military Prison between 4 and 5 A.M. on the 30th July 1881.
Under 4 years' service.

C. M. STOCKLEY, *Major,*
Brigade Major.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th August 1881.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1881	
Persian Gulf	7 P. M	12th Aug.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports . .	7 „	11th „	Str. *Chandwara.*
Madras and Ceylon . . .	7 „	8th „	P. & O. Str. *Cathay.**
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai, also viâ Hong-Kong for Yokohama; also for Australian Colonies .	7 „	9th „	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails viâ Bombay	7 „	13th „	From Bombay
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets . .	7 „	12th „	From Bombay
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits .	7 „	10th „	Str. *Hensada.*†
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon . . .	7 „	11th „	Str. *Cossulia.*
Foreign Mails viâ Bombay . .	7 „	16th „	From Bombay.

* Mails for Melbourne and Sydney can be forwarded by this opportunity

† Mail for Port Blair can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N.B—The Letter Box will close at 7 P.M precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7.30 P.M

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 31st July 1881.

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Agents to Curtees and Harvey.	D'Silva, J. N.	Proprietor of the Mirjani Press.
Austin & Co.	Dutt, Messrs. Doss & Co.	Sharples, Richard.
Barker, W	Gangooly, P. C.	Stevens, Mrs. W,
Barton, H A.	Georgeson, Lawrence.	Stevens, W. R.
Beaufort, Lieutenant F.	Glascott, Mrs. M. A.	Strong, Sydney.
Beer, J G.	Gregory, Miss K.	Sutton & Sons.
Bengal Import & Co.	Green A. B.	Swatman, C. A.
Benjamin, R. C	Harte, Miss.	Taraprokash Gangooly.
Bepeen Behary Pattuck, care of Simla P. O.	Jackson, G.	Thomas, E. E.
Berthold, Messrs. Smith & Co	Keogh, Mrs M C.	Thompson, H. D.
Broughton, W.	Ketter Mohon Bysack & Sons.	Wallace, C. W.
Cameron, Cecil C.	Malins, Mrs. P.	Webb, A. E.
Cameron, G.	McDonell, J.	Williams, G. L.
	Murray, Mrs.	Wood, J

E. HUTTON
Presidency Post Master.

NOTICE.

The following stock in the Nilambur Division is open to inspection and offers :—

Nos.	Varieties.	Contents. C. feet	In.	P.
371	Teak	9,230	8	6
33	Blackwood . . .	1,196	4	8
279	Benteak . . .	7,848	7	5
208	Karimardu . . .	7,028	4	1
45,500	Teak saplings of classes according to size varying from 15 to 40 feet in length and from 3 to 10 inches diameter butt-end.			

The above stock is stored in the Forest and Plantation Depôts, respectively, on the river bank, convenient for tying into rafts for transport to the sea coast at Calicut and Beypore. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

J. FERGUSON,
Depy. Conservator.

DEPY. CONSVR.'S OFFICE,
NILAMBUR;
The 17th June 1881.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates :—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كوئينائين كا خوب قائم مقام هى اور كلكته كے
روٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك
ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سيواے
اونكے جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد ليوے سے نقيمت
نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس
كے ثين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ثين كا آٹهه روپيه
آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ثين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے
سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے نقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد
كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ثين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ;
آٹهه اونس كے ثين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ثين
كا بيس روپيه

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي
دواخانونمين بكتي هى ماسيواے قيمت مذكورۂ بالا كے
محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ثين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك
پونڈ كے ثين كا بارہ آنه

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" 10. Changes in the buoyage of the port, Madras.
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" 13. Destruction of First Point Light-house, Java, Sunda Strait.
" 14. Harbour Light at Beliling, Baly Island.
" 15. Position of Gwalia Reef, Carimata Strait.
" 16. Position of Parkin Rock, Hanish Islands.
" 17. Shoal south-west of Barren Islands, Madagascar, West Coast.
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" 16. Leading beacons for clearing the S. W. Prong, Kolaba.
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(2) Light-house near Mungopani.
(3) Light-house on Mwana Mwana Island.
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" 18. Port Said entrance—Experimental Buoy lighted by gas.
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" 21. Exhibition of fixed white Light—Pulicat.
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" 25. India, West Coast, Calicut. Date of exhibition of permanent white Light.
" 26. Bay of Bengal—Chittagong Coast, Kutubdea. Alteration of colour of Light house.
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the interest and responsibility of the late Mr. W. H. Jones in the firm of W. H. Jones & Co., Mozufferpore, ceased on the 30th day of April last.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th July 1881.

F. G. JONES,
A. R. JONES, } *Sole Proprietors.*

Partnership Dissolved.

The partnership lately subsisting between Baboos Soorjeecoomar Gossain, now of Dacca, Hurrocoomar Gossain, of Serampore, and Jogendra Nauth Mookerjee, of Pathooriaghatta, and which was carried on at 18, Parsee Church Street, in Calcutta, as Merchants and Agents, under the firm of Jogendra Nauth Mookerjee & Co., and at Naya Bazar, Dacca, as Wine Merchants, under the style of Anderson, Smith & Co., was dissolved on the 15th of July last; and Soorjeecoomar Gossain and Hurrocoomar Gossain will not be responsible for any debt incurred, or on any contract entered into, by the said Jogendra Nauth Mookerjee after that date.

REMFRY & REMFRY,
Solicitors for Soorjeecoomar Gossain and Hurrocoomar Gossain.

5, FANCY LANE,
CALCUTTA;
The 4th August 1881.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th July, 1881, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 15 OF 1881.

THE INDIAN EMIGRATION BILL, 1881.

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SCHEDULE I.—PLACES TO WHICH EMIGRATION IS LAWFUL.

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SCHEDULE III.—PROBABLE LENGTHS OF VOYAGES UNDER THIS ACT.

A Bill to amend the law relating to the Emigration of Natives of India.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the emigration of natives of India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Emigration Act, 1881"; and shall come into force at once. Act VII of 1871, s. 1.

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Exemption of certain vessels.

But nothing in this Act or in any rule made hereunder shall apply to any vessel belonging to or hired by Her Majesty or the Secretary of State for India in Council. Act VII of 1871, s. 86

Repeal of Acts.

2. The Indian Emigration Act, 1871, and Act No. XIV of 1872 (*to exempt the Straits Settlements from the Indian Emigration Act, 1871*) are hereby repealed. Act VII of 1871, s. 2

Notifications, &c., under Act VII of 1871.

All notifications issued, contracts entered into, rules and appointments made and licenses granted under the former Act and now in force shall (so far as they are consistent herewith) be deemed to have been respectively issued, entered into, made and granted under this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,— Act VII of 1871, s. 3.

"Emigrate:"

"Emigrate" denotes the departure by sea out of British India of a native of India under a contract to labour for hire otherwise than as a menial servant in some country beyond the limits of India, other than the island of Ceylon or the Straits Settlements, and it also denotes the departure by sea out of British India of dependents of persons so departing.

"Emigrant";

"Emigrant" means any native of India emigrating, or intending to emigrate, or who has emigrated, within the meaning of the above definition: and

"Emigration";

"Emigration" means the act of emigrating within the meaning of the above definition:

"Magistrate";

"Magistrate" means a Magistrate of a district, a Magistrate of a division of a district, or any other person appointed by the Local Government to perform the functions of a Magistrate under this Act: Act V o 1877, s. 2.

"Vessel";

"Vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property: Act VII o 1871, s. 3.

"Master."

"Master" means any person (except a Pilot or Harbour Master) having for the time being the charge or control of a vessel. New.

Words to be understood as defined in Contract Act.

And all words defined in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and used in this Act shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them by that Act.

CHAPTER II.

PORTS FROM WHICH, AND PLACES TO WHICH, EMIGRATION IS LAWFUL.

New.

Emigration unlawful except from and to certain ports and places.

4. No person shall emigrate except from such ports and to such places as under this Act and the notifications issued hereunder are for the time being ports from which and places to which emigration is lawful.

Act VII of 1871, s. 26, amended with Act V of 1877, s. 3.

From what ports emigration lawful.

5. Emigration shall be lawful from the ports of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and from such other ports as the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by a notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare to be ports from which emigration under this Act shall be lawful.

The Governor General in Council may at any time, by a like notification, revoke any notification issued under this section.

The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, fix for the purposes of this Act the limits of any port from which emigration is lawful.

Act VII of 1871, s. 23.

To what places emigration lawful.

6. Emigration shall be lawful to the places specified in the first schedule hereto annexed and to such other places as the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by a notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare to be places to which emigration under this Act shall be lawful:

Act VII of 1871, s. 24.

Provided that every such notification shall contain a declaration that the Governor General in Council has been duly certified that the Government of the place to which the notification refers has made such laws and other provisions as the Governor General in Council thinks sufficient for the protection of emigrants to such place during their residence therein.

Act VII of 1871, ss. 57, 58 & 61, redrawn and amalgamated.

Power to prohibit emigration to place to which it is lawful.

7. Whenever the Governor General in Council has reason to believe that any of the grounds, hereinafter mentioned, for prohibiting emigration to any place to which emigration is lawful exists, he may, by a notification published in the *Gazette of India*, declare that emigration to such place shall cease to be lawful from a day specified in such notification; and from such day emigration to such place shall accordingly cease to be lawful.

The said grounds are—

(*a*) that the plague or any other epidemic disease dangerous to human life has broken out in such place;

New.

(*b*) that the mortality among emigrants in such place is excessive;

(*c*) that proper measures have not been taken for the protection of emigrants immediately upon their arrival in such place, or during their residence therein;

(*d*) that the contracts made with emigrants, as such, before their departure from India are not duly enforced by the Government of such place; and

New.

(*e*) that the Governor General in Council, having, either directly or through the Secretary of State for India in Council, addressed the Government of such place with a view to obtain information regarding the condition or treatment of emigrants in such place, has not within a reasonable time received such information.

A new section taken from s. 61 of Act VII of 1871.

Power to suspend emigration pending reference to Governor General in Council.

8. Whenever the Local Government has reason to believe that, in any place to which emigration is lawful, the plague or other epidemic disease dangerous to human life has broken out, and that emigrants, if allowed to emigrate to such place, would be exposed to serious risk of life on arrival there, it may, by notification published in the official Gazette, declare that emigration to such place from any port in the territories administered by such Local Government shall cease to be lawful pending a reference to the Governor General in Council.

The Local Government shall at once report the publication of such notification, with the reasons for the same, to the Governor General in Council, who shall thereupon publish a notification in the *Gazette of India* confirming or cancelling the notification so published by the Local Government.

Act VII of 1871, s. 60, redrawn.

Revocation of prohibition.

9. Whenever the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the ground on which a notification has been published by him under section seven, prohibiting emigration to any place, or under section eight, confirming such a prohibition, has ceased to exist, he may, by a notification published in the *Gazette of India*, declare that emigration to such place shall again be lawful from a day to be specified in such notification.

Act VII of 1871, s. 58.

Notifications under sections 7, 8 and 9 not to affect prior acts, &c.

10. The publication of a notification under section seven, section eight or section nine shall not affect any act done, offence committed or proceedings commenced before such publication.

CHAPTER III.

EMIGRATION AGENTS.

Act VII of 1871, s. 4.

Appointment of Emigration Agents.

11. The Government of every place to which emigration is lawful may, from time to time, appoint a person to be Emigration Agent in any port from which emigration is lawful, and may suspend or remove any person so appointed.

No such appointment shall take effect until it has received the approval of the Local Government, to be declared by a notification in the official Gazette;

New.

and the Local Government may, at any time, if it thinks fit, by a like notification revoke its approval of the appointment of any person under this section; and from the date of such notification such person shall cease to be an Emigration Agent.

Act VII of 1871, s. 5.

Remuneration of Agents.

12. The remuneration to be given to Emigration Agents shall not depend upon, or be regulated by, the number of emigrants sent by such Agents, but shall be in the nature of a fixed annual salary.

CHAPTER IV.

PROTECTORS OF EMIGRANTS AND MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

Act VII of 1871, s. 6, and Act V of 1877, s. 5.

Appointment of Protectors of Emigrants.

13. The Local Government shall from time to time appoint Protectors of Emigrants for such local

areas whether within the territories administered by such Government, or by any other Local Government, as it thinks fit:

Now. Provided that the Local Government shall not, except with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, appoint a Protector of Emigrants for any local area within the territories administered by any other Local Government.

Every Protector of Emigrants may be suspended or removed by the Local Government which appointed him.

Act VII of 1871, s. 8, and Act III of 1876, s. 6.

General duties of Protector.

14. Every Protector of Emigrants, in addition to the special duties hereinafter assigned to him, shall—

(a) protect and aid with his advice all emigrants;

(b) cause, so far as he can, all provisions of this Act to be complied with;

(c) inspect, on arrival, all vessels bringing return-emigrants to the port at which he is Protector;

(d) enquire into the treatment received by such return-emigrants both during the period of their service in the place to which they emigrated, and also during the return voyage, and report thereon to the Local Government;

(e) aid and advise such return-emigrants so far as he reasonably can.

Act VII of 1871, s. 9, and Act III of 1876, s. 4, para. 2.

Appointment of Medical Inspector.

15. The Local Government shall from time to time appoint a Medical Inspector of Emigrants at each port from which emigration is lawful, and may suspend or remove him.

Act VII of 1871, s. 15, revised.

Protector and Medical Inspector to have facilities for inspection.

16. Every Emigration Agent, and all persons in charge of, or employed in, any depôt established under this Act, or any vessel the Master of which is licensed to carry emigrants as hereinafter provided, shall give the Protector of Emigrants and the Medical Inspector of Emigrants every facility for making such inspections, examinations and surveys as are required by this Act, or as such officers may deem necessary or proper, and shall afford them all such information as they may reasonably require.

CHAPTER V.

EMIGRATION DEPÔTS.

Act VII of 1871, s. 10.

Depôts to be established at ports of embarkation.

17. Every Emigration Agent shall establish at the port for which he is appointed a suitable depôt for the reception and lodging of emigrants previous to embarkation for the place for which he is Emigration Agent, and shall provide all necessary food and clothing for all emigrants during their stay at such depôt.

Act VII of 1871, s. 11.

Licensing of depôts.

18. No such depôt shall be used for the reception and lodging of emigrants until it has been inspected and approved of by the Protector of Emigrants and the Medical Inspector of Emigrants, and a license for the use thereof has been granted by such Protector.

No depôt shall be licensed unless sufficient provision has, in the opinion of such Protector and Medical Inspector, been made therein for treating the sick.

For every such license there shall be paid to the Protector by the Emigration Agent a fee of fifteen rupees.

No such license shall be granted for a longer period than one year from the date thereof;

and any such license may at any time be cancelled by the Protector of Emigrants, if he considers that the depôt for which it was granted is unhealthy, or has in any respect become unsuitable for the purpose for which it was established, or if the Emigration Agent fails to comply with any of the requirements of this Act or of the rules made hereunder.

Act VII of 1871, s. 12.

Inspection by Protector and Medical Inspector.

19. The Protector of Emigrants and the Medical Inspector shall, from time to time, and at least once in every week during which any emigrants may be kept in any depôt at the port for which they are Protector and Medical Inspector respectively, inspect the emigrants in such depôt, and examine the state of the depôt and the manner in which the emigrants therein are lodged, fed, clothed and otherwise provided for and attended to.

Act VII of 1871, s. 13.

Report by Medical Inspector.

20. The Medical Inspector shall report to the Protector of Emigrants any circumstance that may come to his knowledge showing that any depôt is not suitable for its purpose, or that the emigrants lodged therein are treated with any oppression or neglect.

See Act III of 1876, s. 25.

Treatment of emigrant suffering from disease.

21. The Medical Inspector may, if he thinks fit, direct any emigrant suffering from any disease likely to be dangerous to his neighbours to be isolated or excluded from the depôt.

Any person so suffering may, if the Medical Inspector thinks fit, be removed to a proper hospital for treatment at the expense of the Emigration Agent; and the expenses of his removal and treatment in such hospital shall be recoverable from the Emigration Agent by the Protector of Emigrants together with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of payment.

CHAPTER VI.

RECRUITERS AND SUB-AGENTS OF EMIGRATION.

Act VII of 1871, s. 16, revised.

Protector of Emigrants to license recruiters.

22. The Protector of Emigrants at each of the ports from which emigration is lawful shall, on the application of the Emigration Agent for any place to which emigration is lawful, grant licenses to so many fit persons as to such Protector seems necessary, to be recruiters of emigrants for such place as he thinks fit, within the whole or any specified part of the local area for which such Protector has been appointed;

and, except as hereinafter provided, no person not possessing such a license shall enter into or attempt to enter into any agreement with any person purporting to bind him to emigrate, or shall induce or assist, or attempt to induce or assist, any person to leave any place for the purpose of emigrating, or shall act or be employed in any other respect as a recruiter of emigrants.

See Act III of 1876, s. 10.

Form of license.

23. Every license granted to a recruiter under section twenty-two shall specify the particular place for which, and the local area within which, the holder is licensed to recruit, and may be in the form set forth in the second schedule hereto annexed.

Act VII of 1871, s. 19.

Fee for license.

For every such license there shall be paid to the Protector of Emigrants a fee of fifteen rupees.

Act VII of 1871, s. 18, revised.

Period for which license to remain in force.

24. No such license shall be in force for a longer period than one year from the date thereof; and, in case of misconduct on the part of the licensee, the Protector of Emigrants granting any such license may, before the expiration of the period for which it was granted, cancel the same.

New.

Recruiter to be furnished with statement of terms of contract he is authorized to offer.

25. Every recruiter shall be furnished by the Emigration Agent on whose application he was licensed, with a written or printed statement, under the hand of such Agent, of the terms of contract which he is authorized to offer on behalf of such Agent to intending emigrants.

Such statement shall be both in English and in the vernacular language or languages of the local area to which the recruiter's license extends.

The recruiter shall be bound to produce such statement for the information of any person whom he may invite to emigrate, or when called upon by any Magistrate before whom any such person may be brought for registration as hereinafter provided.

Act VII of 1871, s. 21, revised.

Countersignature of recruiter's license.

26. No recruiter shall, in any local area beyond the limits of a port from which emigration is lawful, enter, or attempt to enter, into any agreement with any person purporting to bind him to emigrate, or shall induce or assist, or attempt to induce or assist, any person to leave any place for the purpose of emigrating, or shall act or be employed in any other respect as a recruiter of emigrants, unless his license bears the countersignature of a Magistrate having jurisdiction throughout such local area.

Act III of 1876, s. 12, and Act V of 1877, s. 13.

No such Magistrate shall countersign a recruiter's license unless and until he has satisfied himself, by such enquiry as he thinks fit, that the licensee is not by character or from any other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act, and that sufficient and proper accommodation has been provided in a suitable place and is available for such intending emigrants as may be collected by such recruiter pending their removal to the depôt at the port of embarkation.

New.

Magistrate to supervise accommodation.

27. Every Magistrate shall have, for the supervision, management and regulation of the premises where such accommodation is provided, the same powers as are by this Act conferred on a Protector of Emigrants in respect of depôts at the port of embarkation.

The premises where such accommodation is provided shall have a board fixed in some conspicuous position, specifying the purpose for which the premises are used.

Any Magistrate may authorize any Magistrate subordinate to him or any officer of Police above the rank of Sub-Inspector to visit and inspect such places at any time; and all recruiters or other persons in charge of such places shall afford such subordinate Magistrates and officers of Police every facility for making such visits and inspections.

Act III of 1876, s. 12, and Act V of 1877, s. 13.

Magistrate may cancel countersignature in certain cases.

28. If any Magistrate who has countersigned a recruiter's license afterwards finds reason to think that the licensee is, by character or from any other cause, unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act, or that the accommodation provided for the emigrants as aforesaid has become unsuitable or has ceased to be available, he may require the licensee to produce his license, and may cancel the countersignature thereon:

or the Magistrate may impound the license and send it for cancellation to the Protector of Emigrants who granted the same.

Adapted Act III of 1876, s. 12, and Act V of 1877, s. 13.

Notice to Protector of Emigrants of refusal to countersign or cancelling of countersignature.

29. Every Magistrate refusing to countersign a recruiter's license or cancelling the countersignature thereon shall at once report such refusal or cancellation, and the grounds of it, to the Protector of Emigrants who granted such license.

New.

Emigration Agent may nominate person to be Sub-Agent.

30. Whenever any Emigration Agent desires that any authority for the collection of emigrants, the payment or supervision of recruiters, or the conduct of any other proceeding connected with recruiting or the despatch of emigrants to the port of embarkation at which he is Agent, should be conferred on any person within any local area beyond the limits of such port, he may nominate the person on whom he desires that such authority should be conferred, and specify the authority which he proposes should be conferred on such nominee and the local area within which it is to be exercised.

New.

Power to license person so nominated.

31. The Protector of Emigrants shall, on receiving notice from the Emigration Agent of any such nomination, report the same, with his opinion as to the character and fitness of the nominee, to the Local Government of the place where the authority proposed to be conferred upon such nominee is to be exercised; and such Local Government shall, if satisfied as to the character and fitness of the nominee, grant him a license to exercise such authority within the local area so specified.

Every person so licensed is hereinafter called a Sub-Agent.

For every such license a fee of thirty rupees shall be paid to the Protector of Emigrants.

No such license shall be in force for a longer period than one year from the date thereof; and, in case of misconduct on the part of a Sub-Agent, the Local Government granting his license may cancel the same before the expiration of the period for which it was granted.

New

Remuneration of Sub-Agent.

32. The remuneration to be given to Sub-Agents shall not depend upon, or be regulated by, the number of emigrants collected or despatched by them, but shall be in the nature of a fixed annual salary.

CHAPTER VII.

AGREEMENTS WITH EMIGRANTS.

Execution of contracts.

33. Every agreement to emigrate entered into by an emigrant shall—

(a) be in writing;

(*b*) be executed in triplicate on substantial paper; and

(*c*) if made within the limits of any port from which emigration is lawful, be made with the Emigration Agent at such port and executed in the presence of the Protector;

if made elsewhere, be made with a recruiter and executed in the presence of a Magistrate.

Act VII of 1871, s. 22.

No such agreement shall be of any effect until it has been attested in manner hereinafter provided.

Persons of sixteen years of age may contract to emigrate.

34. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, it shall be lawful for any person of the age of sixteen years or upwards to enter in manner herein provided into an agreement to emigrate to any place to which emigration is lawful.

Power to contract in behalf of child or ward.

35. Any person entering into an agreement to emigrate and being the parent or guardian of a child under the age of sixteen years and above the age of six years may, in the name of and in behalf of such child, enter into an agreement in manner herein provided binding such child to emigrate with him.

Such agreement shall bind, and be enforceable on behalf of, such child in the same way as it would have been if, being of full age, he had executed it himself, but may be rescinded by such child at any time within the thirty days next following the completion of his age of eighteen years.

Essentials of contract.

36. No agreement to emigrate shall be enforceable against the emigrant entering into it unless it—

See Act III of 1876, s. 13, and Act V of 1877, s. 14.

(*a*) is executed by the recruiter or Emigration Agent on behalf of some specified employer in the place to which the emigrant agrees to emigrate or on behalf of some employer to be specified by the Government of such place on the emigrant's arrival there;

(*b*) states the name, name of the father, caste, occupation and age of such emigrant, and the name of the village or place of which such emigrant is a resident;

(*c*) states the port of embarkation, the period of service, the nature of the labour to be performed by such emigrant, the number of days on which he shall be required to labour in each week, and the hours in each day during which he shall be bound to labour without extra remuneration;

(*d*) specifies the monthly or daily wages in money to be paid to such emigrant for such labour as aforesaid;

(*e*) states the dependents, if any, accompanying such emigrant;

(*f*) where the Government of the place to which the emigrant agrees to emigrate is bound to provide him and his dependents (if any) with a free return-passage, provides for such passage and expresses the conditions (if any) on which, and the term of service or residence, or both, after which, he will be entitled to such passage, and the terms on which he may relinquish his right to the same.

The number of days on which an emigrant shall be bound to labour in each week shall not exceed six, and the hours during which he shall be bound, without extra remuneration, to labour in each day shall not exceed nine and a half.

CHAPTER VIII.

ATTESTATION OF AGREEMENTS AND REGISTRATION OF EMIGRANTS.

Persons contracting to emigrate to appear before Magistrate.

37. Every recruiter or Emigration Agent who desires to engage any person to emigrate shall appear before a Magistrate or the Protector of Emigrants (as the case may be) with such person and with any persons about to emigrate as dependents of such person and shall produce the agreement prescribed by sections thirty-three and thirty-six. Act VII of 1871, s. 27 (first clause).

Attestation, examination and registration.

38. The Magistrate or Protector shall thereupon examine such person apart from the recruiter or Emigration Agent with reference to his agreement; Act VII of 1871, s. 27 (second clause), revised.

and if it appears that he is competent to enter into such agreement and understands the nature of the same, that he has not been induced to accede to the same by any coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake, that the terms thereof are in conformity with law and, when the agreement is with a recruiter, are such as, according to the statement furnished to the recruiter under section twenty-five, he was authorized to offer, shall call upon the recruiter or Emigration Agent and the emigrant to execute such agreement in his presence, and, if they execute it, shall attest such execution with his signature,

and shall register in a book to be kept for the purpose, in such form as the Local Government prescribes, the name of the recruiter or Agent, the names of the emigrant and his father, the caste, occupation, age and residence of the emigrant, the names of the persons (if any) about to emigrate as dependents of the emigrant, the depôt to which he is to proceed, and such other particulars as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe.

The agreement shall thereupon be deemed to be a contract.

One copy of every agreement, the execution of which is attested under this section, shall be delivered to the Emigration Agent or to the recruiter for transmission to the Emigration Agent, another shall be delivered to the emigrant, and the third shall be retained by the Protector or sent by the Magistrate to him. Act VII 1877, ss. 30.

The Magistrate or Protector shall also, at the time he attests the execution of any agreement under this section, call upon the intending emigrant to state who, to the best of his knowledge, are the persons who, were he to die at once, would be entitled to succeed to his property, and shall record in the register any statement made by such emigrant on this point.

Grounds for refusing to attest agreement.

39. Notwithstanding anything contained in section thirty-eight, the Magistrate or Protector shall refuse to attest the execution of any agreement if he finds— See Act VII of 1871, s. 27 (third clause).

(*a*) that the emigrant entering into such agreement is a resident of a place beyond the limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate or of the local area to which the Protector has been appointed, and that no satisfactory explanation is offered of the reason why such agreement was not presented for attestation at such place; New.

(*b*) that any emigrant comprised in such agreement, being such a person as, under New.

the Code of Criminal Procedure, might be ordered to maintain his wife or child, proposes to leave his wife or child behind him in India and has not made such provision as such Magistrate or Protector thinks suitable for the maintenance of such wife or child;

New. (c) that any emigrant comprised in such agreement is a married woman, and that her husband does not consent to her emigrating.

Act V of 1877, s. 19.

Examination of dependent.

40. When any person appears before a Magistrate or Protector under section thirty-seven as a dependent of an emigrant, the Magistrate or Protector shall, if such person is able to give intelligent answers to questions, examine him apart from the recruiter or Emigration Agent as to his dependence upon the emigrant whom he is about to accompany, and as to his willingness to accompany such emigrant.

Where the Magistrate or Protector sees reason to doubt the existence of such dependence or willingness, he may, if he thinks fit, refuse to attest the agreement unless the name of such dependent is omitted therefrom.

See Act V of 1877, s. 18, last clause.

Reasons for refusing to attest agreement to be recorded.

41. Whenever the Magistrate or Protector refuses to attest under section thirty-eight the execution of any agreement he shall record his reasons for such refusal; and in order to satisfy himself whether he should or should not so refuse, he may, from time to time, adjourn the examination under section thirty-eight or section forty.

See Act V of 1877, s. 17.

Power to direct medical examination of emigrant before leaving district.

42. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that, in the case of any specified local area beyond the limits of the port of embarkation, no emigrant shall be brought before the Magistrate for the purpose of being registered under section thirty-eight until he has been examined by a competent medical officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, and such officer has certified that such emigrant is in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to proceed to the port of embarkation.

Where any such direction is made, no Magistrate shall attest the execution of any agreement under this Act until, in respect of every emigrant comprised therein, such certificate from such medical officer as aforesaid has been produced and shewn to him.

For the examination of every such emigrant the medical officer making it shall be entitled to receive from the recruiter such fee as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe.

New.

Protector when to attest agreement.

43. The Protector shall not attest the execution of any agreement under section thirty-eight until the Medical Inspector has certified that every emigrant comprised in such agreement is in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to the place to which he is to emigrate.

New.

Recruiter when to remove intending emigrant to depôt.

44. No recruiter shall remove or attempt to remove any emigrant to a depôt, or induce or attempt to induce him to go to a depôt or leave the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom such recruiter's license has been countersigned, or aid him in going to any depôt, or leaving any such local limits, until such emigrant has been registered under section thirty-eight.

Fee for attestation of agreement.

45. For the attestation of every agreement under section thirty-eight the recruiter or Emigration Agent shall pay the fee specified below, that is to say:— See Act V of 1877, s. 31.

	Rs.	A.
For every emigrant of the age of sixteen years and upwards contracting to labour	1	8
For every emigrant between the ages of six and sixteen years contracting to labour ...	1	0

See Act VII of 1871, s. 31 (first clause), revised.

N.B.—The second clause of section 31, Act VII of 1871, providing for refund of registration-fee on desertion, has been omitted.

CHAPTER IX.

CONVEYANCE OF EMIGRANTS TO DEPÔTS.

Conveyance of emigrant to depôt.

46. Every emigrant shall, after he has been registered as hereinbefore provided, be conveyed with all convenient despatch to the depôt established at the port of embarkation by the Emigration Agent of the Government of the place to which such emigrant has contracted to emigrate. Act VII of 1871, s. 32.

Certain emigrants to be accompanied by recruiter or other person approved of by Magistrate.

When any such emigrants have been registered at a place beyond the limits of such port, they shall, while proceeding to the depôt, be accompanied throughout the journey either by the recruiter himself or by a competent person appointed by him with the approval of the Magistrate by whom they have been registered.

The Magistrate shall give to the person so appointed a certificate under his signature stating that he has been appointed for the journey to the depôt; and the recruiter or the person so appointed shall throughout the journey provide the emigrants with proper and sufficient food and lodging.

Power to order payment of expenses of emigrant when he is not conveyed to depôt.

47. When, in the case of any emigrant, the provisions of section forty-six are not complied with, the Magistrate by whom such emigrant has been registered may order the Emigration Agent or the recruiter by whom the emigrant was recruited at once to pay such emigrant such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place where he resided, and may take any steps he may think necessary for sending the emigrant back to such place.

Expenses of dependents and certain other persons.

48. If the Magistrate has passed an order under section forty-seven with regard to any emigrant, any emigrant registered as a dependent of such emigrant, or any emigrant, not a dependent, who may be the father, mother, wife, husband, son, daughter, brother, sister, guardian or ward of such emigrant, may claim to be sent back at the expense of the Emigration Agent or recruiter with such emigrant to the place where he resided; and the Magistrate may include such expense in an order made under section forty-seven with regard to such emigrant.

Failure of Emigration Agent, &c., to pay such expenses.

49. On failure of such Emigration Agent or recruiter for twenty-four hours to comply with an order of the Magistrate for the payment of any sum ordered to be paid under section forty-seven or forty-eight, the

Magistrate may pay the same to or on behalf of the emigrant.

Every sum so paid shall be recoverable from such Emigration Agent or recruiter with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of payment.

No further proof shall be required by any Court in any such case than that the Magistrate gave such Emigration Agent or recruiter an order to pay such sum, and that the Emigration Agent or recruiter for twenty-four hours failed to comply with such order.

CHAPTER X.

PROCEDURE ON ARRIVAL AT THE DEPÔT OF EMIGRANTS FROM UP-COUNTRY.

Act VII of 1871, s. 33.

Arrival at depôt to be reported.

50. The arrival at a depôt of each emigrant registered at any place beyond the limits of the port shall immediately be reported by the person in charge of such depôt to the Emigration Agent, and by such Agent to the Protector of Emigrants.

Act VII of 1871, s. 34.

Copy of contract to be shown to Medical Inspector.

51. The copy of the contract received by the recruiter from the Magistrate shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the arrival of the emigrant at the depôt, be shown to the Medical Inspector of Emigrants; and each emigrant comprised in such contract shall be examined by the Medical Inspector to ascertain whether he is fit, having regard to his age and state of health, to undertake the journey to the place to which he has contracted to emigrate.

Emigrant to be examined by him.

The Medical Inspector, if satisfied of his fitness, shall give a certificate to that effect to the Emigration Agent; and if not so satisfied he shall give a certificate to that effect to the Protector of Emigrants.

Act VII of 1871, s. 37, revised with Act V of 1877, s. 25.

Duty of Protector on arrival of emigrants.

52. The Protector of Emigrants, on receiving the report of arrival mentioned in section fifty, shall, as soon as may be, examine in the presence of the Emigration Agent each emigrant as to the mode in which he has been treated on his journey to the depôt, and as to any other matters which the Protector of Emigrants may think it necessary to enquire into, and shall, at the same time, peruse the contract.

If, owing to the contract not being in accordance with law, or for any other reason, further enquiry appears to him necessary, he shall at once make such enquiry.

New.

If for any reason the Protector is unable to visit the depôt for the purposes of this section within seventy-two hours of the emigrant's arrival there, he shall at once report the circumstances for the information of the Local Government.

Act VII of 1871, s. 38, revised with s. 26, Act V of 1877.

Countersignature of copy of contract.

53. If the Medical Inspector gives a certificate of fitness under section fifty-one and in the opinion of the Protector of Emigrants there is no valid reason why the contract to emigrate should not be performed, the Protector shall countersign the copy of the contract in the possession of the emigrant.

Section 35, Act VII of 1871, and section 27 of Act V of 1877.

Power to order payment of expenses of return of emigrant.

54. If the Medical Inspector of Emigrants, on making the examination required by section fifty-one, or at any subsequent time during the stay at the depôt of any emigrant registered at any place beyond the limits of the port, finds that such emigrant is or has become unfit to undertake the intended voyage, and if the Protector of Emigrants considers that such emigrant has not dishonestly represented himself as fit to undertake such voyage;

or if the Protector, on making the examination and perusing the contract as directed by section fifty-two, finds that any such irregularity has occurred in the recruitment or treatment by the recruiter of any such emigrant as makes it just to rescind the contract to emigrate;

or if the Emigration Agent refuses to fulfil the contract entered into with such emigrant,

the Protector may order the Emigration Agent at once to pay such emigrant such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he resides and such further sum as such Protector may deem reasonable as compensation, and may take any other steps he thinks necessary for the conveyance of the emigrant to such place.

And any emigrant who from his state of health is, in the opinion of the Medical Inspector of Emigrants, unfit to undertake such return-journey shall be entitled to be fed, lodged, clothed and attended to at the depôt at the port of embarkation at the expense of the Emigration Agent, until he is reported by the Medical Inspector fit to undertake such return-journey.

Section 28 of Act V of 1877.

Like expenses of dependents and relatives.

55. When any order is made under section fifty-four with reference to any emigrant, any emigrant registered as his dependent,

or any emigrant not a dependent who may be the father, mother, wife, husband, son, daughter, brother, sister, guardian or ward of such emigrant, may claim—

(1) to be conveyed at the expense of the Emigration Agent with such emigrant to the place at which he resided; and

(2) if such emigrant is unable to travel, to be lodged, fed and clothed in the depôt at the expense of the Emigration Agent until such emigrant is able to travel;

and the Protector may include such expenses in an order made under section fifty-four with respect to such emigrant.

Act V of 1877, s. 30.

Compensation to emigrant for ill-treatment on journey.

56. If, upon the arrival at the depôt of any emigrant registered beyond the limits of the port it appears that during the journey to the depôt he has suffered any ill-treatment, or that the recruiter has failed to provide him with proper and sufficient food and lodging, the Protector of Emigrants may order the Emigration Agent to pay him a reasonable sum by way of compensation.

S. 31 of Act V of 1877. Cf. Act VII of 1871, s. 36.

Failure of Emigration Agent to pay such expenses.

57. On failure of such Emigration Agent for twenty-four hours to comply with an order of the Protector for the payment of any sum ordered to be paid under section fifty-four, fifty-five or fifty-six, the Protector may pay the same to, or on behalf of, the emigrant.

The provisions of section forty-nine relating to the recovery of sums paid by the Magistrate under sections forty-seven and forty-eight shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to the recovery of sums paid by the Protector under this section.

CHAPTER XI.

EMIGRANT VESSELS.

Act VII of 1871, s. 40.

Emigrants not to be received on board unlicensed vessel.

58. It shall not be lawful to receive any emigrant on board any vessel unless a license to carry emigrants in such vessel has been obtained from the Local Government. The granting or withholding any such license shall be in the discretion of the Local Government.

Application for license.

The Master or owner of any vessel who desires to obtain a license to carry emigrants in such vessel shall apply in writing through the Protector of Emigrants to the Local Government for such license.

Contents of application.

Every such application shall state the number of adult emigrants which, according to the rules regarding space hereinafter contained, the applicant deems the vessel capable of carrying, and the tonnage and such other particulars respecting the vessel as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe.

Act VII of 1871, s. 40 (4).

Survey of vessel.

59. The Protector of Emigrants shall cause the vessel to be surveyed by a competent person at the cost of the Master or owner, with a view to ascertain her seaworthiness and the extent and nature of her accommodation for emigrants, and to ascertain that she is properly ventilated, and is supplied with all the tackle, apparel and furniture requisite for her intended voyage.

Report after survey and license to Master.

The Protector of Emigrants shall make a full report on the survey to the Local Government; and if such Government is of opinion that the vessel is in all respects suitable for the carrying of emigrants under this Act, it shall give to the Master of the vessel a license to carry emigrants therein specifying the number of emigrants which may be received on board.

Act VII of 1871, s. 41.

Accommodation required on board.

60. No license under section fifty-nine shall be granted unless—

(*a*) there is provided for the emigrants, either between-decks or in cabins on the upper deck, firmly secured and entirely covered in, a space devoted to their exclusive use having in every part a height of not less than six feet;

(*b*) a separate place is fitted up for a hospital;

(*c*) such arrangements are made for the separation of women (married or single) and children from the other emigrants as may be prescribed by the rules made under this Act.

Act VII of 1871, s. 41.

Rules as to space.

61. Every vessel shall contain within the space referred to in clause (*a*), section sixty, at least twelve superficial feet and seventy-two cubic feet of space for each passenger:

Provided that two emigrants under the age of ten years shall for the purposes of this section count as one only.

Act VII of 1871, s. 42 (1), (3) and (4).

Provisions, fuel and water.

62. There shall be actually laden and on board of every vessel carrying emigrants, at the time of departure of such vessel from the port at which they embark,—

(*a*) provisions and clothing for the emigrants (over and above the supply for the Master, officers and crew, and of the cabin and other passengers, if any), in such quantity and of such description and quality as may be prescribed by the rules made under this Act;

(*b*) fuel for cooking such provisions;

(*c*) a supply of water in tanks (which are to be approved by the Protector of Emigrants) to the amount of seven gallons for each emigrant for every week of the probable length of the voyage:

Provided that—

Supply of water for vessel calling at intermediate port.

1*st*—when any vessel is to call for the purpose of filling up her tanks at any place in the course of her voyage, a supply of water at the rate hereinbefore mentioned, for every week of the probable length of the voyage to such place, shall be deemed to be a compliance with this clause; and

Supply in vessel fitted with distilling apparatus.

2*nd*—when any vessel is fitted with Normandy's apparatus, or other apparatus approved by the Protector of Emigrants, for distilling sea-water, and with proper and sufficient means for working the same, a reduction shall be allowed of one-third in the quantity of water required under this section.

Act VII of 1871, s. 42 (2).

Surgeons, nurses, medicines and stores.

63. Every such vessel shall, at the time of departure aforesaid, have actually on board, and shall carry with her, a properly qualified European or Native Surgeon, and also such compounders, interpreters, and female nurses, and such medicines, and other stores, in such quantity and of such quality as may be prescribed by rules to be from time to time made under this Act.

Act VII of 1871, s. 43.

Extra clothing.

64. Every emigrant leaving India for any place westward of the Cape of Good Hope between the first day of March and the fifteenth day of September shall be supplied with at least one double blanket, which shall, at the time of departure aforesaid, be placed on board the vessel with his other clothing or luggage.

Every emigrant shall be allowed to make use of such double blanket so long as the vessel is outside of the tropics.

Act VII of 1871, s. [illegible]

Protector and Inspector of Emigrants to insure compliance with above provisions.

65. The Protector of Emigrants and the Medical Inspector of Emigrants shall see personally that all the provisions of sections sixty-two, sixty-three and sixty-four are complied with.

Act VII of 1871, s. 40 (6).

Bond to be executed by Master.

66. Every Master licensed under section fifty-nine shall, upon the requisition of the Protector of Emigrants, and before any emigrant embarks on board of his vessel, execute to such Protector, in duplicate, a bond, in such form as the Local Government prescribes, binding himself and the owner of the vessel in a penal sum of ten thousand rupees to perform the duties imposed by this Act or any rule made hereunder on a Master and owner respectively.

The Protector of Emigrants shall forward one copy of such bond to the Government of the place to which the emigrants are to be conveyed (or in the case of a foreign colony to the British Consular Agent at such colony) and the other copy to the Local Government.

CHAPTER XII.

EMBARKATION AND DEPARTURE.

New.

No emigrant to be embarked until he has been seven days at depôt.

67. No emigrant shall embark, except with the special permission of the Protector of Emigrants, until seven days have elapsed from the date of his arrival at the depôt.

Act VII of 1871, s. 46, modified.

Time at which emigrants may leave India.

68. No person shall emigrate to any place west of the Cape of Good Hope, in sailing-vessels between the first day of March and the thirty-first day of July, or in steam-vessels between the fifteenth day of March and the thirty-first day of July.

No person shall emigrate to any place during any season which the Governor General in Council may from time to time by notification in the *Gazette of India* declare to be a season during which emigration to such place is prohibited.

Explanation.—The expression "steam-vessels" in this section means vessels continuously under steam, and not vessels in which steam is only occasionally used as an auxiliary to sails.

Act VII of 1871, s. 47 (clauses 3 & 4).

Protector to see that emigrant has copy of entry in register.

69. The Protector of Emigrants shall, before the embarkation of any emigrant, ascertain whether he has or has not in his possession the copy of the contract furnished to him under section thirty-eight.

When the Protector of Emigrants is satisfied that any emigrant has not such copy in his possession, the Protector shall furnish him with another copy of such contract, and shall thereupon allow such emigrant to embark.

Act VII of 1871, s. 48.

Provisions of Act to be explained.

70. The Protector of Emigrants shall explain to all emigrants prior to their embarkation the substance of the provisions of this Act, so far as they immediately affect such emigrants.

Act VII of 1871, s. 45 (clause 1), revised.

Procedure if emigrant refuses to embark.

71. If any emigrant without sufficient cause refuses or neglects to embark when called upon by the Emigration Agent to do so, it shall not be lawful to compel such emigrant to embark; but nothing in this section shall affect the civil or criminal liabilities which such emigrant incurs by reason or in respect of such refusal or neglect.

Act VII of 1871, s. 49. Original specifies five copies; four are all that are needed.

Emigration Agent to deliver four lists of emigrants to Master.

72. When any emigrants are about to embark on board any vessel, the Emigration Agent shall furnish the Master of the vessel with four copies of a list, specifying, as accurately as may be, the names, ages and occupations of such emigrants and the names of their respective fathers.

Emigrant to be provided with pass.

The Master shall not receive any emigrant on board unless he is provided with a pass signed by the Emigration Agent, and countersigned by the Protector, stating the name and the age of the emigrant, the name of his father, and the place to which he has contracted to emigrate, and certifying that he is in a fit state of health to undertake the voyage to such place.

Emigrant to give his pass to Master.

Every emigrant shall on embarkation deliver such pass to the Master.

Master to compare pass with list.

The Master shall compare the emigrants who embark and the passes delivered by them with the list furnished by the Emigration Agent: and if the list appears to be correct and to correspond with the passes delivered and with the emigrants embarked, the Master shall sign the four copies of the list.

Protector to be personally present.

The Protector of Emigrants shall be personally present at the embarkation of all emigrants, and shall see that the Master duly compares the list with the passes and emigrants. He shall himself also compare the list with the passes and emigrants, and shall not permit any emigrant to remain on board who has not delivered up his pass to the Master, or is not mentioned in the list.

Emigrant without pass not to remain on board.

Act VII of 1871, s. 49 (7).

Pass to be returned to emigrant on arrival at his place of destination.

73. Every pass delivered up under section seventy-two to the Master shall be returned by him to the emigrant by whom the same was delivered up, before such emigrant disembarks at the place to which he has contracted to emigrate.

Act VII of 1871, s. 49 (5).

Two copies of list to be given by Master to Protector, signed by him and one returned to Master.

74. When the copies of the list have been signed, the Master shall give two of such copies to the Protector of Emigrants, who shall sign such copies if he believes them to be correct, and shall return one copy to the Master: the other copy shall be filed in the office of the Protector of Emigrants.

Act VII 1871, s.

Two copies of list to be given by Master to Emigration Agent—

75. The Master shall give to the Emigration Agent the two remaining copies of the list.

and signed by him, and one returned to Master; and by him to be delivered at place of destination.

The Emigration Agent shall thereupon sign such copies, and shall return to the Master one of the said copies, which shall, on the arrival of the vessel at the place to which the emigrants have contracted to emigrate, and previous to their disembarkation, be delivered up by the Master to such officer as may be appointed in this behalf by the Government of such place.

Act VII of 1871, s. 51.

Protector to send list of emigrants to Government of place to which they emigrate.

76. The Protector of Emigrants shall, by every vessel which carries emigrants, send to the Protector of Emigrants or other officer appointed in this behalf by the Government of the place to which the emigrants have contracted to emigrate, a correct and detailed list of all the emigrants embarked in such vessel, compiled from their passes and from the list signed by the Master as aforesaid.

Act VII of 1871, s. 49 (4).

Examination by Medical Inspector.

77. The Medical Inspector shall be personally present at the embarkation of all emigrants, and shall examine each emigrant to ascertain if he is in a fit state of health to undertake the voyage to the place to which he has contracted to emigrate;

and if he finds that he is not fit to undertake such voyage, he shall inform the Protector accordingly.

The Protector may thereupon refuse to permit such emigrant to embark; and any emigrant, registered as a dependent of an emigrant whom the Protector has refused to permit to embark, or any emigrant, not a dependent, who may be the father, mother, wife, husband, son, daughter, brother, sister, guardian or ward of such emigrant, may, notwithstanding anything herein contained, refuse to embark.

The provisions of sections fifty-four, fifty-five and fifty-seven shall, so far as may be, apply to emigrants who under this section are not permitted to embark, and to any emigrants who may under this section refuse to embark, and to the recovery of expenses incurred under this Act in respect of them.

New.

Emigration Agent to furnish Master with all contracts.

78. The Emigration Agent shall, after all the emigrants have embarked, furnish the Master with all the contracts made by the Emigration Agent or under his authority with such emigrants, and delivered or transmitted to him under section thirty-eight; and the Master shall, on arrival at the place to which the emigrants are to be conveyed, deliver up such contracts to such officer as may be appointed in this behalf by the Government of such place.

Act VII of 1871, s. 44.

Certificate from Protector of Emigrants and Emigration Agent.

79. Before any vessel licensed to carry emigrants clears out of any port from which emigration is lawful, the Master of such vessel shall obtain from the Protector of Emigrants at such port, and from the Emigration Agent for the place to which the emigrants are to be conveyed, certificates, under the hands of such Protector and Emigration Agent respectively, to the following effect, namely:—

that such Protector and Agent have, in respect of all the emigrants proceeding in such vessel, done all that is hereinbefore required to be done on the part of such Protector and Agent, respectively, and that all the directions for the security, well-being and protection of emigrants which are contained in this Act, or in such rules as the Governor General in Council may make under section eighty-five, have, in the case of such vessel, been complied with.

Act VII of 1871, s. 52.

Vessel sailing from Calcutta to depart within 24 hours of embarkation.

80. The Master of every vessel carrying emigrants from the port of Calcutta shall proceed on his voyage and depart with his vessel from Garden Reach within twenty-four hours after the embarkation of such of the emigrants as have first embarked.

Act VII of 1871, s. 53.

Vessels sailing from Calcutta to be towed to sea.

81. Every sailing-vessel leaving the port of Calcutta with emigrants shall proceed from Garden Reach to sea under tow of a competent steamer.

New.

Power to send to hospital individual emigrants suffering from certain diseases on board vessels leaving Calcutta.

82. When a vessel leaves the port of Calcutta with emigrants, and during her passage down the river, and while between Garden Reach and Diamond Harbour, measles, scarlet-fever or small-pox shall appear on board, the Master shall, if so required by the Surgeon in charge of the emigrants, send to the hospital at Diamond Harbour all emigrants actually suffering from such disease, together with any emigrants registered as their dependents and any emigrant not being a dependent who may be the father, mother, wife, husband, son, daughter, brother, sister, guardian or ward of any such emigrant and who may wish to accompany him or her, and shall at once inform the Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta of the number and names of the emigrants so sent to hospital.

The provisions of sections fifty-four, fifty-five and fifty-seven shall, so far as may be, apply to emigrants landed under this section, and to the recovery of expenses incurred in respect of them.

New.

Power to land all emigrants when cholera appears.

83. In the event of cholera in an epidemic form appearing among the emigrants on board any vessel sailing from the port of Calcutta and not having passed Diamond Harbour the Surgeon in charge of the emigrants may require the Master to land at Diamond Harbour all such emigrants.

The Master shall at once comply with such request, and shall immediately give notice of his having done so to the Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta, who shall take such action thereupon as may be prescribed by rules to be made under this Act.

Act VII of 1871, s. 54.

Copies of Act and rules to be kept on board.

84. Two copies of this Act and of all rules made hereunder and two copies of a translation of this Act and of such rules, in such language or languages as the Local Government may direct, shall be delivered by the Emigration Agent to the Master of every vessel carrying emigrants before she clears out of port, and shall be kept on board of every such vessel during the whole voyage.

One of such copies or translations shall, upon request made at any reasonable time to the Master of the vessel, be produced to any emigrant for his perusal.

CHAPTER XIII.

SUPPLEMENTARY POWERS.

Act VII of 1871, s. 56.

Power of Governor General in Council to make rules.

85. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

(a) to regulate the proportion of women to be taken with male emigrants, the proportion of children to be taken with adult emigrants, and the age below which children shall not be so taken;

(b) to prescribe the description, quantity and quality of provisions, fuel and water to be taken by vessels carrying emigrants, the daily allowance of food and water to be issued, and the nature and amount of clothing to be supplied to each emigrant during the voyage;

(c) to provide for the medical care of the emigrants during their residence at the depôts and on the voyage, and to fix the number of the compounders, interpreters and female nurses to be carried, in addition to the Surgeon, for the care of the sick or weakly on board emigrant-vessels; New.

(d) to provide for the measures to be taken on the outbreak of any epidemic or infectious disease in the depôts or on a voyage; New.

(e) to prescribe the nature, quantity and quality of medicines and other stores to be carried on board emigrant-vessels;

New.

(*f*) to provide for the ventilation and cleanliness of such vessels during their voyages, and for their being furnished with a sufficient number of life-buoys, boats, water-buckets and other appliances to be used in case of shipwreck or fire;

(*g*) to provide for a journal being kept by the Surgeon of every such vessel, recording the health of the emigrants, and his treatment of the sick, together with full explanation of the causes of every death; and to define the duties and powers of such Surgeon in respect of the emigrants committed to his care;

New from here.

(*h*) to provide for the disposal of emigrants who may be landed under section eighty-three;

(*i*) and generally to provide for the security, well-being and protection of emigrants.

All such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Act VII of 1871, s. 62.

Power to increase and reduce fees.

86. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, increase or reduce any fee payable under section eighteen, twenty-three, thirty-one or forty-five:

Provided as follows—

Provisoes.

such increase shall not be more than what may, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, be sufficient to raise the total income from fees under this Act to an amount which will cover the cost of any establishment or supervision which the Governor General in Council thinks necessary to provide for the control of emigration:

if it appears to the Governor General in Council expedient to provide, in the case of any colony, any special establishment or expenditure for the protection of Indian emigrants to such colony, the Governor General in Council may increase the fees mentioned in section forty-five in the case of such emigrants to an amount sufficient, in his opinion, to cover the cost of such special establishment or such expenditure.

CHAPTER XIV.

OFFENCES.

Act VII of 1871, ss. 71, 72, part of s. 73, and s. 74 recast and revised.

Making unlawful agreement;

87. Whoever, except in conformity with the provisions of this Act,

makes or attempts to make any agreement with any native of India purporting to bind him to emigrate, or

recruiting without being licensed;

induces or assists or attempts to induce or assist any such Native to leave any place for the purpose of emigrating, or otherwise acts or is employed as a recruiter of emigrants, or

receiving emigrants in place where accommodation not duly provided.

receives into or detains in any place other than a place in which accommodation has been provided as mentioned in section twenty-six any person with a view to his being registered as an emigrant, or after his registration as an emigrant and prior to his departure for the depôt at the port of embarkation,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Recruiters removing, &c., unregistered emigrants;

88. Whoever being a recruiter duly licensed under this Act,

removes, or attempts to remove, any emigrant to a depôt, until he has been registered under section thirty-eight, or induces or attempts to induce him to leave the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom such recruiter's license has been countersigned until he has been so registered, or aids or attempts to aid him in leaving any such local limits or going to any depôt until he has been so registered, or

not supplying proper lodging, food, &c.

fails to provide any emigrant whom he has engaged, and who is registered under this Act, with suitable lodging and food or otherwise ill-treats such emigrant on his journey to the depôt,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Act VII of 1871, s. 73, para. 3; enhanced penalty of Act V of 1877, s. 40, adopted. New.

Fraudulently inducing Native to emigrate.

89. Whoever, by means of intoxication, coercion, fraud or misrepresentation, causes or induces, or attempts to cause or induce, any native of India to emigrate, or to enter into any agreement to emigrate, or to leave any place with a view to emigrating, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both; and any Police-officer may arrest without warrant any person committing an offence under this section.

Act VII of 1871, s. 75.

Acting as Sub-Agent without being licensed.

90. Whoever, not being a Sub-Agent licensed under section thirty-one, acts as such Sub-Agent shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Act VII of 1871, s. 76.

False representation of Government authority.

91. Whoever, without lawful authority, issues any written order to the Police to assist him or any other person to procure emigrants, or falsely represents that such emigrants are required by the Government or are to be engaged on behalf of the Government, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Receiving emigrants on board in contravention of Act.

92. Any Master who knowingly receives on board his vessel any emigrant who has not complied with the provisions of this Act, so far as they are binding upon him,

any Master not licensed under section fifty-nine who knowingly receives any emigrant on board his vessel, and

any Master licensed as aforesaid who knowingly receives on board his vessel any emigrant in excess of the number specified in his license,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees for each emigrant so received, or with both; and the vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, may be declared by the Court before which such Master is tried to be forfeited to Her Majesty.

Act VII of 1871, s. 79.

Fraudulent acts on part of Master whereby certificate becomes inapplicable to vessel.

93. Any Master licensed under section fifty-nine who fraudulently does, or suffers to be done, any act or thing whereby such license becomes inapplicable to the altered state of the vessel or other matter to which such license relates, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees;

and he may also be sued on any bond which he may have executed under section sixty-six.

Non-compliance with sections 62 to 64.

94. Any Master of a vessel carrying emigrants who clears or attempts to clear such vessel outwards when any of the provisions of sections sixty-two, sixty-three and sixty-four have not been complied with in respect thereof shall be punished with fine which may extend to four thousand rupees.

Act VII of 1871, s. 77, revised with Act V of 1877, s. 43.

Master not complying with sections 72, 74 and 75.

95. Any Master who receives on board his vessel any emigrants and fails to comply with the requirements of sections seventy-two, seventy-four and seventy-five in respect of such emigrants shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each emigrant so received on board.

Act VII of 1871, s. 78.

Master taking on board, after clearance, emigrants not entered in list.

Any Master who, having cleared his vessel, takes on board any emigrant not entered in the list mentioned in section seventy-two, or not furnished with a pass required by the said section, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each emigrant so taken.

Act V of 1877, s. 44.

Landing emigrant at other than specified place.

96. Any Master landing any emigrant at any place other than the place for which he has been shipped by the Emigration Agent shall be punished for every emigrant so landed with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with both, unless such landing has been caused by stress of weather or unavoidable accident, or has taken place under the circumstances mentioned in sections eighty-two and eighty-three.

Act VII of 1871, s. 80.

Proceeding to sea without steam.

97. Any Master of a sailing vessel leaving the port of Calcutta with emigrants on board who, without reasonable excuse, causes or allows his vessel to go below Garden Reach without being in tow of a competent steamer,

or does not leave Garden Reach with his vessel within the time prescribed in section eighty,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

See Act III of 1876, s. 33.

Emigrant deserting or refusing to proceed to depôt after registration.

98. Any person who, having been registered by a Magistrate under section thirty-eight, deserts before arrival at the depôt, or refuses without reasonable cause to proceed to the depôt, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees or to the cost incurred in contracting with and registering and conveying him to the depôt, whichever is greater, and, in default of payment of such fine, with imprisonment which may extend to one month.

Every fine levied under the provisions of this section may, in the discretion of the convicting Magistrate, be paid to the Emigration Agent, Sub-Agent or recruiter by whom such cost was incurred.

No prosecution under this section shall be instituted except on complaint made by or at the instance of a Protector of Emigrants or with his sanction; and such sanction shall not be given if the Protector sees reason to believe that the accused person or other intending emigrants accompanying him has or have been ill-treated, deceived or defrauded by the recruiter or any person under his control.

Registered emigrant deserting from depôt or failing to embark.

99. Any emigrant who, having been registered as aforesaid, See Act VII of 1871, s. 45, second clause.

deserts from the depôt,

or, without reasonable cause, refuses or neglects to embark when called upon to do so by the Emigration Agent,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees or to double the amount of the expense incurred in contracting with, registering and conveying him to the depôt, and maintaining him therein, or with both.

No prosecution under this section shall be instituted except by the Emigration Agent with the sanction of the Protector; and such sanction shall not be given if, in the opinion of the Protector, the emigrant has suffered any ill-treatment or neglect in the depôt or on the journey thither.

Embarking emigrant contrary to section 67.

100. Any person who causes, and any Emigration Agent or Master who knowingly permits, any emigrant to embark contrary to the provisions of section sixty-seven, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each emigrant so embarked.

Abetment.

101. Whoever abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code any offence against this Act shall be deemed to have committed such offence.

Prosecutions instituted.

102. All prosecutions under sections ninety-two to ninety-seven both inclusive, or under section one hundred, shall be instituted by the Emigration Agent, or by the Protector of Emigrants, or by an officer appointed for the purpose by the Local Government. See Act VII of 1871, s. 82.

Customs-officers may search and detain for purposes of Act.

103. All the powers for the time being conferred by law on officers of sea-customs in regard to the searching and detention of vessels, or otherwise, for the prevention of smuggling on board thereof, may be exercised by such officers for the prevention of offences against this Act. Act VII 1871, s. 81.

CHAPTER XV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Suits against Emigration Agent for breach of duty.

104. Whenever an Emigration Agent is chargeable with a breach of any duty to an emigrant arising from any contract with such emigrant or imposed by this Act or the rules made hereunder, the Protector of Emigrants may, if he thinks fit, institute a suit on behalf of the emigrant against the Emigration Agent for the recovery of compensation for such breach. See s. 32 of Act V of 1877, and the last two clauses of s. 37 of Act VII of 1871.

In awarding compensation under this section, all sums ordered to be paid under sections forty-seven and fifty-four shall be taken into consideration.

Act VII of 1871, s. 83.

Power to determine probable lengths of voyages for purposes of Act.

105. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, determine what shall be held to be, for the purposes of this Act, the probable length of the voyages by sailing-vessels and vessels using steam-power, respectively, from any port from which emigration is for the time being lawful to any place to which emigration is for the time being lawful.

Reference to Schedule III.

Until otherwise so determined under this section, the probable length of the voyage by sailing-vessels from the ports mentioned in the third schedule hereto annexed to the other places mentioned in the said schedule shall be deemed to be the lengths stated in the said schedule.

Power to extend Act No. V of 1877 to other parts of British India.

106. The Governor General in Council may by a notification in the *Gazette of India* extend Act No. V of 1877 (the Straits Settlements Emigration Act 1877) to the whole or any part of British India other than Madras.

SCHEDULE I.

(*See section 6.*)

PLACES TO WHICH EMIGRATION IS LAWFUL.

I.—The British Colonies of Mauritius, Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, Natal, St. Kitts, Nevis and Fiji.

II.—The French Colonies of Réunion, Martinique, Guadeloupe and its dependencies, and Guiana.

III.—The Netherlands Colony of Dutch Guiana.

IV.—The Danish Colony of St. Croix.

SCHEDULE II.

(*See section 23.*)

FORM OF RECRUITER'S LICENSE.

Act VII of 1871, second schedule, and Act V of 1877, first schedule.

OFFICE of the Protector of Emigrants at the Port of

A. B., described in the descriptive roll annexed, is hereby licensed under the Indian Emigration Act, 1881, to be a recruiter of labourers for [*here state the place for which the recruiter is licensed to recruit*] in [*here name the local limits within which the recruiter is licensed to act*].

This license will be in force until the day of , unless previously cancelled.

(*Signed*) *C. D.*,
Protector of Emigrants.

Dated the day of

Descriptive Roll.

Name.	Father's name.	Age.		Caste.	Colour.	Height.		Distinguishing marks.	Name of village, local sub-division (taluq, tahsil, &c.) and district to which he belongs.
		Years.	Months.			Feet.	Inches.		

SCHEDULE III.

(*See section 105*).

PROBABLE LENGTHS OF VOYAGES UNDER THIS ACT.

FROM CALCUTTA—

To Mauritius and Réunion.	From the month of April to the month of October, both inclusive, ten weeks; and from the month of November to the month of March, both inclusive, eight weeks.
To Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Kitts, Nevis, St. Croix, French Guiana, Martinique, Guadeloupe and its dependencies, and Surinam.	Twenty weeks.
To Natal ...	Twelve weeks.
To Fiji ...	Eighteen weeks.

FROM MADRAS—

To Mauritius and Réunion.	From the month of April to the month of October, both inclusive, seven weeks; and from the month of November to the month of March, both inclusive, six weeks.
To Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Kitts, Nevis, St. Croix, French Guiana, Martinique, Guadeloupe and its dependencies, and Surinam.	Nineteen weeks.
To Natal ...	Ten weeks.
To Fiji ...	Seventeen weeks.

FROM BOMBAY—

To Mauritius and Réunion.	From the month of April to the month of September, both inclusive, five weeks; and from the month of October to the month of March, both inclusive, six weeks.
To Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Kitts, Nevis, St. Croix, French Guiana, Martinique, Guadeloupe and its dependencies, and Surinam.	Nineteen weeks.
To Natal ...	Ten weeks.
To Fiji ...	Seventeen weeks.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

NUMEROUS suggestions for the amendment of the Indian Emigration Act, 1871, have from time to time been received by the Government. Many of these which it appears desirable to adopt deal with minor and, comparatively speaking, unimportant points; but some propose substantial changes which would materially alter the working of the existing law. It has, moreover, been found that the form and arrangement of the Act are susceptible of improvement. Under these circumstances, it has been thought advisable to repeal the Act, and re-enact it with all the requisite amendments. Of these amendments the more important are the following.

2. In the preliminary chapter "emigrate," "emigrant" and "emigration" have been so defined as to cover not only persons leaving India under a contract to labour, but also dependents of such persons. It is obvious that, for all purposes of the control of recruiters and depôts, the regulation of emigrant vessels, &c., it is as necessary to take count of dependents as of the persons who contract to labour.

3. Section 5 which corresponds to section 26 of the Act of 1871, has been amplified so as to give the Governor General in Council power to establish ports other than those of the three Presidency-towns as ports of embarkation.

4. In a recent correspondence it has been brought to notice that the effect of the Contract Act of 1872 has been to make it impossible for persons under the legal age of majority (in most cases 18) to engage to emigrate. The limit of sixteen years at or above which an emigrant may himself enter into a contract to emigrate has been adopted in sections 34 and 35 of the Bill from the Bengal Labour Districts Emigration Act (Bengal Act VII of 1873); and it has been provided that minors below that age and above the age of six years may contract through their guardians, power being reserved to the minor to rescind the contract at any time within the thirty days next following the completion of his age of eighteen years.

5. Section 33 requires all agreements to emigrate to be in writing, and, if entered into within the limits of any port from which emigration is lawful, to be made with the Emigration Agent at such port, and executed in the presence of the Protector; if entered into elsewhere, to be made with a recruiter and executed in the presence of a Magistrate. Section 36 lays down what such agreements must contain. At present, there is much confusion in the law as to what constitutes the contract to emigrate; and it is not absolutely necessary that any terms of service should be settled before the emigrant leaves India. Most, if not all, colonies have already introduced written contracts, so that there will be no hardship in requiring their general use; the conventions with France and Holland expressly stipulate that a written contract must first be executed in India, and there will thus be no difficulty with those powers. The requirement of a contract, moreover, marks distinctly the stage at which an emigrant becomes liable for breach of contract—a point which under the present law is somewhat uncertain. Lastly, the provision exists (in substance) in the Burma and Straits Settlements Emigration Laws. The material stipulations mentioned in section 36 are all actually adopted by the colonies which receive Indian emigrants.

6. The remaining amendments are for the most part in matters of detail, and may be shortly stated as follows.

7. For the present definition of Magistrate and section 85 of the existing Act, the definition in Act V of 1877 (The Straits Settlements Emigration Act, 1877), which allows of the appointment of any person as a Magistrate for the purposes of the Act, has been substituted.

8. *Chapter II.—Ports from which, and places to which, Emigration is lawful.*—This is a new chapter, which brings together under one head, in an amended form, the provisions of sections 23 to 26 and sections 57 to 61 of the Act of 1871.

9. *Sections 7 to* 10.—In the present law sections 57 and 61 overlap, and one of them is clearly unnecessary. The opportunity has accordingly been taken to re-draft the sections, amalgamating them and specifying more clearly the reasons for which emigration may be suspended. Excessive mortality, neglect to enforce in the colony the contracts made in India and omission to furnish the Government of India with the information necessary to enable it to judge how Indian immigrants are treated have been added to the reasons mentioned in sections 57 and 61 of the present Act. This last is in accordance with the recommendation of Sir G. Campbell.

10. *Section* 8 defines more clearly the extraordinary power which, under section 61 of the present Act, can be exercised by the Local Government on a pressing emergency; and this power has been restricted to a single case—the outbreak of plague or other epidemic disease dangerous to life in the colony.

11. *Chapter III.—Emigration Agents.*—No change has been made in this chapter, which corresponds with Part II of the present Act, except a slight amendment of section 4 of the present law, defining the effect of the notification of appointment of an Emigration Agent by the Local Government and giving that Government power to withdraw its approval of the appointment of such Agent.

12. *Chapter IV.—Protectors of Emigrants and Medical Inspectors.*—The wording of this chapter, which corresponds with a portion of Part III of the present Act, has been revised, and power has been given to the Local Government to appoint, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, Protectors of Emigrants for local areas beyond the territories subject to its administration.

13. *Chapter V.—Emigration Depôts.*—This chapter corresponds with a portion of Part III of the present Act; but the second clauses of sections 18 and 21, which are based on Act III of 1876, section 25, are new.

14. *Chapter VI.—Recruiters and Sub-Agents of Emigration.*—Several modifications and additions have been made in the portion of this chapter relating to recruiters, all of which have been strongly urged on the attention of the Government of India at various times, and the expediency of most of which has already been recognized in Acts III of 1876 and V of 1877. The first of these is the requirement in section 23 that the local area within which the recruiter is to work shall be specified in the license: this is taken from Act V of 1877, section 12. The next is the omission of section 20 of the present Act, which requires every recruiter to wear a badge. The badge has been objected to by many authorities, as investing the recruiter, in the eyes of the people, with the appearance of a Government *chaprási*. It is clearly necessary, on the other hand, that every recruiter should be furnished with an authentic statement of the terms he is authorized to offer; and section 25 of the Bill accordingly requires that he should be furnished with such a statement. The next amendment calling for notice is in the second paragraph of section 26. At present, the Magistrate has no option in countersigning a recruiter's license, but must add his signature, if the period of the license is unexpired; it is obvious that he should refuse to do so if the recruiter bears a bad character. At present, the Protector is required, under executive instructions, to satisfy himself, by enquiry from the Magistrate of the district where the recruiter is known, that there is nothing against him before granting the license; but this is a circuitous method of procedure, and often leads to great delay. The principle of this amendment has already been fully admitted in Acts III of 1876, section 12, and V of 1877, section 13, from which it is borrowed. The other provisions of this paragraph, and the provisions of section 27 as to the regulation of places of accommodation to be provided in the recruiting districts for intending emigrants, are also new. At the places referred to many abuses are practised in connection with recruiting, and the necessity of supervising such places has several times been pressed on the Government of India as urgently necessary. Sections 28 and 29 are also new. They are the complement of section 26, and are taken from Acts III of 1876, section 12, and V of 1877, section 13. Section 28 empowers the Magistrate, under certain circumstances, to cancel his countersignature or to impound the license and send it to the Protector for cancellation; and section 29 requires all refusals and cancellations of countersignature by Magistrates to be at once reported to the Protector.

15. The last three sections of this chapter (30 to 32), relating to Sub-Agents, are new, and provide some much-needed clauses for the control of the local agency through which it is the practice of Emigration Agents to conduct recruiting operations. All Sub-Agents must be licensed by the Local Government; and the license, for which a fee of Rs. 30 (double that for a recruiter's license) is fixed, may be revoked on proof of misconduct. It is further provided that the remuneration of Sub-Agents must, like that of Emigration Agents (under section 5 of the present Act), be a fixed sum, and not in the form of head-money.

16. *Chapter VII.—Agreements with Emigrants.*—The provisions of this chapter are new, and make certain important additions to the existing law.

17. *Chapter VIII.—Attestation of Agreements and Registration of Emigrants.*—In this chapter, which corresponds with Part VI of the present Act, modifications have been introduced—

(1) to provide for the agreement with the emigrant being executed before and attested by the Magistrate or the Protector (section 38);

(2) to alter the particulars required to be entered in the register (section 38);

(3) to state more clearly the reasons for which a registering officer may refuse to attest a contract (section 39);

(4) to provide for the examination of dependents as to their dependence upon the contracting emigrants and as to their willingness to accompany such emigrants (section 40);

(5) to provide for a medical examination of intending emigrants, where necessary, previous to their being registered under section 38 (section 42);

(6) to revise the table of fees (section 45).

18. The effect of the first of these amendments will be to bind the emigrant more closely, and so place an obstacle in the way of his desertion. On the other hand, it will give the emigrant, if rejected by the Agent, a claim which can be enforced in the Courts on his behalf by the Protector (section 104).

19. The second matter is dealt with by adding to the particulars at present required the following:—

(*a*) the name of the recruiter or agent to whom the emigrant has been engaged;

(*b*) the caste and occupation of the emigrant; and

(*c*) the persons who, if he were to die at once, would be entitled to succeed to his property (so that any savings he may have collected in the colony may be duly delivered).

On the other hand, as a copy of the contract is to be placed on record in the Protector's office, the rate of wages and period of service will no longer be entered in the register.

20. As regards the third matter, power has been given, in accordance with the recommendation of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, to refuse attestation (in the absence of sufficient explanation) when the emigrant is a resident of a place beyond the jurisdiction of the Magistrate before whom he appears. This is a necessary precaution, as it is common for unscrupulous recruiters to convey intending emigrants long distances from their homes, to involve them in debt for maintenance during their journey, and thus to remove the temptation, and at the same time deprive them of the power, to return. It also often happens that an emigrant whose registration is refused by one Magistrate is taken before another in the next district, where it is hoped that the officer will be more compliant. Power has also been given to refuse registration of a person who, if he quits his home, will leave his family destitute, and of a married woman without the consent of her husband.

21. The fourth point has been provided for as in Act V of 1877, section 19.

22. As regards the fifth point, it is not intended that the power to order a medical examination of an emigrant recruited in a district beyond the port of embarkation shall be universally enforced. The examination is only to be directed to testing the emigrant's fitness to undertake the journey to the depôt and not his fitness to labour, for which the Emigration Agent is responsible. It will only be necessary to require a medical examination in special cases, as, for instance, when the condition of the emigrating class is reduced by famine, or when the distance to be travelled to the depôt is great.

23. The fees fixed by section 31 of the present Act can be taken, under the definition of "emigrant" and the operation of the Contract Act, only for adult emigrants. It seems desirable to require a fee for the registration of every contracting emigrant, allowing dependents who do not contract, and are only entered in the register, to be registered without a fee. This matter recently formed the subject of correspondence with Local Governments, and the scale adopted is generally in accordance with their recommendations. The present provision for the refund of the fee on desertion has, in accordance with the precedents of Acts III of 1876 and V of 1877 and the recommendation of the Government of Bengal, been omitted. The fee is a payment for the work of registration, and that work is not affected by the subsequent desertion of the emigrant.

24. *Chapter IX.—Conveyance of Emigrants to Depôts.*—In this chapter a provision has been added which enables the Magistrate to order the Emigration Agent or recruiter to pay such sum as is necessary to enable an emigrant, who has been rejected before arriving at the port of embarkation, or the dependent of such emigrant, to return to his home.

25. *Chapter X.—Procedure on arrival at the Depôt of Emigrants from Up-country.*—The provisions of this chapter have been re-arranged and revised, the corresponding provisions of Act V of 1877 being generally followed. The operation of the chapter has been expressly restricted to the case of emigrants from up-country, for whom alone it appears to be intended. Section 51 as amended expresses what has always been understood by the Government of India to be the responsibility of its officers in respect of the fitness of emigrants to emigrate: fitness for labour and life in the colony is a matter for which the Emigration Agent is responsible. Sections 55 and 56 have been adopted with some modifications from Act V of 1877, sections 28, 29 and 30.

26. *Chapter XI.—Emigrant Vessels.*—The amendments in this chapter, which corresponds with Part IX of the present Act, are slight. There is a change in the wording of paragraph 3 of section 58 and some alterations in the dimensions specified in section 60. The principal differences, as compared with the present law, are—(1) that the height of the accommodation for emigrants is raised from 5½ to 6 feet; (2) that *all* children under ten, instead of only those from one to ten years of age, are counted at the rate of two to one adult; and (3), that the space required for each child under ten is fixed at half that required for an adult, instead of, as now, two-thirds for children between two and ten. These changes were recommended by the Government of Bengal in 1873, and are required chiefly to improve the accommodation for infants, among whom much mortality occasionally occurs. "Compounders, interpreters and female nurses" have been added in section 63 also, in accordance with the recommendation of the Government of Bengal.

27. *Chapter XII.—Embarkation and Departure.*—Section 67 is in accordance with a recommendation made by the Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta, who considers it a precaution necessary "not only to afford the opportunity of ascertaining the freedom of emigrants from latent and communicable diseases which have distinct periods of incubation, but to give such as are ill-nourished and have been recruited in famine-stricken districts some time to rest and recover themselves after their journey, and prior to undertaking what proves in all cases a trying voyage to Indian emigrants generally."

28. Section 68 embodies the present views of the Government of India regarding the seasons at which embarkation should be allowed. This matter has been the subject of much discussion. The conventions allow the French and Dutch colonies a longer period than the Act allows the corresponding British colonies; and, in the case of the latter, it has been represented that even the period allowed by the Act is too long, since emigrants shipped late in the season for the West Indies arrive there at a very unhealthy season of the year, and are liable to great mortality in consequence.

When the provisions of the existing law were framed, the embarkation seasons were settled with reference to one point only, *viz.*, the necessity for avoiding the stormy weather encountered in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope during the Antarctic winter; consequently no impediment was offered to the shipment of emigrants at any time of the year for colonies east of the Cape. But hurricanes prevail in the neighbourhood of Réunion between the months of November and April; and they are also prevalent in the Fiji Islands during the same season. Moreover, the necessity for landing emigrants in their place of destination at a healthy season of the year is another consideration which makes it necessary carefully to regulate the period of despatch.

In the Bill, therefore, power has been taken to enable the Governor General in Council to regulate the departure of all emigrant vessels, whether bound for places to the east or west of the Cape of Good Hope.

The present limits, the 31st July to the 1st March, for places west of the Cape of Good Hope, however, have been retained as a maximum; and the provision in the present Act (section 46, last clause) permitting departure for such places on an emergency up to the 1st April has been struck out. Cases of loss of emigrant vessels allowed to be despatched after the 1st March, as well as heavy mortality during such voyages, have occurred, and it is thought inexpedient to continue the concession.

The special privilege of carrying emigrants at any time of the year now enjoyed by steamers has also been done away with, as being inconsistent with the regulation of the season for departure with reference to that of arrival in the colony; but as a concession to the superiority of such vessels over sailing vessels, the time within which they may depart for places west of the Cape of Good Hope is extended from the 1st to the 15th March.

29. The penalty clause in section 45 of the present Act, to which section 71 of the Bill corresponds, has been removed to its proper place in chapter XIV (section 99).

In section 72 the number of copies of the list has been reduced from five to four, which, according to the Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta, are all that are required.

Section 78, requiring the Emigration Agent to furnish the Master with the contracts, is new, but needs no comment.

30. Sections 82 and 83 are new. They express the substance of the conclusions come to in a correspondence which passed in 1877 regarding the action which should be taken on the occurrence of cases of an infectious disease, or an outbreak of cholera in an epidemic form, on board an emigrant vessel proceeding down the Hugli.

31. Section 55 of the present Act has been omitted, as no emigration has ever gone on to Seychelles, and the colony was included in that Act by a mistake.

32. *Chapter XIII.—Supplementary Powers.*—In section 85 a few additions have been made to the matters regarding which rules may be framed (clauses *c*, *d*, *f*, *g* and *h*), and the proviso authorizing the Local Government to permit the despatch of a vessel with less than the prescribed proportion of women has been struck out.

33. Section 86 relates to fees, and modifies section 62 of the present Act. The object of levying fees is to maintain therefrom the necessary protective establishments in India; such fees should accordingly be just sufficient to cover the cost of such establishments, neither more nor

less. It may sometimes happen (more especially, as at present, in the case of foreign colonies) that the Government of India has to meet in respect of some particular colony a special expenditure, which it would be unfair to cast (as is now done) on the income from fees contributed by all colonies; a proviso has accordingly been added enabling such expenditure to be met by enhanced fees on emigration to the particular colony in respect of which it is incurred.

34. *Chapter XIV.—Offences.*—This part has been generally redrawn. The penalties provided in the present Act, sections 72 to 75, are merely fine extending to 500 rupees. It appears necessary to add imprisonment, as in Act V of 1877.

35. *Section* 90 has been introduced to cover the case of unlicensed persons acting as Sub-Agents.

36. *Section* 96 is new; it has been adopted from Act V of 1877, section 44.

37. *Section* 98 is also new; it provides for the punishment of emigrants who desert after a contract has been duly entered into with the recruiter before a Magistrate. The present law provides no punishment for this offence, the only liability being to a civil suit for breach of contract—a proceeding which is, of course, useless in most cases of the kind. There is no doubt that, in view of the class of men who work as recruiters and the many risks of deception and ill-treatment to which intending emigrants are exposed at their hands, it is necessary to guard the power to inflict a penalty for desertion in such cases most carefully. Still cases have arisen, and may easily arise, of impudent deception on the part of persons who profess willingness to emigrate, and under such profession obtain board and lodging in the Mufassal, and free conveyance to the port of embarkation, where they desert or refuse to emigrate. To meet such cases, the section has been devised, and it has been so drawn as to require the sanction of the Protector of Emigrants to every prosecution instituted under it.

38. *Section* 99 has been substituted for the second clause of section 45 of the present Act, which clause, it may here be observed, is practically inoperative in Calcutta, because it requires the complaint to be laid before a Magistrate of Police in a Presidency-town, and the depôts are situated outside the limits of Calcutta, and therefore outside of the local jurisdiction of such Magistrates. The penalty, instead of being stated by reference to section 492 of the Penal Code, is mentioned in express terms; and the sanction of the Protector to a prosecution under the section is, as in section 98, required.

39. *Section* 102 is an amendment of section 82 of Act VII of 1871. At present special authority is required to institute prosecutions for all offences under the existing Act; there seems to be no good reason why such sanction should be required in the case of the offences mentioned in sections 87 to 91.

40. *Chapter XV.—Miscellaneous.*—Section 105 corresponds with section 83 of the present Act, which has been re-drawn to admit of the probable length of voyages being modified from time to time as may be found necessary on the receipt of fuller information, or the establishment of improved means of communication. Section 84 of the present Act is incorporated with section 105.

41. A new form of recruiter's license (chiefly taken from Act V of 1877) has been substituted for the form in Schedule II of the present Act.

42. In the third schedule of the Bill opportunity has been taken to correct a clerical error as to the length of the voyage from Calcutta to French Guiana. In section 83, Act VII of 1871, twenty-six weeks is said to be the length of this voyage, whereas it should be twenty weeks.

43. The "special provisions as to French colonies" (Part XII, sections 63—70 of the present Act) have been omitted as unnecessary, it being considered that all emigration, whether to British or Foreign colonies, should be conducted on one system. It may be observed that no such special provisions have been found necessary in the case of emigration to Surinam, which has been carried on under a convention with the Netherlands Government similar to that with France. The convention with France is now about to be amended, and if in its amended form it should be found to include any points requiring a deviation in matters of detail from the general procedure of the Bill, such points, together with the question of the adaptation of the Bill to emigration from French ports, can be left for consideration to the Select Committee to which it is proposed to refer the Bill.

SIMLA;
The 16th July, 1881.

WHITLEY STOKES,

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 32. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1881.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE CURRENCY DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1880-81.

No. 139, dated Calcutta, the 23rd July 1881.

From—The Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report upon the operations of the Currency Department for the year 1880-81.

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OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

2. Except for the first twenty days of the year, Mr. J. Westland was Head Commissioner.

Mr. Edward Gay was Commissioner in Bombay and Mr. A. C. Tupp, Commissioner in Madras, except during short intervals of leave.

ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT.

3. The monthly audits of the accounts have been duly reported, for each office, to the Comptroller General, and the following special audits have also been made :—

Accounts of	Auditing officer.	Date of report.	Period under Audit.
Calcutta . . .	Inspector of Local Accounts.	2nd May 1881 . .	Jan. to Dec. 1880
Madras . . .	Ditto, ditto .	16th May 1881 . .	Ditto.
Calicut . . .	Mr. Groves, Asst. Acct. Genl., Madras.	18th October 1880 and 25th April 1881.	April to Sept. 1880.
Coconada . . .	Ditto, ditto .	Ditto. .	March 1880 to March 1881.

Bombay will be audited by the Inspector during his approaching visit. The sub-circles of the Bombay circle have not been specially audited owing to the difficulty found in deputing an officer from Bombay for the purpose.

CIRCULATION.

4. The following figures show the state of the *net* circulation :—

	Gross Circulation.	Retired by other offices.	Net Circulation.
1st April 1880	12,62,72,575	26,95,305	12,35,77,270
31st March 1881	13,81,82,675	41,65,310	13,40,17,365

It must be explained that a note is in "gross circulation," when it is not yet returned to the original office of issue; but if it has meantime been paid off by another office of issue, and is held by it, pending return to the original office of issue, then it has ceased to be in "net circulation," though it is still part of the gross circulation.

5. The details of the net circulation of March 31, 1881, are as follows :—

	Number of Notes for Rupees								Total.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Pieces.	Value.
Calcutta	2,41,746	8,78,561	3,48,512	49,252	99,364	13,325	21,538	809	16,53,107	6,56,54,080
Allahabad	14,669	18,860	15,027	11,724	12,740	1,515	3,296	20	77,860	96,76,275
Lahore	17,766	41,850	27,669	18,989	16,753	3,203	1,905	137	1,28,362	80,51,960
Bombay	1,00,583	3,93,436	89,794	49,495	60,002	4,006	11,309	279	7,09,894	3,13,50,105
Akola	3,072	3,562	3,433	2,480	2,077	340	485	60	15,519	17,06,840
Nagpur	2,786	3,379	3,283	2,876	2,643	157	106	72	15,302	14,25,980
Kurrachee	6,501	23,187	9,004	4,603	6,122	824	1,386	35	51,662	34,34,805
Madras	31,595	51,760	26,721	20,156	55,015	3,700	1,676	71	1,90,694	1,19,55,295
Calicut	7,482	8,545	4,972	3,235	4,584	110	51	83	29,062	17,78,450
Coconada	2,875	2,846	2,107	1,772	1,798	282	168	72	11,980	13,83,575
Total for Mar. 31st, 1881	4,20,075	14,25,995	5,30,582	1,64,592	2,01,098	28,362	42,100	1,638	28,83,442	13,40,17,365
Total for Mar. 31st, 1880	4,18,930	13,83,504	4,78,409	1,64,288	2,71,233	28,069	39,966	874	27,85,333	12,35,77,270
Total for Mar. 31st, 1879	3,88,724	12,94,716	4,54,696	1,50,731	2,38,547	25,183	35,724	1,027	25,95,298	11,42,36,540

The difference between 1881 and 1880 lies almost entirely in the ten thousand rupee notes, of which in 1881 Calcutta held 809 and Bombay 279. While in 1880, Calcutta held 78 and Bombay 598. These notes may be said to represent the reserve funds of the Government Reserve Treasury and of the Presidency Banks.

6. Thus, the average value of each note in circulation on the last date of each of the past three years was in the—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.		1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Calcutta Circle . .	36	36	39	Nagpur Circle . .	56	56	93
Allahabad " . .	61	64	85	Kurrachee " . .	52	60	66
Lahore " . .	51	52	67	Madras " . .	65	62	62
Bombay " . .	51	56	44	Calicut " . .	43	36	61
Akola " . .	131	61	109	Coconada " . .	69	158	115

The high figures in Akola, Nagpur, and Coconada, are the result of the fact that a large proportion of the circulation of these circles is held in large notes, in the balances of the three Presidency Banks.

7. The variations in the net circulation of each circle are shown in the following table, omitting 000 :—

Last day of	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akola.	Nagpur.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Cocoanada.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
March 1880 .	567·08	50·14	74·24	333·97	11·94	12·64	31·15	123·99	13·20	17·42	1235·77
April ,, .	598·41	46·62	86·23	323·68	11·98	13·21	34·66	145·32	13·91	14·50	1288·52
May ,, .	594·14	45·59	84·27	338 33	14·70	23·54	29·13	140·72	14·73	15·55	1309·70
June ,, . .	629·69	43·45	82·70	333·89	25·51	29·19	33·26	157·40	13·68	15·26	1364·03
July ,, .	642·82	43·01	78·99	346·47	28·26	30·97	33·79	156·02	14·45	16·40	1391·18
August ,, .	588·13	47·81	145·99	347·95	30·07	30·06	32·20	124·77	14·62	13·34	1374·94
September ,, .	626·31	50·78	86·65	355·87	29·73	29·45	35·05	103·04	16·44	13·60	1346·92
October ,, .	665·63	41·89	97·04	333 14	29·81	28·92	37·91	95·99	17·96	7·14	1355·43
November ,, .	747·71	52·26	94·69	332·29	29·81	32·15	38·27	98·54	17·13	6·95	1449·80
December ,, .	745·92	59·04	88·18	324·99	28·52	29·00	39·38	101·13	14·32	7·20	1437·68
January 1881 .	698·02	73·09	85·04	356·17	18·65	15·69	33·56	113·80	10·69	6·82	1412·13
February ,, .	654·75	71·46	94·25	299·10	16·98	15·64	33·81	116·59	11·69	10·69	1324·96
March ,, .	656·54	66·76	86·52	313·51	17·07	14·26	34·35	119·55	17·78	13·83	1340·17
Average of last 12 figures . .	654·06	53·48	92·55	333·78	23·42	24·34	34·61	123·49	14·78	11·78	1366·29
Average of 1879-80 .	626·56	47·92	65·49	325·36	19·80	20·04	26·72	119·01	18 01	10·92	1279·83
Average of 1878-79 .	643·66	63·73	48·60	334·51	16·55	16·73	25·14	127·32	17·67	25·14	1319·05

The figures are more fully given in Statement 1.

8. On these the following remarks are offered :—

First, for Calcutta, I show for the last two years the figures of the circulation (in lakhs of rupees) excluding the Reserve Treasury of Government :—

Last day of	1879-80.	1880-81.
April	478	563
May	458	539
June	484	586
July	458	567
August	478	540
September	534	585
October	516	665
November	580	745
December	650	728
January	694	644
February	568	579
March	565	588

The figures throughout this year have been larger than last year, but they show much the same features. A low range of circulation from April to September, a sudden increase of over 1½ crores in the opening of the cold weather, and a rapid diminution in February. This last feature is in a great measure due to withdrawals of silver, by the Banks, for the Burma and other inland trade.

9. The circulation at Bombay, if we deduct the amount held in our reserve treasury there, rose from 296 in May to 360 in September, and then fell to 298 in March.

That of Madras measured in the same way shows exactly the opposite period, for it fell with considerable regularity from 126 in April to 96 in October, and then rose to 122 in March.

10. The following figures show, in lakhs and thousands, the gross circulation in the head circles of notes not exceeding Rs. 100 each :—

Last day of	Calcutta.	Bombay	Madras.
April	270·13	141·50	79·79
May	260·79	146·55	77·27
June	251·77	139·48	71·29
July	252·48	140·97	67·54
August	258·42	139·74	65·69
September	264·32	136·19	63·54
October	272 73	146·57	63·84
November	277·00	144·11	65·09
December	274·56	145·89	68·63
January	292·93	147·59	73·02
February	297·44	147·80	74·19
March	294·70	147·70	78·64

The figures are very steady in all three cases, and show a tendency to a minimum about September and a maximum about March.

ANALYSIS OF CIRCULATION.

11. The following statement analyses the outstandings on 31st December 1880 by years of issue. As explained last year, the amount thus shown is necessarily much greater than the circulation of that date :—

Outstanding of Notes.

CALENDAR YEAR OF ISSUE.	Amount issued in *official* year.	Value outstanding on 31st December 1879.	Value outstanding on 31st December 1880.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1862	6,72,55,500	3,49,560	3,45,460
1863	4,72,01,000	1,18,220	1,17,230
1864	4,53,00,110	1,21,060	1,18,190
1865	10,10,04,920	1,10,510	1,07,340
1866	26,80,12,150	1,40,860	1,31,930
1867	33,06,49,710	1,79,990	1,65,810
1868	44,00,73,020	2,67,750	2,52,010
1869	49,34,48,480	2,33,960	2,04,000
1870	56,63,62,620	4,65,390	4,10,990
1871	62,25,21,200	4,53,100	3,84,940
1872	57,39,09,525	5,76,535	4,50,885
1873	61,69,24,575	9,28,275	7,08,475
1874	68,25,78,760	12,65,870	9,33,140
1875	62,69,70,815	18,59,340	13,75,040
1876	78,77,51,185	28,85,820	18,73,895
1877	99,52,50,980	63,75,640	33,82,000
1878	86,09,06,930	1,92,03,800	51,93,050
1879	81,51,93,855	12,50,13,550	1,79,04,540
1880	85,23,94,490	.....	13,18,09,910
TOTAL	.....	16,05,49,230	16,58,68,835

12. I ought to warn the Government that our issue registers are not in such a very perfect state as these figures may seem to indicate. We take every precaution to post the cancellations correctly against the issues, but a perfect reconciliation is not possible. A note that is cancelled sometimes escapes being marked off, and occasionally one note gets marked off twice, first against a wrong number, and then on re-examination against its right number ; but the statistics are nearly correct, and we have the means of avoiding being misled, in actual practice, by errors of the kind mentioned.

13. The following table shows that notes of the first five years of issue are still coming in in small quantities, thus—

Year of issue.	Thousands of rupees paid. 1878.	1879.	1880.
1862	16	15	4
1863	8	5	1
1864	38	9	3
1865	62	5	3
1866	22	11	9

THE RESERVE.

14. The value held against the net circulation upon March 31st, 1881, was as follows :—

SILVER COIN—	Rs.	A.	P.			
At Calcutta*	1,56,70,941	11	1			
„ Allahabad*	96,60,930	0	0			
„ Lahore*	1,92,41,410	0	0			
„ Bombay	1,06,36,998	12	6			
„ Akola	21,59,500	0	0			
„ Nagpur	11,48,875	0	0			
„ Kurrachee	39,37,445	0	0			
„ Madras	68,13,950	0	0			
„ Calicut	10,34,615	0	0			
„ Coconada*	17,78,290	0	0			
Carried forward				7,20,82,955	7	7

* Including amounts held at Currency Agencies, which are considerable only in the Lahore sub-circle.

				Rs.	As.	P.
SMALL SILVER COIN—	Brought forward . .			7,20,82,955	7	7
At Kurrachee	68,200	0	0			
„ Madras	11,00,000	0	0			
„ Coconada	1,65,000	0	0			
				13,33,200	0	0
SILVER BULLION—						
At Calcutta	5,91,939	2	7			
„ Bombay	85,086	3	6			
				6,77,025	6	1
Invested in Government Securities .	.....			5,99,24,184	2	4
TOTAL				13,40,17,365	0	0

15. The half-yearly verifications of the Coin Balances were held as follows:—

CALCUTTA . . .	Sept. 8, 1880 . .	March 5, 1881.
Allahabad . .	„ 30, „ . .	„ 31, „
Lahore . . .	„ 30, „ . .	„ 31, „
BOMBAY . . .	„ 30, „ . .	„ 31, „
Nagpur . . .	„ 23, „ . .	„ 18, „
Akola . . .	June 2, „ . .	April 21, „
Kurrachee . .	Sept. 30, „ . .	May 31, „
MADRAS . . .	„ 15, „ . .	„ 12, „
Calicut . . .	„ 20, „ . .	April 1, „
Coconada . .	Oct. 4, „ . .	„ 1, „

THE INVESTMENT.

16. In last year's report I mentioned that some operations of sale and purchase, commenced in 1879-80, had been carried on till June 1880, and had left us then with a currency investment of Rs. 6,24,62,900, of 4 per cent. paper, purchased for Rs. 5,99,70,747-7-4. When, however, the accounts had been completely made up, it was found that of this last amount Rs. 46,563-5-0 represented the purchase, not of principal, but of the interest due on the notes purchased in excess of that due on the notes sold. This excess of interest was, of course, realized upon the due date, and its payment to credit of the investment account reduces the outlay upon Securities from Rs. 5,99,70,747-7-4 to Rs. 5,99,24,184-2-4.

17. The paper held by me was all transferred to the Loan of 1842-43, and is now in my possession in the form of three Stock certificates of the Public Debt Office. The statement of the investment, therefore, is—

Stock certificates of 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43.	Purchase price.
Rs. 6,24,62,900	Rs. 5,99,24,184 2 4

The Book value is Rs. 95·93 per cent., a long way below the present market rate of the paper.

PROFITS OF CIRCULATION.

	Rs.	As.	P.
18. Last year's report showed that on 31st March 1880, there still remained of profits to be accounted for to the Treasury ...	41,770	14	6
The profits accrued during the year are	24,64,531	7	5
TOTAL ...	25,06,302	5	11
The amount paid into the Treasury during the year is ...	25,06,402	5	11
And exceeds the amount due to it by	100	0	0

This excess of Rs. 100 arose through some excess realization of interest upon purchased paper over the amount paid to the seller in respect of the paper; we have not yet been able to trace the precise security in respect of which the excess arose.

	Rs.	As.	P.
19. A year's interest upon the paper now held by us is ...	24,98,516	0	0

TRANSACTIONS WITH THE PUBLIC.

Issue and Receipt of Notes.

20. The following are the gross statistics of the year, the details by circle being shown in Statement VI :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Gross circulation, April 1880	...	12,62,72,575
ISSUES—		
a.—Over the counter	81,55,52,470	
b.—At Agencies	1,02,66,950	
c.—In remittance transactions	2,65,75,070	
		85,23,94,490
TOTAL		97,86,67,065
RECEIPTS—		
d.—Over the counter	69,83,91,080	
e.—At Agencies	88,96,800	
f.—From other Currency Circles	6,33,18,590	
g.—In remittance transactions	6,98,77,920	
		84,04,84,390
Balance, being gross circulation, March 31st, 1881		13,81,82,675

EXPLANATION.

a and *d.*—These are the ordinary issues and receipts in exchange for other notes or for coin.

b and *e.*—These are exchange transactions with Treasuries, as the Agencies do not deal direct with the public, but only enable the Treasuries to do so to a greater extent than would otherwise be the case.

f.—This figure represents notes cashed at other currency circles from March 16th, 1880, to March 15th, 1881, and returned during the year under report to the circles to which they belong.

c and *g.*—These remittances will be explained in detail beneath.

COMPARISON—	Issues. Rs.	Receipts. Rs.
1880-81	85,23,94,490	84,04,84,390
1879-80	81,51,93,855	80,79,23,265

The Agency figures are a good deal larger than last year, the increase for the most part representing remittance work in the Lahore circle. The other figures show no very great difference.

21. The aggregate issues and receipts of the several denominations of notes at both Offices of Issue and Agencies during the year were as follows :—

	NUMBER OF NOTES FOR RUPEES								TOTAL.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number.	Value.
Issues	722,096	3,005,329	1,204,446	378,376	706,095	146,406	394,486	22,059	6,731,153	85,23,94,490
Receipts	712,078	2,960,931	1,241,402	377,131	773,916	145,843	391,414	22,200	6,625,315	84,04,84,390
More issues . . .	10,318	44,398	53,044	1,245	...	823	3,072	759	113,059	1,26,02,200
„ receipts . . .	...	...	...	...	7,821	...	...	...	7,821	7,82,100

22. So far as regards the three head offices, the average number of notes that passed over the counters on each working day during the past three years, and the daily average of cancellations during the same period, has been—

	NOTES CASHED.			NOTES ISSUED.			NOTES CANCELLED.		
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
At Calcutta	12,869	13,300	14,013	13,101	13,352	14,339	9,216	8,531	9,122
„ Bombay	4,157	4,567	4,932	4,349	4,709	5,265	2,093	2,381	2,624
„ Madras	1,678	1,420	1,732	1,505	1,631	1,703	1,184	927	1,360

ENCASHMENT OF FOREIGN NOTES.

23. The following is the Foreign Note Account of the circles in aggregate :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Balance held on April 1st		26,95,305
Received over the counter	6,29,32,595	...
On payment of Transfers or drafts issued .	3,51,000	...
From other circles	70,07,410	...
At Agencies	35,000	...
		7,03,26,005
TOTAL .		7,30,21,310
Remitted to the circles concerned		6,88,56,000
Balance held on March 31st		41,65,310

24. The following statement shows the statistics of the encashment of foreign circle notes, giving for the year an aggregate total of Rs. 6,45,88,595 :—

Statement of Foreign Circle notes cashed during the year 1880-81.

CASHED BY—	Calcutta.	Allahabad	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akola.	Nagpur.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Coconada.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta . .	...	(c) 56,31,400	(c) 1,40,52,100	1,68,04,895	59,065	6,22,545	5,96,255	10,61,790	35,805	43,660	3,89,08,405
Allahabad . .	145	...	5	4,145	150	880	120	160	...	50	5,155
Lahore . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay . .	60,07,410	4,79,770	19,92,475	...	(c) 16,20,115	(c) 12,98,060	(c) 24,61,145	23,82,760	2,01,050	70,340	1,65,13,125
Akola . . .	20	...	125	5,160	...	850	20	4,805	50	...	11,030
Nagpur . .	3,340	830	2,500	42,580	5,925	...	425	3,120	495	...	59,215
Kurrachee . .	7,755	130	3,400	13,305	530	...	...	2,420	...	...	27,540
Madras . .	3,30,165	9,015	19,160	4,47,650	9,205	9,555	7,630	...	(c) 22,69,950	(c) 19,52,190	50,54,520
Calicut . .	5,565	940	1,395	7,77,770	9,890	10,730	14,345	18,22,555	...	10,610	26,53,800
Coconada . .	20,905	2,325	845	6,19,465	...	430	1,055	7,04,075	6,705	...	13,55,805
TOTAL .	63,75,305	61,24,410	1,60,72,005	1,87,14,970	17,05,780	19,42,550	30,80,995	50,81,675	25,14,055	20,76,850	6,45,88,595

25. The comparison for three years is as follow :—

NOTES CASHED AT—	1878-79. Rs.	1879-80. Rs.	1880-81. Rs.
Calcutta	4,80,29,570	3,81,32,120	3,89,08,405
Madras	1,67,00,950	1,31,97,710	50,54,520
Bombay	50,51,285	53,90,775	1,65,13,125
Allahabad	...	...	5,155
Lahore	2,440	210	...
Calicut	30,87,465	34,85,590	26,53,800
Coconada	13,52,805	9,47,900	13,55,805
Nagpur	87,055	3,88,680	59,215
Kurrachee	34,270	13,285	27,540
Akola	35,535	11,09,565	11,030
	7,43,81,375	6,26,65,835	6,45,88,595

26. In the above table, the amounts paid in fulfilment of the obligation imposed by the Currency Act, to pay, at the Presidency Town, notes issued at circle offices in the interior of each presidency, are marked with letter (*c*) ; the remaining amounts represent accommodation afforded to the public beyond the requirements of the law, which, during the year under review, amounted to Rs. 3,53,03,635, against Rs. 4,61,60,430 of the preceding year.

Thus, under the requirements of the law, the amount of notes issued by each sub-circle and cashed at its Head Office were in—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Calcutta	88,43,465	85,54,265	1,96,83,500
Bombay	27,37,610	24,21,355	53,79,320
Madras	93,57,115	55,29,785	42,22,140
	2,09,38,190	1,65,05,405	2,92,84,960

I repeat the remark I made last year, that Madras cashed more notes of the Calicut and Coconada Circles than these offices themselves did—a state of things that can hardly be called legitimate circulation. The large encashments of Nagpur and Kurrachee notes at Calcutta also continue.

Allahabad and Lahore were prohibited from cashing foreign notes during the year (except for travellers), as during the progress of the war the coin could, with greater advantage, be used for treasury remittance purposes, than placed at the disposal of private persons. These encashments have now been resumed.

ISSUE AND RECEIPT OF COIN.

27. The transactions in coin are as follows (for details by circles, refer to Statement VII) :—

	Coin. Rs.	As.	P.	Small coin. Rs.	As.	P.
Balance, April 1, 1880 ...	5,55,72,975	8	0	12,04,900	0	0
RECEIPTS—						
Over the counter	14,04,37,275	0	0			
From small coin account ...	9,80,750	0	0			
At Agencies	1,03,65,950	0	0			
In remittance transactions ...	6,10,73,525	0	0			
From treasury on account of Mint certificates ...	993	1	11			
By sale of securities ...	46,563	5	0			
From coin account ...	.....			11,74,500	0	0
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	21,29,05,056	6	11	11,74,500	0	0
	26,84,78,031	14	11	23,79,400	0	0
ISSUES—						
Over the counter	11,73,45,125	0	0			
At Agencies	93,73,800	0	0			
In remittance transactions ...	6,84,56,000	0	0			
For bullion, and for melting fees	45,651	7	4			
To small coin account ...	11,74,500	0	0			
To coin account	.....			9,80,750	0	0
TOTAL ISSUES ...	19,63,95,076	7	4	9,80,750	0	0
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 1881 ...	7,20,82,955	7	7	13,98,650	0	0

	Receipts. Rs.	Issues. Rs.
Comparison, 1880-81... ...	21,29,05,056	19,63,95,076
1879-80... ...	25,95,14,328	24,19,97,198

28. The smaller activity of the current year is entirely under the heads of Remittance Transactions and Assay Certificates. The former is real, and means that we have not made so many or so large remittances this year as last year. The latter merely indicates a difference of routine due to the fact of there being

a reserve Treasury in Bombay in 1880-81, which there was not in 1879-80; the coin receipts from the Mint are made now in the reserve Treasury and the assay certificates are realised in Notes. The receipt by notes in Bombay has risen partly from this cause from 16,56 lakhs in 1879-80 to 21,26 in 1880-81.

29. The Government order of 1878 directed the Currency Officers to co-operate with the treasuries in withdrawing the shroff-marked coin from circulation,—namely, they were to receive them from the treasuries and pass them on to the Mint for recoinage.

The following statement shows the operation of this rule during 1880-81. The figures in the North-West are very high, and those of the Punjab would have equalled them, if it had not been necessary to suspend the operation of the rules altogether in that province. Bombay is the only other province where shroff-marked coin can be called frequent, and the greater part of the figure standing against its name was contributed by the Presidency town itself:—

Statement of shroff-marked, notched, and otherwise defaced silver coin received during 1880-81.

	Shroff-marked.		Notched.		Otherwise defaced.		TOTAL.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Calcutta	19,689	0	...		787	0	20,476	0
Allahabad	16,43,063	8	1,134	0	525	0	16,44,722	8
Lahore	...		...		...		...	
Bombay	95,122	0	...		445	0	95,567	0
Akola	41	0	186	0	28	0	255	0
Nagpur	6,472	8	1,601	0	1,140	0	9,213	8
Kurrachee	10,901	0			...		10,901	0
Madras	4,652	0	37,938	0	6,545	0	49,135	0
Calicut	26	0	...		...		26	0
Coconada	...		...		..		...	
	17,79,967	0	40,859	0	9,470	0	18,30,296	0

30. The Government having directed me to include in the Currency report the usual annual information regarding the state of the coinage, I show in the following table the number of coins cut during 1880, under the operation of section 16 of the Coinage Act:—

Statement showing the number of coins cut and broken under the Coinage Act in Treasuries throughout India during the calendar year 1880.

NAME OF PROVINCE.	Number of Treasuries in which coins were cut.	Believed to have lost by reasonable wear more than 2 per cent. in weight.				Believed to be counterfeit.				Believed to have been reduced in weight, otherwise than by reasonable wear.				Considered unfit for further circulation by reason of obliteration of device, or for other causes.			
		Rs.	½ Rs.	¼ Rs.	⅛ Rs.	Rs.	½ Rs.	¼ Rs.	⅛ Rs.	Rs.	½ Rs.	¼ Rs.	⅛ Rs.	Rs.	½ Rs.	¼ Rs.	⅛ Rs.
Government of India	8	311	...	...	...	307	34	53	31	423	108	211	48	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	16	3,822	399	...	...	68	...	1	2	2,049	14	2	...	...	...	...	...
British Burmah	15	71	...	...	...	741*	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	1,896	...	...	...
Assam	7	31	...	...	...	115	1	...	...	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	40	1,108	35	134	123	1,206	51	36	71	1,648	44	12	3	...	...	...	...
N.-W. P. and Oudh	41	26,629	3,001	...	...	888	8	5	2	4,425	312	10	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	30	51,539	822	...	...	668	6	...	...	9,456	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	not mentioned.	733	8	19*	20*	492	67	48	35	1,029	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	27	48,119	66	1	...	1,043	34	16	13	69,899	16	29	19	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	1,32,363	4,331	154	143	5,528	201	154	154	88,965	503	264	70	1,896	...	...	...

* Includes small coin.

31. The high figures of the N.-W., Punjab, and Bombay, are due to the prevalence of shroff-marked coin in these places, and to the fact that the orders of Government regarding these have had the effect of directing close attention to the examination of coin. The general questions arising in this matter are now before the Government.

32. A curious feature in these returns is the singular inequality between adjacent Treasuries. I directed attention to this feature last year, and it may be hoped that the result will be shown in the returns for 1881, indicating a little

less of divergence in the views and action of the various Treasury officers and Bank Agents.

33. Two or three treasuries have made the mistake of cutting quarter rupees and eighth rupees, on ground of short weight. Their mistake has been pointed out. Of the 1,896 rupees shown in the last column, 1,895 were cut at a single treasury, that of Bassein—one of those cases in which the figures indicate rather the idiosyncracies of Treasury officers than the facts of the state of the coinage.

EXCHANGE OF SMALL COIN.

34. The receipts and issues of small change at the Currency Offices during the year were the following :—

	Receipts.		Issues.		Net Issues.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Half-rupees	99,902	8	5,65,647	8	...	
Quarter rupees	80,768	4	7,16,288	12	...	
One-eighth rupees	56,184	12	5,10,953	8	...	
Copper	46,963	14	2,27,042	6	...	
Total	2,83,819	6	20,19,932	2	17,36,112	12
Total 1879-80	1,39,388	2	15,72,441	10	14,33,053	8

RECEIPT OF BULLION AND CONVERSION INTO COIN.

35. The bullion transactions of the Department take place only in Calcutta and Bombay, and have been confined to the operation of Government of India Resolution No. 66, dated 19th April 1878; that is, we have issued notes (and coin) to persons who have deposited bullion at the Mint on account of the Department. The following is an account of the operations which were entirely in respect of silver bullion, no gold transactions having occurred during the year :—

	Calcutta.			Bombay.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Balance on April 1st, 1880	34,57,663	0	2	33,70,984	0	6
Receipts of bullion at 979 per mille :—						
April 1880	4,86,971	10	0	27,76,126	2	2
May "	1,746	8	0	39,81,148	8	1
June "	11,32,652	15	0	29,17,644	8	7
July "	5,05,882	12	0	38,95,886	10	10
August "	28,870	8	0	41,30,546	7	10
September "	14,36,037	12	0	39,71,978	0	8
October "	9,05,198	14	0	16,71,469	9	3
November "	5,53,230	10	0	19,42,434	1	0
December "	2,40,412	8	0	2,06,116	14	9
January 1881	21	3	0	45,631	0	1
February "	7,729	3	0	9,832	11	9
March "	3,14,948	13	0	9,243	7	1
Total of 12 months	56,13,703	4	0	2,55,58,058	2	1
Additional 1 per mille credited on account of melting fees paid out of Reserve	7,514	0	1	28,541	1	2
Total Receipts	56,21,217	4	1	2,55,86,599	3	3
Total Receipts and Balance	90,78,880	4	3	2,89,57,583	3	9
Mint Certificates realised from Treasury	84,86,941	1	8	2,89,38,497	0	3
Balance of Bullion on March 31st, 1881	5,91,939	2	7	19,086	3	6

The receipts for the last four years have been—

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1877-78	5,16,78,945	10,58,00,313	15,74,79,258
1878-79	1,33,83,139	4,64,75,139	5,98,58,279
1879-80	2,06,60,058	7,24,62,053	9,31,22,111
1880-81	56,21,217	2,55,86,599	3,12,07,816

AGENCIES.

36. The following are the transactions at the Agencies :—

	No. of Agencies.	Issues of notes.	Receipts of notes.
Agencies of the Calcutta Circle	15	12,36,050	7,46,800
" " Allahabad Circle	4	2,13,900	2,11,000
" " Lahore Circle	8	86,76,000	78,38,000
" " Coconada Circle	1	1,41,000	1,01,000
	28	1,02,66,950	88,96,800

37. The Agencies enumerated in the above list are—

Calcutta Circle.
1. Backergunge.
2. Bhaugulpur. *c*
3. Cachar. *a*
4. Chumparan. *b*
5. Dacca.
6. Darjeeling.
7. Hazaribagh.
8. Lohardugga.
9. Monghyr. *c*
10. Moorshedabad.
11. Patna. *c*
12. Rajshahye.
13. Sarun.
14. Shillong. *a*
15. Sylhet.

Allahabad Circle.
1. Fyzabad.
2. Meerut.
3. Moradabad.
4. Roorkee.

Lahore Circle.
1. Amritsar.
2. Ferozepore.
3. Kohat. *a*
4. Mooltan.
5. Peshawar.
6. Rawul Pindi.
7. Simla.
8. Umballa.

Coconada Circle.
1. Vizagapatam.

a Opened in 1880-81.
b Temporary only.
c Have had no balance since April 1880.

CLAIMS ON LOST NOTES.

38. The following is the statement of lost and mutilated notes paid during the year on bond of indemnity :—

	Nature of Loss.	Number of Notes for Rs. 5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Total. Number.	Value.
											Rs.
Half Notes	Lost by post . .	144	294	204	128	220	16	8	.....	1,014	52,140
	Lost accidentally . .	109	158	116	64	142	8	8	.....	605	33,845
	Mutilated . . .	22	51	16	5	22	...	1	.....	117	4,390
		275	503	336	197	384	24	17	.....	1,736	90,375
Whole Notes	Lost by post . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Lost accidentally . .	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Mutilated . . .	3	9	11	4	...	1	...	.....	28	1,025
		3	9	11	4	...	1	...	.....	28	1,025
Mismatched Notes . .		144	148	61	9	11	...	...	.....	373	4,970
	Total 1880-81 .	422	660	408	210	395	25	17	.....	2,137	96,370
	Total 1879-80 .	560	884	504	102	369	53	309	4	2,875	4,43,720*
	Total 1878-79 .	403	877	461	222	363	37	16	.....	2,379	1,01,905

* Excluding the "Vingorla" case, Rs. 3,50,000, the figure would be 93,720.

39. No case of loss to the Department by admission of claims of the kind came to light during the year.

40. During the year the Government re-considered its rules regarding treatment of claims to lost whole notes. We acknowledge no liability, except when completely satisfied that the notes alleged to be lost, can never be produced, and the principle of the new rules is (1) that the evidence is to be received, and the claim admitted or rejected at once; (2) if admitted, the value of the note is to be invested, and no further proceedings taken, nor interest paid till twenty years.

FRAUD AND FORGERY.

41. The report of last year brought the cases of forgery up to 30th June 1880 and mentioned that the effect of the successful prosecutions in Bombay in 1879 was shown in the almost entire cessation of forgeries in the first half of 1880.

42. Three cases only were reported between 30th June 1880 and 31st March 1881.

In the first, three ten-rupee notes of the J—9 series of were found in circulation in different parts of the Madras Presidency, having been received in treasuries or in local banks. The Police have not as yet reported success in their investigation of the case. Twenty-six notes in all have now been found.

43. In the second, a money-changer of Calcutta presented for exchange at the Calcutta office a forged ten-rupee note of the old pattern, executed by hand and dirtied so as to detract from its suspiciousness. The forgery was not good, and the note could not be traced beyond the money-changer, whose honesty in the matter there was no reason to suspect.

44. A more serious case occurred in the Midnapore District (Bengal). A landholder's agent produced to the treasury officer a forged Rs. 20 note which had been sent to him by his principal for payment of Government revenue. On enquiry the note was traced back through several hands to those of an Ameen of the Survey Department, in whose house some partly executed forged five-rupee notes and some imitative drawings of parts of notes were found. This Ameen was tried by the Court of Sessions at Midnapore, and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. The Inspector-General of Police describes the forgery as "done by hand and clumsy in the extreme."

REMITTANCES.

45. The following are the remittances in actual coin made in the course of operations :—

Calcutta to Lahore	150	lakhs.
Allahabad to Calcutta	20	"
Bombay to Kurrachee	80	"
Akola to Nagpur	8	"
Madras to Bombay	20	"
Coconada to Calcutta	6	"
TOTAL	284	"

The two highest figures (Calcutta to Lahore and Bombay to Kurrachee) are remittances in continuation of those reported last year (para. 57 of the Report), and require no further remark. The others were made in redistribution of Currency Reserve.

TREASURY STATISTICS.

46. The transactions in notes at the several Treasuries in India during 1878-79, 1879-80 and 1880-81 have been as follows :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts from the public in payment of Government dues.	4,62,18,195	4,65,63,395	7,96,68,115
Do. from the public in exchange for silver	3,31,63,965	2,90,69,610	3,84,21,600
Do. from the public for other notes	14,18,900	14,68,010	90,82,085
TOTAL RECEIPTS	8,08,01,060	7,71,01,015	12,71,71,800
Issues to the public in payment of Government dues	2,42,85,323	2,59,43,650	4,01,75,835
Do. to the public in exchange for silver	3,28,84,040	3,16,64,455	4,09,53,405
Do. to the public for other notes	14,18,900	14,68,010	90,82,085
TOTAL ISSUES	5,85,88,265	5,90,76,115	9,02,11,325

47. The total transactions in notes during the last three years have been as follows (in lakhs of rupees):—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Government of India	65	74	263
Lower Bengal	482	429	426
Assam	47	43	44
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	163	108	297
Punjab	174	242	646
Madras	299	270	286
Bombay	127	142	150
Central Provinces	19	25	28
British Burma	8	14	14
Hyderabad	10	14	19
TOTAL	1,394	1,361	2,173

48. Statement IV classifies the Treasuries of the Government of India as follows:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Where notes were cashed throughout the year, to the extent of the public demand	84	97	135
Where notes were ordinarily cashable, but not always	100	70	56
Where notes were not usually cashable	21	38	19
Total No.	205	205	210

These figures indicate an increasing degree of readiness to cash notes. The classification, however, is necessarily somewhat wanting in precision, though it indicates fairly the comparative conveniences given to the public.

49. Statement V shows the proportion of the Treasury and bank balances of December 31st, 1880, which in each province was held in the form of Currency Notes. The figures show no great difference from those of December 31st, 1879, except in the case of Kurrachee, where the figures of December 31st, 1879, were altogether exceptional.

50. I undertook in last year's report, if I were permitted to show approximate, instead of final, figures in the statistics of the expenditure of the Department (Statement No. III), to produce the report much earlier than had hitherto been possible. The Government accepted my suggestion, and I trust it will be admitted that I have fulfilled my promise regarding the date of the report.

No.

STATEMENT of the Value of Government Currency Notes in

DATE.	Calcutta.		Allahabad.		La
	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease —.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease —.	Value of Notes in circulation.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
March 1880	5,67,08,330	.....	50,14,190	.....	74,24,315
April "	5,98,41,030	+ 31,32,700	46,61,895	— 3,52,295	86,22,855
May "	5,94,13,930	— 4,27,100	45,59,425	— 1,02,470	84,26,770
June "	6,29,69,045	+ 35,55,115	43,45,075	— 2,14,350	82,70,365
July "	6,42,81,620	+ 13,12,575	43,01,210	— 43,865	†78,98,790
August "	†5,88,13,315	— 54,68,305	47,81,575	+ 4,80,365	*1,45,98,225
September "	6,26,31,490	+ 38,18,175	50,78,335	+ 2,96,760	86,64,590
October "	6,65,63,155	+ 39,31,665	†41,89,175	— 8,89,160	97,03,745
November "	*7,47,71,210	+ 82,08,055	52,26,435	+ 10,37,260	94,69,275
December "	7,45,92,365	— 1,78,845	59,03,850	+ 6,77,415	88,18,430
January 1881	6,98,62,315	— 47,30,050	*73,08,690	+ 14,04,840	85,04,525
February "	6,54,75,055	— 43,87,260	71,45,765	— 1,62,925	94,24,900
March "	6,56,54,080	+ 1,79,025	66,76,275	— 4,69,490	86,51,960
TOTAL ...	78,48,68,610	.....	6,41,77,705	.....	11,10,54,430
1862-63	2,42,30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863-64	2,49,50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864-65	2,80,55,141	.....	11,39,468	.....	7,81,033
1865-66	2,90,43,282	.....	25,51,730	.....	29,51,182
1866-67	2,83,91,438	.....	25,93,184	.....	25,00,558
1867-68	2,93,11,382	.....	32,48,513	.....	24,05,652
1868-69	3,96,45,643	.....	33,74,186	.....	25,81,546
1869-70	4,14,57,428	.....	30,97,881	.....	22,52,897
1870-71	3,50,93,392	.....	41,34,122	.....	26,74,301
1871-72	4,30,33,469	.....	36,60,324	.....	52,34,625
1872-73	4,78,04,952	.....	52,18,260	.....	47,59,828
1873-74	4,70,29,742	.....	73,86,899	.....	47,77,161
1874-75	4,84,38,619	.....	62,57,664	.....	53,43,460
1875-76	4,93,96,846	.....	69,97,957	.....	66,21,276
1876-77	4,99,71,204	.....	72,07,479	.....	62,40,332
1877-78	6,13,25,010	.....	54,65,639	.....	54,70,648
1878-79	6,43,65,560	.....	63,73,527	.....	48,60,418
1879-80	6,26,55,985	.....	47,91,777	.....	65,49,450
1880-81	6,54,05,717	.....	53,48,142	.....	92,54,536
Increase + or decrease — in 1880-81 as compared with 1879-80	+ 27,49,732	.....	+ 5,56,365	.....	+ 27,05,086
Percentage on average circulation 1879-80	**+ 4·388**	.....	**+ 11·611**	.....	**+ 41·302**

	Kurrachee.		Madras.		Cal
March 1879	31,15,035	.....	1,23,99,020	.....	13,19,690
April "	34,66,055	+ 3,51,020	1,45,32,165	+ 21,33,145	13,91,415
May "	†29,12,955	— 5,53,100	1,49,72,475	+ 4,40,310	14,72,930
June "	33,25,935	+ 4,12,980	*1,57,40,780	+ 7,68,305	13,67,980
July "	33,79,185	+ 53,250	1,56,02,190	— 1,38,590	14,45,145
August "	32,19,890	— 1,59,295	1,24,76,900	— 31,25,290	14,62,145
September "	35,05,955	+ 2,86,065	1,03,03,590	— 21,73,310	16,43,190
October "	37,91,470	+ 2,85,515	†95,98,715	— 7,04,875	*17,95,970
November "	38,26,650	+ 35,180	98,53,610	+ 2,54,895	17,12,720
December "	*39,38,235	+ 1,11,585	1,01,13,155	+ 2,59,545	14,32,055
January 1881	33,55,620	— 5,82,615	1,13,80,305	+ 12,67,150	†10,68,995
February "	33,81,290	+ 25,670	1,16,59,715	+ 2,79,410	11,69,535
March "	34,34,805	+ 53,515	1,19,55,295	+ 2,95,580	17,78,450
TOTAL ...	4,15,38,045	.....	14,81,88,895	.....	1,77,40,530
1862-63	.....	.....	41,35,714	.....	.....
1863-64	.....	.....	66,50,000	.....	.....
1864-65	.....	.....	61,26,510	.....	61,755
1865-66	9,08,721	.....	59,31,192	.....	4,21,160
1866-67	10,13,765	.....	64,40,709	.....	5,54,549
1867-68	15,90,835	.....	59,18,235	.....	5,56,109
1868-69	19,67,010	.....	66,47,963	.....	8,16,466
1869-70	24,73,060	.....	66,99,461	.....	7,70,240
1870-71	22,59,591	.....	84,15,043	.....	8,63,419
1871-72	22,33,014	.....	1,07,26,263	.....	11,96,533
1872-73	20,30,310	.....	1,02,39,740	.....	18,10,467
1873-74	21,97,823	.....	1,14,85,587	.....	22,08,618
1874-75	17,28,919	.....	86,67,423	.....	21,48,859
1875-76	17,87,612	.....	1,03,00,667	.....	25,38,768
1876-77	18,40,533	.....	1,15,28,764	.....	20,86,198
1877-78	21,98,696	.....	1,51,40,138	.....	21,89,267
1878-79	25,13,693	.....	1,27,31,634	.....	17,66,917
1879-80	26,72,268	.....	1,19,00,973	.....	18,00,536
1880-81	34,61,504	.....	1,23,49,075	.....	14,78,377
Increase + or decrease — in 1880-81 as compared with 1879-80	+ 7,89,236	.....	+ 4,48,102	.....	— 3,22,159
Percentage on average circulation 1879-80	**+ 29·534**	.....	**+ 3·765**	.....	**— 17·892**

* Highest.

I.

circulation throughout India during 1880-81 and previous years.

HORE.	Bombay.		Akola.		Nagpore.	
Monthly increase + or decrease —.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease —.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease —.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease —.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	3,33,97,000	.....	11,93,785	.....	12,63,965	
+ 11,98,540	3,23,67,890	— 10,29,200	†11,98,850	+ 4,565	†13,21,485	+ 57,520
— 1,96,085	3,38,32,925	+ 14,65,035	14,69,545	+ 2,71,195	23,53,840	+ 10,32,355
— 1,56,405	3,33,88,805	— 4,44,120	25,50,685	+ 10,81,140	29,18,740	+ 5,64,900
— 3,71,575	3,46,46,845	+ 12,58,040	28,26,100	+ 2,75,415	30,96,725	+ 1,77,985
+ 66,99,435	3,47,94,760	+ 1,47,915	*30,07,410	+ 1,81,310	30,06,420	— 90,305
— 59,33,635	3,55,86,955	+ 7,92,195	29,72,975	— 34,435	29,44,640	— 61,780
+ 10,39,155	3,33,13,850	— 22,73,105	29,80,910	+ 7,935	28,92,730	— 51,910
— 2,34,470	3,32,28,860	— 84,990	29,81,280	+ 370	*32,15,020	+ 3,22,290
— 6,50,845	3,24,98,785	— 7,30,075	28,51,920	— 1,29,360	29,00,215	— 3,14,805
— 3,13,905	*3,56,16,885	+ 31,18,100	18,64,985	— 9,86,930	15,69,735	— 13,30,480
+ 9,20,375	†2,99,09,120	— 57,07,765	16,97,735	— 1,67,250	15,63,920	— 5,815
— 7,72,940	3,13,50,105	+ 14,40,985	17,06,840	+ 9,105	14,25,980	— 1,37,940
.....	40,05,35,785	.....	2,81,08,735	.....	2,02,09,450	.....
.....	1,58,28,571	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	2,07,25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	3,22,83,334	.....	.....	.....	3,17,624	
.....	3,34,59,583	.....	.....	.....	16,05,322	
.....	4,69,74,592	.....	.....	.....	10,67,343	
.....	4,73,94,992	.....	.....	.....	21,23,967	
.....	4,31,09,954	.....	96,208	.....	27,42,508	
.....	4,57,24,905	.....	10,14,162	.....	25,54,187	
.....	3,88,07,454	.....	20,92,853	.....	34,50,787	
.....	4,14,52,324	.....	32,67,268	.....	30,16,843	
.....	5,15,90,469	.....	15 56,326	.....	31,66,639	
.....	3,00,27,409	.....	24,20,383	.....	31,89,530	
.....	3,04,95,336	.....	9,25,017	.....	13,74,021	
.....	3,01,31,732	.....	12,67,031	.....	19,02,068	
.....	3,29,42,099	.....	11,00,218	.....	13,68,476	
.....	3,72,82,074	.....	9,24,954	.....	8,91,702	
.....	3,34,50,668	.....	16,55,254	.....	16,73,062	
.....	3,25,36,423	.....	19,79,991	.....	20,03,965	
.....	3,33,77,982	.....	23,42,395	.....	24,34,121	
.....	+ 8,41,559	.....	+ 3,62,404	.....	+ 4,30,156	
.....	+ 2 586	.....	+ 18·303	.....	+ 21·465	

IGUT.	Coconada.		Total.	
.....	17,41,850	.....	12,35,77,270	.....
+ 71,725	14,49,510	— 2,02,340	†12,88,52,650	+ 52,75,380
+ 81,515	15,55,245	+ 1,05,735	13,09,70,040	+ 21,17,390
— 1,04,950	15,26,440	— 28,805	13,64,03,850	+ 54,33,810
+ 77,165	*16,40,360	+ 1,13,920	13,91,18,170	+ 27,14,320
+ 17,000	13,38,565	— 3,06,795	13,74,94,205	— 16,23,965
+ 1,81,045	13,60,820	+ 27,255	13,46,92,540	— 28,01,665
+ 1,52,780	7,13,570	— 6,47,250	13,55,43,290	+ 8,50,750
— 88,250	6,95,335	— 18,235	*14,49,80,395	+ 94,37,105
— 2,80,665	7,19,915	+ 24,580	14,37,68,925	— 12,11,470
— 3,63,060	†6,81,805	— 38,110	14,12,13,860	— 25,55,065
+ 1,00,540	10,69,925	+ 3,88,120	13,24,96,960	— 87,16,900
+ 6,08,915	13,83,575	+ 3,13,650	13,40,17,365	+ 15,20,405
.....	1,41,30,065	.....	1,63,95,52,250	
.....	.....	.....	4,41,94,285	
.....	.....	.....	5,23,25,000	
.....	55,251	.....	6,88,20,116	
.....	3,75,811	.....	7,72,57,963	
.....	3,57,041	.....	8,98,93,179	
.....	3,01,163	.....	9,28,50,848	
.....	4,73,843	.....	10,14,55,327	
.....	3,46,556	.....	10,66,90,777	
.....	3,41,278	.....	9,81,32,240	
.....	3,36,779	.....	11,41,57,442	
.....	4,63,376	.....	12,86,40,367	
.....	7,28,755	.....	11,14,51,907	
.....	13,24,753	.....	10,67,04,071	
.....	25,82,664	.....	11,35,26,621	
.....	21,31,235	.....	11,64,16,538	
.....	16,14,344	.....	13,25,02,472	
.....	25,14,351	.....	13,19,05,084	
.....	10,91,665	.....	12,79,83,033	
.....	11,77,505	.....	13,66,29,354	
.....	+ 85,840	.....	+ 86,46,321	
.....	+ 7·863	.....	+ 6·756	

† Lowest.

No.

STATEMENT of Notes issued,

Circles.	Nature of work.	5 Rupees.		10 Rupees.		20 Rupees.		50
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Calcutta	Notes issued	383,719	19,18,595	1,907,654	1,90,76,540	963,253	1,92,65,060	152,717
Allahabad	"	12,750	63,750	19,266	1,92,660	16,144	3,22,880	15,447
Lahore	"	15,596	77,980	69,710	6,97,100	55,985	11,19,700	43,929
Bombay	"	224,978	11,24,890	825,158	82,51,580	150,939	30,18,780	85,956
Akola	"	3,129	15,645	4,934	49,340	4,705	94,100	3,809
Nagpore	"	2,998	14,990	4,595	45,950	4,234	84,680	4,068
Kurrachee	"	4,699	23,495	23,645	2,36,450	9,432	1,88,640	4,275
Madras	"	61,463	3,07,315	133,085	13,30,850	78,730	15,74,600	59,155
Calicut	"	11,531	57,655	14,810	1,48,100	8,894	1,77,880	6,716
Coconada	"	2,133	10,665	2,472	24,720	2,130	42,600	2,304
Total ...	...	722,996	36,14,980	3,005,329	3,00,58,290	1,294,446	2,58,88,920	378,376
Percentage on total issues.	...	**10·74**	...	**44·65**	...	**19·23**	...	**5·62**
	...	...	**·42**	...	**3·53**	...	**3·04**	...
Calcutta	Notes received	375,268	18,76,340	1,873,979	1,87,39,790	913,619	1,82,72,380	154,840
Allahabad	"	12,446	62,230	20,709	2,07,090	16,247	3,24,940	15,906
Lahore	"	19,149	95,745	76,498	7,64,980	59,239	11,84,780	44,735
Bombay	"	211,767	10,58,835	805,741	80,57,410	139,985	27,99,700	76,813
Akola	"	4,074	20,370	5,596	55,960	5,099	1,01,980	4,068
Nagpore	"	4,519	22,595	6,263	62,630	5,445	1,08,900	4,379
Kurrachee	"	6,082	30,410	22,470	2,24,700	9,101	1,82,020	3,473
Madras	"	64,400	3,22,000	131,653	13,16,530	80,827	16,16,540	61,965
Calicut	"	13,205	66,025	15,765	1,57,650	9,850	1,97,000	8,920
Coconada	"	1,768	8,840	2,257	22,570	1,990	39,800	2,032
Total ...	...	712,678	35,63,390	2,960,931	2,96,09,310	1,241,402	2,48,28,040	377,131
Percentage on total receipts.	...	**10·76**	...	**44·69**	...	**18·74**	...	**5·69**
	...	...	**·43**	...	**3·52**	...	**2·96**	...
Calcutta	Notes cancelled	293,368	14,66,840	1,277,548	1,27,75,480	530,075	1,06,01,500	103,979
Allahabad	"	1,432	7,160	2,206	22,060	1,947	38,940	2,224
Lahore	"	13,692	68,460	42,625	4,26,250	31,128	6,22,560	25,028
Bombay	"	130,611	6,53,055	393,167	39,31,670	93,185	18,63,700	52,004
Akola	"	3,730	18,650	5,071	50,710	4,714	94,280	3,805
Nagpore	"	233	1,165	522	5,220	461	9,220	738
Kurrachee	"	5,869	29,345	20,734	2,07,340	8,446	1,68,920	3,210
Madras	"	55,026	2,75,130	108,506	10,85,060	63,606	12,72,120	44,818
Calicut	"	12,103	60,515	14,573	1,45,730	8,878	1,77,560	7,838
Coconada	"	1,388	6,940	1,613	16,130	1,522	30,440	1,524
Total ...	...	517,452	25,87,260	1,866,565	1,86,65,650	743,962	1,48,79,240	244,668
Percentage on total cancellation.	...	**12·40**	..	**44·73**	...	**17·83**	...	**5·86**
	..	...	**·67**	...	**4·84**	...	**3 85**	...
Percentage of total cancellations on receipts.	...	**72·61**	...	**63·04**	...	**59·93**	...	**64·87**

Abstract of all Circles

Year.	Notes issued.	
	No.	Value.
		Rs.
1861-62	367,200	4,20,00,000
1862-63	295,015	2,52,55,500
1863-64	336,201	4,72,01,000
1864-65	598,260	4,53,00,110
1865-66	960,150	10,10,04,920
1866-67	1,968,688	26,80,12,150
1867-68	2,790,745	33,06,49,710
1868-69	3,117,050	44,00,73,020
1869-70	3,396,828	49,34,48,480
1870-71	3,855,477	56,63,62,620
1871-72	4,045,118	62,25,21,200
1872-73	4,480,446	57,39,09,525
1873-74	4,915,365	61,69,24,575
1874-75	5,145,682	68,25,78,760
1875-76	5,325,790	62,69,70,815
1876-77	5,777,514	78,77,51,185
1877-78	6,251,704	90,52,50,980
1878-79	5,853,587	86,09,06,930
1879-80	6,252,415	81,51,93,855
1880-81	6,731,153	85,23,94,490

II.

received, and cancelled during 1880-81.

Rupees.	100 Rupees.		500 Rupees.		1,000 Rupees.		10,000 Rupees.		Total.	
Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
76,35,850	348,661	3,48,66,100	84,728	4,23,64,000	280,400	28,04,09,000	8,531	8,53,10,000	4,129,672	49,08,45,145
7,72,350	21,002	21,00,200	3,238	16,19,000	8,276	82,76,000	162	16,20,000	96,285	1,49,66,840
21,96,450	56,515	56,51,500	17,448	87,24,000	14,947	1,49,47,000	802	80,20,000	274,932	4,14,33,730
42,97,800	170,657	1,70,65,700	12,079	60,39,500	62,223	6,22,23,000	10,734	10,73,40,000	1,542,724	20,93,61,250
1,90,450	5,031	5,03,100	754	3,77,000	891	8,91,000	161	16,10,000	23,414	37,30,635
2,03,400	4,865	4,86,500	851	4,25,500	2,044	20,44,000	390	39,00,000	24,045	72,05,020
2,13,750	7,828	7,82,800	1,207	6,03,500	4,458	44,58,000	115	11,50,000	55,659	76,56,635
29,57,750	137,969	1,37,96,900	25,204	1,26,02,000	20,416	2,04,16,000	1,628	1,62,80,000	517,650	6,92,65,415
3,35,800	10,817	10,81,700	480	2,40,000	255	2,55,000	253	25,30,000	53,756	48,26,135
1,15,200	2,750	2,75,000	477	2,38,500	567	5,67,000	183	18,30,000	13,016	31,03,685
1,89,18,800	766,095	7,66,09,500	146,466	7,32,33,000	394,486	39,44,86,000	22,959	22,95,90,000	6,731,153	85,23,94,490
...	11·38	...	2·18	...	5·86	...	·34	...	100	...
2·22	...	8·99	...	8·59	...	46·28	...	26·93	...	100
77,42,000	345,342	3,45,34,200	85,034	4,25,17,000	280,097	28,00,97,000	7,785	7,78,50,000	4,035,964	48,16,28,710
7,95,300	20,863	20,86,300	2,632	13,16,000	6,511	65,11,000	142	14,20,000	95,456	1,27,22,860
22,36,750	55,638	55,63,800	16,860	84,30,000	13,963	1,39,63,000	682	68,20,000	286,764	3,90,59,055
38,40,650	173,835	1,73,83,500	11,701	58,50,500	62,333	6,23,33,000	11,128	11,12,80,000	1,493,303	21,26,03,595
2,03,400	6,785	6,78,500	677	3,38,500	540	5,40,000	128	12,80,000	26,967	32,18,710
2,18,950	7,129	7,12,900	931	4,65,500	2,060	20,60,000	338	33,80,000	31,064	70,31,475
1,73,650	8,586	8,58,600	969	4,84,500	4,349	43,49,000	89	8,90,000	55,119	71,92,880
30,98,250	139,798	1,39,79,800	25,892	1,29,46,000	20,522	2,05,22,000	1,533	1,53,30,000	526,590	6,91,31,120
4,46,000	13,392	13,39,200	483	2,41,500	264	2,64,000	170	17,00,000	62,049	44,11,375
1,01,600	2,548	2,54,800	464	2,32,000	775	7,75,000	205	20,50,000	12,039	34,84,610
1,88,56,550	773,916	7,73,91,600	145,643	7,28,21,500	391,414	39,14,14,000	22,200	22,20,00,000	6,625,315	84,04,84,390
...	11·69	...	2·20	...	5·91	...	·32	...	100	...
2·24	...	9·21	...	8·66	...	46·57	...	26·41	...	100
51,98,950	237,514	2,37,51,400	55,738	2,78,69,000	126,103	12,61,03,000	2,875	2,87,50,000	2,627,200	23,65,16,170
1,11,200	2,092	2,09,200	546	2,73,000	1,407	14,07,000	...	...	11,854	20,68,560
12,51,400	29,870	29,87,000	9,789	48,94,500	7,626	76,26,000	195	19,50,000	159,953	1,98,26,170
26,00,200	104,657	1,04,65,700	8,696	43,48,000	32,855	3,28,55,000	2,007	2,00,70,000	817,182	7,67,87,325
1,90,250	5,786	5,78,600	593	2,96,500	348	3,48,000	12	1,20,000	24,059	16,96,990
36,900	2,404	2,40,400	218	1,09,000	507	5,07,000	64	6,40,000	5,147	15,48,905
1,60,500	7,862	7,86,200	836	4,18,000	1,499	14,99,000	78	7,80,000	48,534	40,49,305
22,15,900	115,283	1,15,28,300	16,613	83,06,500	9,780	97,80,000	363	36,30,000	413,495	3,80,93,010
3,91,900	11,846	11,84,600	287	1,43,500	106	1,06,000	85	8,50,000	55,716	30,59,805
76,200	2,149	2,14,900	419	2,09,500	653	6,53,000	126	12,60,000	9,394	24,67,110
1,22,33,400	519,463	5,19,46,300	93,735	4,68,67,500	180,884	18,08,84,000	5,805	5,80,50,000	4,172,534	38,61,13,350
...	12·45	...	2·25	...	4·34	...	...	15·03	100	...
3·17	...	13·45	...	12·14	...	46·85	·14	...	...	100
...	67·12	...	64·36	...	46·21	...	26·15	...	62·98	45·94

from 1861-62 to 1880-81.

Notes Received.		Notes cancelled.	
No.	Value.	No.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.
2,000	10,00,000	.....	.....
82,820	1,49,55,500	52,520	1,10,05,500
248,582	4,17,01,000	240,478	3,74,51,000
253,708	3,37,69,900	214,200	3,15,66,660
854,111	9,98,39,180	386,174	3,90,71,620
1,917,381	25,36,97,220	835,631	7,50,95,040
2,424,319	30,72,64,270	998,679	10,85,26,500
2,936,353	44,69,90,180	1,553,433	14,25,85,600
3,853,591	48,70,24,340	1,906,794	22,30,04,250
3,728,082	56,66,28,810	2,005,842	24,79,56,750
3,813,861	60,48, 0,940	1,894,516	25,64,60,160
4,194,129	59,96,88,825	2,150,039	25,00,27,590
4,620,018	62,64,55,900	2,565,890	26,20,42,890
4,762,530	63,66,57,570	3,094,083	28,68,65,125
5,269,541	62,17,81,655	3,500,318	29,62,56,840
5,702,636	77,87,26,475	3,661,384	37,89,18,425
6,120,202	96,25,97,735	4,399,755	45,50,76,735
6,036,955	90,75,19,920	4,115,911	42,84,16,310
6,067,688	80,79,23,265	3,889,150	35,31,49,630
6,625,315	84,04,84,390	4,172,534	38,61,13,350

No.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Issues of the Department of

	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1880-81. Interest realized on Government Securities.	12,53,562	89,289	1,68,357	6,37,491
SUNDRY CASH RECEIPTS.				
Value of unclaimed currency notes	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	208	15	663	1,904
Premium realized on Bills	1,281	.....	.....	3,435
	12,55,051	89,304	1,69,020	6,42,830
DISBURSEMENTS.				
Salaries	22,464	.....	3,740	13,089
Establishment	58,972	10,806	9,016	48,348
Temporary Establishment	8,078	865	.....	1,372
Charges for remittances	270	2,412	.....	4,598
Stationery	986	.....	.....	90
Printing charges	.....	.....	244	927
Service Telegrams	107	6	178	261
Purchase of Service Stamps	420	105	198	420
House Lighting, Police, and Water-rate	4,706	.....	96	52
Cost of Note Forms	20,420	.....	.....	.....
One-third freight on Europe Stores	26	.....	.....	11
Pensions and Gratuities	1,108	.....	.....	218
Cost of repairs on Currency Buildings	.....	.....	513	277
Cost of chests, bags, and locks	503	.....	110	50
Contingencies	3,444	716	657	1,170
Travelling allowances	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dead stock, cost of office furniture	363	.....	99	.....
Compensation for dearness of provisions	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discount on Bills	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commission, &c., for selling Government Securities	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1880-81	1,21,867	14,910	14,851	70,883
PROFIT	11,33,184	74,394	1,54,169	5,71,947

III.

Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1880-81 (Approximate).

Akola.	Nagpore.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Coconada.	TOTAL.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
25,542	28,167	62,088	2,04,589	22,785	14,532	25,06,402
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	660	.....	.....	3,450
.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	4,966
25,542	28,167	62,088	2,05,499	22,785	14,532	25,14,818
1,200	232	1,200	.....	1,200	1,167	44,292
2,976	5,726	3,984	17,243	3,251	2,807	1,63,129
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,315
231	.....	12	3,500	17	556	11,596
18	23	.....	356	.....	.....	1,473
18	.....	.....	619	.....	.....	1,808
46	80	98	180	94	236	1,286
46	70	220	185	81	40	1,785
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,854
.....	.....	.....	2,831	195	57	23,553
.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	42
.....	.....	.....	651	.....	.....	1,977
.....	.....	.....	110	.....	.....	900
1	104	.....	1,485	39	.....	2,292
90	293	201	781	57	127	7,536
.....	.....	.....	324	.....	.....	324
100	.....	.....	388	.....	.....	950
24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,750	6,528	5,716	28,707	4,934	4,990	2,78,136
20,792	21,639	56,372	1,76,792	17,851	9,542	22,36,682

No. III—

.ABS

	Calcutta.			
	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.
RECEIPTS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In 1861-62	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ 1862-63	1,52,316 10 2	.....	.....	.....
„ 1863-64	3,27,731 5 4	.....	.....	.....
„ 1864-65	9,69,318 4 4	.....	.....	5,11,746 13 6
„ 1865-66	6,05,285 1 8	46,281 6 0	31,484 2 0	7,95,109 3 8
„ 1866-67	6,91,286 13 6	49,784 0 0	31,517 0 0	7,18,935 2 1
„ 1867-68	5,32,863 9 9	45,617 9 4	28,944 4 9	5,69,836 0 4
„ 1868-69	5,81,265 0 9	49,442 8 3	37,827 13 5	6,31,697 5 10
„ 1869-70	6,50,288 12 3	48,310 9 8	35,133 4 11	7,13,353 15 0
„ 1870-71	5,36,277 7 6	62,787 2 7	40,616 1 1	5,89,570 14 9
„ 1871-72	5,38,378 2 9	45,512 7 6	65,087 5 3	5,15,531 10 6
„ 1872-73	8,01,423 8 3	96,879 10 9	88,368 10 6	9,57,835 13 0
„ 1873-74	10,04,194 6 0	1,56,749 4 0	1,01,370 14 0	6,37,189 0 6
„ 1874-75	11,87,241 11 6	89,036 0 0	1,10,593 7 3	6,41,707 6 4
„ 1875-76	10,92,800 4 6	1,13,676 0 0	1,28,291 10 9	6,47,519 6 6
„ 1876-77	10,74,581 8 0	1,09,322 0 0	1,34,781 10 0	6,66,207 13 8
„ 1877-78	11,80,679 7 8	1,12,726 0 0	1,11,997 10 9	6,34,205 12 10
„ 1878-79	12,35,775 6 10	85,487 2 0	94,621 11 0	6,23,910 0 4
„ 1879-80	13,93,856 3 11	99,873 6 0	1,31,198 12 3	7,19,666 3 3
„ 1880-81	12,55,051 0 0	89,304 0 0	1,69,020 0 0	6,42,830 0 0
TOTAL ...	1,59,00,614 12 8	13,00,789 2 1	13,40,854 5 11	1,12,16,852 10 1
DISBURSEMENTS.				
In 1861-62	2,639 2 7	.....	.....	2,494 10 0
„ 1862-63	3,06,205 8 3	.....	.....	1,73,996 6 6
„ 1863-64	1,40,049 4 11	.....	.....	1,66,720 11 11
„ 1864-65	34,145 8 6	20,329 12 2	17,539 13 0	2,51,236 0 9
„ 1865-66	4,00,080 5 2	17,824 12 9	21,500 13 3	2,92,133 5 10
„ 1866-67	5,27,735 4 11	13,488 3 2	16,999 6 3	3,47,130 13 10
„ 1867-68	90,086 0 0	17,230 12 10	20,862 13 7	1,15,487 13 4
„ 1868-69	5,71,781 12 9	14,792 14 4	15,285 6 4	96,392 7 9
„ 1869-70	99,909 12 7	14,991 8 11	16,687 14 6	92,574 9 9
„ 1870-71	1,30,679 3 7	15,505 1 4	13,726 6 9	1,09,434 15 1
„ 1871-72	1,02,321 6 2	14,457 12 6	19,870 1 1	89,472 15 7
„ 1872-73	1,27,751 14 3	20,576 5 10	11,243 6 6	86,696 2 0
„ 1873-74	1,65,462 14 5	51,683 12 7	14,189 4 7	1,37,043 5 9
„ 1874-75	1,36,395 6 10	21,920 7 4	22,072 3 8	1,32,673 5 1
„ 1875-76	1,26,771 7 8	44,446 5 4	13,937 10 8	88,355 6 10
„ 1876-77	1,47,884 0 11	19,322 1 0	10,443 14 9	75,122 12 10
„ 1877-78	1,82,693 11 4	13,346 14 3	18,445 5 1	2,11,253 11 7
„ 1878-79	2,38,041 12 0	16,616 9 5	14,376 5 0	1,77,657 2 0
„ 1879-80	1,41,472 1 5	14,744 12 3	15,044 15 6	88,403 0 5
„ 1880-81 Approximate	1,21,867 0 0	14,910 0 0	14,851 0 0	70,[illegible]83 0 0
TOTAL ...	37,93,973 10 3	3,46,188 2 0	2,77,076 12 6	28,05,162 12 10
PROFIT ...	1,21,06,641 2 5	9,54,601 0 1	10,63,777 9 5	84,11,689 13 3

concluded.

TRACT.

Bombay.			Madras.			Total.
Akola.	Nagpur.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Coconada.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,52,316 10 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,27,731 5 4
.....	.....	.....	1,73,913 14 10	.....	.....	16,54,979 0 8
.....	24,409 0 7	4,637 7 9	1,64,649 0 10	3,268 2 0	3,268 2 0	16,78,391 10 6
.....	24,661 0 0	23,870 0 0	1,13,995 11 4	4,400 0 0	4,400 0 0	16,62,849 10 11
.....	22,653 15 1	20,677 12 5	1,16,947 14 6	4,137 1 3	4,137 1 3	13,45,815 4 8
1,409 12 0	40,186 7 0	28,822 15 1	97,413 11 8	11,963 12 11	6,943 4 9	14,86,972 11 8
15,815 9 4	39,831 13 7	38,566 11 1	1,09,154 11 1	12,011 10 11	5,404 7 2	16,67,871 9 0
31,789 4 10	52,408 15 9	34,317 10 3	1,27,803 11 10	13,113 3 5	5,183 2 9	14,93,867 10 9
40,625 3 4	37,511 6 9	27,765 4 9	1,36,489 2 10	14,877 11 0	4,187 1 3	14,25,965 7 11
28,893 15 9	58,790 4 10	37,693 12 6	1,90,126 9 9	33,612 4 0	8,602 13 0	23,92,227 6 4
51,360 4 6	67,681 7 9	46,985 0 3	2,43,722 15 9	46,866 10 3	15,464 1 6	23,71,584 0 6
14,195 0 0	22,097 0 0	35,660 12 0	1,99,083 3 0	49,770 0 0	20,610 0 0	23,69,994 8 1
15,595 0 0	24,389 0 0	36,340 0 0	2,08,451 8 8	55,570 0 0	44,885 0 0	23,67,517 14 5
12,831 0 0	22,046 0 0	40,050 1 6	2,50,270 5 6	39,443 0 0	19,265 14 0	23,68,799 4 8
10,150 0 0	15,514 0 0	35,533 13 0	2,91,326 0 0	37,865 0 0	19,650 0 0	24,49,647 12 3
12,875 0 0	15,584 0 0	47,607 0 0	2,30,995 8 0	27,938 0 0	20,702 0 0	23,95,495 12 2
23,662 0 0	29,452 0 0	54,105 0 0	2,86,993 0 8	35,592 0 0	22,427 0 0	27,96,825 10 1
25,542 0 0	28,167 0 0	62,088 0 0	2,05,499 0 0	22,785 0 0	14,532 0 0	25,14,818 0 0
2,84,744 1 9	5,25,383 7 4	5,74,721 4 7	31,46,836 2 3	4,13,213 7 9	2,19,661 15 8	3,49,23,671 6 1
.....	.....	.....	751 9 3	.....	.....	5,885 5 10
.....	.....	.....	50,610 10 1	.....	.....	5,30,812 8 10
.....	.....	.....	58,638 9 6	.....	.....	3,65,408 10 4
.....	10,719 6 11	.....	55,550 9 1	3,112 11 4	3,960 9 2	3,96,594 6 11
.....	13,950 14 10	9,596 11 8	68,799 1 2	11,132 8 5	10,073 12 8	8,45,092 5 9
.....	11,698 10 5	8,632 0 0	58,085 3 9	4,667 12 8	3,865 11 9	9,92,303 2 9
.....	13,672 11 1	10,509 12 11	32,327 6 5	4,657 14 4	4,471 2 1	3,09,306 6 7
3,593 13 7	12,966 3 0	10,517 15 3	26,020 15 10	4,695 15 6	4,801 2 8	7,60,938 11 0
5,376 0 8	14,866 1 5	7,711 15 0	28,313 6 5	4,407 0 1	5,021 14 0	2,89,860 3 4
4,729 9 9	7,239 14 9	5,922 4 1	40,043 4 7	4,546 11 2	4,403 10 6	3,36,231 1 7
4,887 15 3	8,375 8 7	6,038 0 2	29,817 10 3	5,417 14 0	4,735 5 10	2,85,394 9 5
5,156 1 0	7,699 10 8	7,225 11 5	35,005 7 0	7,367 15 0	4,792 12 9	3,13,515 6 5
9,768 2 7	17,470 11 0	9,157 11 10	40,502 8 8	6,098 14 0	4,598 12 7	4,55,976 2 0
6,230 9 0	11,956 11 1	6,097 0 2	34,291 12 11	9,037 5 6	9,168 12 1	3,89,843 9 8
7,566 8 4	6,705 5 10	6,670 11 3	30,886 13 2	5,568 2 3	4,419 3 10	3,35,327 11 2
4,604 12 3	6,536 15 1	7,635 7 6	29,999 0 6	6,891 3 11	5,216 10 0	3,13,656 14 9
5,013 13 2	6,954 13 4	7,100 7 0	28,526 0 4	6,944 7 0	4,713 12 4	4,84,992 15 5
4,747 0 0	10,171 4 9	8,534 5 8	35,298 9 2	6,894 5 5	6,572 13 11	5,18,910 3 4
4,924 6 0	6,919 14 3	7,456 6 8	32,338 10 8	5,621 13 11	6,875 12 0	3,23,801 13 1
4,750 0 0	6,528 0 0	5,716 0 0	28,707 0 0	4,934 0 0	4,990 0 0	2,78,136 0 0
71,348 11 7	1,74,432 13 0	1,24,522 8 7	7,44,514 4 9	1,01,996 10 6	92,771 14 2	85,31,988 4 2
2,13,395 6 2	3,50,950 10 4	4,50,198 12 0	24,02,321 13 6	3,11,216 13 3	1,26,890 1 6	2,63,91,683 1 11

No. IV.

Classification of Treasuries according to encashment of Notes.

A—Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash Notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	B—Treasuries ordinarily able to cash Notes on presentation.	C—Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.	A.	B.	C.
		INDIA.			
Coorg. Sambhar.	Ajmere. Gwalior. Indore. Nowgong (Bundelkund).	Bhopal. Beluchistan.	2	4	2
		CENTRAL PROVINCES.			
Balaghat. Betul. Bilaspur. Chanda. Damoh. Hoshangabad. Jubbulpore. Mandla. Nursingpur. Nimar. Raepur. Sambalpur.	Bhandara. Chhindwara. Saugor. Seoni. Wardha.		12	5	0
		BRITISH BURMA.			
Bassein. Henzadah. Kyouk Phyoo. Maoobeng. Mergui. Prome. Shwe Gyeen. Tavoy. Tharrawaddy. Thayetmyo. Teunghoo.	Sandoway.		11	1	0
		ASSAM.			
		Cachar. Darrang. Garo Hills. Goalpara. Kamrup. Khasi Hills. Lakhimpur. Manipur. Naga Hills. Nowgong. Sibsagar. Sylhet.	0	0	12
		BENGAL.			
Backergunge. Balasore. Bankurrah. Beerbhoom.		Darjeeling.	39	0	1
		Carried over ...	64	10	15

No. IV—*continued.*

Classification of Treasuries according to encashment of Notes,—continued.

A—Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash Notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	B—Treasuries ordinarily able to cash Notes on presentation.	C—Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.	A.	B.	C.
		BENGAL—*continued.*			
		Brought forward ...	64	10	15
Bhaugulpore.					
Bogra.					
Burdwan.					
Champarun.					
Chittagong.					
Cuttack.					
Dinagepore.					
Durbhanga.					
Doomka.					
Furreedpore.					
Gya.					
Hazareebaugh.					
Hooghly.					
Jessore.					
Jalpaiguri.					
Lohardugga.					
Maldah.					
Maunbhoom.					
Midnapore.					
Monghyr.					
Moorshedabad.					
Mozufferpore.					
Mymensing.					
Noakhally.					
Nuddea.					
Pooree.					
Pubna.					
Purneah.					
Rajshahye.					
Rungpore.					
Sarun.					
Shahabad.					
Singbhoom.					
Tipperah.					
24-Pergunnahs.					
		N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.			
Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Dehra Dun.	7	32	2
Etah.	Azimgarh.	Kumaun.			
Furrakabad.	Bareilly.				
Hamirpur.	Banda.				
Lalitpur (Chunderi).	Budaun.				
Mainpuri.	Bijnor.				
Muttra.	Basti.				
	Cawnpore.				
	Etawah.				
	Fatehpur.				
	Ghazipur.				
	Gorukpore.				
	Jaunpore.				
	Jhansi.				
	Jalaun.				
	Meerut.				
	Muzaffarnagar.				
	Moradabad.				
		Carried over ...	71	42	17

No. IV—*continued.*

Classification of Treasuries according to encashment of Notes,—continued.

A—Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash Notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	B—Treasuries ordinarily able to cash Notes on presentation.	C—Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.	A.	B.	C.
		N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—*continued.*			
		Brought forward ...	71	42	17
	Mirzapur.				
	Roorkee.				
	Saharunpur.				
	Shahjahanpur.				
	Bahraich.				
	Bara Banki.				
	Fyzabad.				
	Gonda.				
	Hardoi.				
	Kheri.				
	Pertabgurh.				
	Rai Bareli.				
	Sultanpur.				
	Sitapur.				
	Unao.				
		Punjab.			
Amritsur.	Ludhiana.		28	2	0
Bannu.	Sirsah.				
Dera Ghazi Khan.					
Dera Ismail Khan.					
Ferozepur.					
Gujranwalla.					
Gujrat.					
Gurdaspur.					
Gurgaon.					
Hissar.					
Hoshiarpur.					
Hazara.					
Jhung.					
Jhelum.					
Jullundur.					
Kangra.					
Kohat.					
Karnal.					
Multan.					
Montgomery.					
Mozufferghur.					
Peshawar.					
Rawalpindi.					
Rohtak.					
Sealkote.					
Shahpur.					
Simla.					
Umbala.					
		Madras.			
Kistna.	Vizagapatam.		11	4	0
Nellore.	Salem.				
Kurnool.	Trichinopoly.				
South Arcot.	Coimbatore.				
Tanjore.					
Madura.					
		Carried over ...	110	48	17

No. IV—*concluded.*

Classification of Treasuries according to encashment of Notes,—continued.

A—Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash Notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	B—Treasuries ordinarily able to cash Notes on presentation.	C—Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.	A.	B.	C.
		MADRAS—*continued.*			
		Brought forward ...	110	48	17
Tinnevelly.					
Cuddapah.					
North Arcot.					
Chingleput.					
Travancore.					
		BOMBAY.			
Ahmednagar.		Kaladgi.			
Belgaum.		Cutch.	18	0	2
Colaba.					
Dharwar.					
Hyderabad.					
Kaira.					
Kanara.					
Khandesh.					
Nasik.					
Ratnagiri.					
Satara.					
Shikarpur.					
Sholapur.					
Surat.					
Tanna.					
Aden.					
Baroda.					
Kathiawar.					
		HYDERABAD.			
Akola.			6	0	0
Amraoti.					
Basim.					
Buldana.					
Ellichpur.					
Wun.					
		MYSORE.			
Chief Comr., Treasury.	Bangalore.		1	8	0
	Kolar.				
	Tumkur.				
	Shimoga.				
	Kadur.				
	Chitaldroog.				
	Mysore.				
	Hassan.				
		TOTAL ...	135	56	19
		TOTAL TREASURIES	210		
		TOTAL OF 1878-79 ...	205		

V.—*Statistics of Treasury and other balances on 31st December 1880.*

	Denominations of Notes.									Total.		Total.	Percentage of Notes.	
	Rs. 5.	Rs. 10.	Rs. 20.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 10,000.	Foreign circle notes.	Notes.	Cash.		Dec. 31 1880.	Dec. 31 1879.
										Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Treasuries and Branch Banks.														
Calcutta Circle .	44,720	1,76,220	1,67,600	2,48,300	7,61,600	3,45,000	6,11,000	17,80,000	19,650	41,54,090	1,48,24,529	1,89,78,619	22	21
Allahabad „ .	14,235	18,640	30,500	54,750	80,300	1,55,500	4,83,000	.....	5,12,170	13,49,095	1,98,05,072	2,11,54,167	6	15
Lahore „ .	37,565	81,970	1,20,260	1,68,800	2,50,100	1,61,000	1,11,000	2,80,000	62,875	12,73,570	1,33,05,605	1,45,79,175	8	14
Bombay „ .	15,830	95,160	65,220	94,650	1,95,300	1,11,500	2,85,000	4,90,000	13,455	13,66,115	76,55,245	90,21,360	15	10
Akola „ .	3,625	8,450	11,980	28,750	43,300	24,500	65,000	.....	27,185	2,12,790	17,33,766	19,46,556	11	12
Nagpore „ .	4,850	11,210	16,240	30,200	65,400	20,500	23,000	.....	38,965	2,10,365	26,66,303	28,76,668	7	6
Kurrachee „ .	9,290	39,890	36,220	36,300	1,04,200	82,000	9,59,000	.....	23,915	12,90,815	25,78,892	38,69,707	33	87
Madras „ .	23,300	42,670	47,640	62,250	2,47,700	93,000	74,000	.....	18,685	6,09,245	47,42,297	53,51,542	11	18
Calicut „ .	9,750	24,050	28,000	26,800	1,15,800	29,500	14,000	90,000	50,675	3,88,575	13,20,500	17,09,075	32	26
Coconada „ .	7,260	13.310	20,220	37,300	59,200	36,000	33,000	.....	1,57,125	3,63,415	30,20,933	33,84,348	10	15
Central India Circle.	5,840	16,630	18,220	30,700	1,55,600	1,74,000	4,52,000	.....	.....	8,52,990	40,95,029	49,48,019	17	15
British Burmah „ .	8,970	4,490	1,780	50	900	.....	1,000	.....	.....	17,190	27,09,810	27,27,000	6	½
	1,85,235	5,32,690	5,63,880	8,18,850	20,79,400	12,32,500	31,11,000	26,40,000	9,24,700	1,20,88,255	7,84,57,981	9,05,46,236	13	15
Presidency Banks (Head Offices).														
Bank of Bengal .	11,660	64,720	70,860	72,300	2,09,800	5,04,000	15,92,000	1,77,10,000	5,02,500	2,07,37,840	23,34,496	2,30,72,336	89	86
Bank of Bombay .	34,145	1,87,390	1,49,680	2,43,350	6,10,500	3,52,500	25,20,000	39,70,000	11,460	80,79,025	31,92,830	1,12,71,855	71	84
Bank of Madras .	3,805	17,290	19,840	34,200	94,900	93,500	1,68,000	1,20,000	3,00,000	8,51,525	16,37,654	24,89,189	34	58
	49,610	2,69,400	2,40,380	3,49,850	9,15,200	9,50,000	42,80,000	2,18,00,000	8,13,960	2,96,68,400	71,64,980	3,68,33,380	81	83

VI.—*Issues and Receipts of Home Notes at each Circle.*

	Circles.										Total.
	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akola.	Nagpore.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Coconada.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Circulation on April 1st, 1880	5,67,83,170	51,73,310	77,05,180	3,50,68,550	12,40,215	13,08,415	32,42,825	1,25,26,830	14,08,600	18,15,480	12,62,72,575
Issues—Over the Counter	48,22,67,095	1,47,52,940	3,27,57,730	19,66,35,180	37,30,635	34,65,020	63,89,635	6,79,65,415	48,26,135	27,62,685	81,55,52,470
„ At Agencies	12,36,050	2,13,900	86,76,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,41,000	1,02,66,950
„ In remittance transactions	73,42,000	.....	.....	1,27,26,070	.....	37,40,000	12,67,000	13,00,000	.....	2,00,000	2,65,75,070
Total Issues	49,08,45,145	1,49,66,840	4,14,33,730	20,93,61,250	37,30,635	72,05,020	76,56,635	6,92,65,415	48,26,135	31,03,685	85,23,94,490
Total of Balance and Issues	54,76,28,315	2,01,40,150	4,91,38,910	24,44,29,800	49,70,850	85,13,485	1,08,99,460	8,17,92,245	62,34,735	49,19,165	97,86,67,065
Receipts—Over the Counter	45,28,50,910	69,69,345	1,62,96,080	14,78,03,200	15,11,800	49,00,455	32,55,870	6,17,35,990	18,58,320	12,14,110	69,83,91,080
„ At Agencies	7,46,800	2,11,000	78,38,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,01,000	88,96,800
„ From other Currency Circles	61,04,620	55,42,515	1,49,24,975	1,99,10,330	17,06,910	21,31,020	29,37,010	54,03,655	25,58,055	20,99,500	6,33,18,590
„ In remittance transactions	2,19,26,380	.....	.....	4,48,90,065	.....	.....	10,00,000	19,91,475	.....	70,000	6,98,77,920
Total Receipts	48,16,28,710	1,27,22,860	3,90,59,055	21,26,03,595	32,18,710	70,31,475	71,92,880	6,91,31,120	44,11,375	34,84,610	84,04,84,390
Balance in Circulation on March 31st, 1881	6,59,99,605	74,17,290	1,00,79,855	3,18,26,205	17,52,140	14,81,960	37,06,580	1,26,61,125	18,23,360	14,34,555	13,81,82,675

VII.—*Issues and Receipts of Coin at each Circle.*

	Circles.										
	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akola.	Nagpore.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Coconada.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance on April 1880	1,80,51,004 8 6	38,79,590 0 0	1,22,91,760 0 0	78,44,240 15 6	12,86,695 0 0	23,53,525 0 0	17,22,520 0 0	61,20,520 0 0	5,07,600 0 0	15,15,520 0 0	5,55,72,975 8 0
Receipts—Over the Counter	2,67,46,370 0 0	99,24,480 0 0	2,57,69,500 0 0	5,06,45,890 0 0	36,32,360 0 0	23,79,930 0 0	40,94,800 0 0	1,35,84,035 0 0	23,26,215 0 0	13,43,695 0 0	14,04,37,275 0 0
„ From Small Coin Account	...	...	...	3,74,000 0 0	...	...	9,250 0 0	5,46,000 0 0	51,500 0 0	...	9,80,750 0 0
„ At Agencies	14,46,050 0 0	2,03,900 0 0	86,76,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,000 0 0	1,03,65,950 0 0
„ In remittance transactions	2,87,30,000 0 0	...	1,50,00,000 0 0	41,50,000 0 0	10,00,000 0 0	8,00,000 0 0	80,00,000 0 0	9,83,525 0 0	8,00,000 0 0	16,10,000 0 0	6,10,73,525 0 0
„ For Mint Certificates	561 1 8	...	...	432 0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	993 1 11
„ By sale of Securities	46,563 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,563 5 0
Total Receipts	5,69,69,544 6 8	1,01,28,380 0 0	4,94,45,500 0 0	5,51,70,322 0 3	46,32,360 0 0	31,79,930 0 0	1,20,94,050 0 0	1,51,13,560 0 0	31,77,715 0 0	29,93,695 0 0	21,29,05,056 6 11
Total of Balance and Receipts	7,50,20,548 15 2	1,40,07,970 0 0	6,17,37,260 0 0	6,30,14,562 15 9	59,19,055 0 0	55,33,455 0 0	1,38,16,570 0 0	2,12,34,080 0 0	36,85,315 0 0	45,09,215 0 0	26,84,78,031 14 11
Issues—Over the Counter	4,18,52,150 0 0	21,46,040 0 0	93,07,850 0 0	4,38,49,570 0 0	14,24,555 0 0	38,74,580 0 0	9,79,125 0 0	1,07,78,130 0 0	20,07,200 0 0	11,25,925 0 0	11,72,45,125 0 0
„ At Agencies	13,09,800 0 0	2,01,000 0 0	78,38,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000 0 0	93,73,800 0 0
„ In remittance transactions	1,61,80,000 0 0	20,00,000 0 0	2,53,50,000 0 0	80,50,000 0 0	23,35,000 0 0	5,10,000 0 0	89,00,000 0 0	30,00,000 0 0	6,31,000 0 0	15,00,000 0 0	6,84,56,000 0 0
„ For bullion delivered and for melting fees	7,657 4 1	...	...	37,994 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,651 7 4
„ To Small Coin Account	...	...	...	4,40,000 0 0	...	...	...	6,42,000 0 0	12,500 0 0	80,000 0 0	11,74,500 0 0
„ In purchase of Securities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Issues	5,93,49,607 4 1	43,47,040 0 0	4,24,95,850 0 0	5,23,77,564 3 3	37,59,555 0 0	43,84,580 0 0	98,79,125 0 0	1,44,20,130 0 0	26,50,700 0 0	27,30,925 0 0	19,63,95,076 7 4
Balance of Coin, March 31st, 1881	1,56,70,941 11 1	96,60,930 0 0	1,92,41,410 0 0	1,06,36,998 12 6	21,59,500 0 0	11,48,875 0 0	39,37,445 0 0	68,13,950 0 0	10,34,615 0 0	17,78,290 0 0	7,20,82,955 7 7

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF JUNE 1881, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 830 AND 831 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 23RD JULY 1881.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracana*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Average wages per month. Syce or Horse-keeper.	Average wages per month. Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Madras	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 8 0	11 4 0
	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	6 8 0	11 0 0
	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	7 8 0	15 0 0
	South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	7 8 0	21 4 0
	Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6 0	11 4 0	18 12 0
Bengal	Bancoorah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5-0 to 7-8	3-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 10-0
	Moorshedabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4-8 to 6-0	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 15-0
	Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 16-0
	Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
	Durbhunga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-8 to 4-0	3-0 to 5-0	5-8 to 10-0
	Mozufferpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-0 to 5-0	3-0 to 5 0	5-0 to 8-0
	Maldah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	5 0 0	7-0 to 20-0
Assam	Sylhet	13 0	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 4	31 8	24 8	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	11 4	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	9 0 0	6-0 to 7-0	12 0 to 30-0
	Cachar	11 4	11 13	8 14	13 5	20 0	13 15	21 5	20 0	14 8	24 10	22 12	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	16 13	11 6	80 0	64 0	80 0	8 6	8 10	8 3	6 0 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 20-0
	Goálpárá	32 0	26 11	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	21 5	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 10-0	10-0 to 20-0
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	6-0 to 7-0	7-8 to 10-0	21-0 to 45-0
	Kámrup	13 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	12 0	20 0	22 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0
	Darrang	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	6 7	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6-0 to 7-0	8 0 to 10-0	8-0 to 20 0
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7-0 to 9-0	7-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 30-0
	Sibságor	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	7 0 0	8-0 to 10-0	10-0 to 30-0
	Lakhimpur	...	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	5 8	...	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	8 0	...	80 0	160 0	...	...	6 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	18-0 to 30-0
	Khási & Jaintia Hills	8 0	8 0	5 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 5	7-0 to 20 0	8-0 to 10-0	14-0 to 30 0
	Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0	3 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	2 8	2 8	...	9-0 to 15-0	9-0 to 10-0	25-0 to 30-0
Coorg	Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	8 0 0	22 8 0

T. C. HOPE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMEN O

DEPARTMENT OF FI A

Prices Current of Food-grains throughou L

QUANTITIES PER RUPE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras	Ganjam	13 0	13 0	7 5	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	14 10	19 8	19 8	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 6	13 6	14 10	14 11	14 11	15 13	25 14	25 14	25 14	29 11	29 11	29 1
	Godavery	12 10	12 10	8 2	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	14 13	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	36 8	...	...	...
	Kistna	14 0	15 3	8 13	...	...	...	16 11	16 11	15 2	17 6	17 6	16 5	25 0	23 6	21 13	...	...	...
	Nellore	12 3	12 10	8 2	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	13 14	15 0	15 0	16 0	28 13	28 13	25 14	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	14 11	15 6	10 5	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	12 0	13 5	13 5	14 2	30 0	30 13	22 14	34 2	33 5	29
	Bellary	16 5	15 5	9 10	...	...	...	13 6	13 6	12 5	15 11	14 10	14 0	39 2	37 2	24 11	31 0	32 2	19 1
	Kurnool	12 2	12 2	7 0	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	34 3	32 14	28 13	32 8	32 8	20
	Madras	9 8	9 8	7 11	...	...	...	13 8	13 11	11 3	14 14	14 14	11 14	23 0	23 0	17 5	22 6	22 6	21 2
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 0	12 8	17 6	16 2	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	11 0	11 0	7 10	...	...	...	15 0	16 13	13 2	17 5	17 5	14 8	27 5	25 8	23 11	28 2	28 2	23 1
	South Arcot	9 6	9 6	6 10	...	...	...	13 14	15 11	13 0	14 14	16 10	13 10	30 3	33 10	...	22 5	26 3	21 1
	Tanjore	11 0	11 0	7 5	...	...	...	14 2	15 13	14 8	...	...	...	26 3	28 10	23 13	29 0	30 6	24 1
	Trichinopoly	10 10	10 10	7 14	...	...	...	13 11	14 13	14 0	14 2	15 3	14 8	29 6	26 10	22 6	27 14	26 11	21 1
	Madura	12 14	13 5	9 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 14	12 10	13 8	14 10	13 2	25 14	35 10	24 5	26 8	32 5	22 1
	Tinnevelly	8 14	8 14	7 6	...	...	...	11 8	11 14	12 5	12 0	12 6	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	16 6	16 6	9 13	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	12 10	15 6	15 6	13 2	27 13	27 13	19 2	33 6	33 6	20 1
	Nilgiris	9 14	9 14	6 6	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	9 3	12 13	12 0	9 10	23 2	23 14	15 6	22 6	23 13	15
	Salem	13 10	13 10	8 2	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 11	16 0	16 0	12 6	27 5	27 5	19 14	26 3	26 3	18 1
	South Canara	10 5	10 5	7 5	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	9 3	14 11	14 11	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	7 14	11 8	7 10	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	12 2	16 10	16 10	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Bombay	11 6	11 6	9 15	16 14	19 11	17 7	6 13	7 2	6 12	10 12	11 7	10 2	18 12	22 15	15 7	19 8	18 0	13
	Ahmedabad	15 0	15 8	14 4	29 0	30 0	21 4	8 0	8 0	6 8	12 8	13 0	9 0	27 0	28 0	21 4	23 0	22 0	19
	Kaira	14 9	13 14	13 5	29 1	26 10	26 10	9 6	9 2	8 14	14 9	13 5	12 5	22 14	22 14	21 5	19 12	18 4	18 13
	Surat	13 10	13 10	12 4	12 4	10 0	7 10	6 13	6 13	9 0	8 5	8 5	10 4	18 13	18 13	19 0	17 13	17 13	16
	Broach	16 0	16 0	13 5¼	...	...	...	8 14¼	8 14¼	8 0	11 6¾	11 6¾	10 0	17 12¼	17 12¼	16 0	17 12¼	17 12¼	16
	Tanna (Salsette)	11 11	11 11	7 12	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	6 6	11 4	11 4	7 8	18 10	18 10	12 0	18 0	18 0	11
	Colába (Alibág)	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	6 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	14 8	19 0	19 0	12
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	18 8½	18 8½	14 2	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	6 5	10 15	10 15	9 10	27 3	27 3	18 11	23 6½	21 9½	16
	Násik	17 2	17 2	12 3	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	5 15	11 14	11 14	8 15	25 15	25 15	18 3	19 11	19 11	14
	Ahmednagar	17 4	16 14	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 1	10 8	10 8	8 15	33 4	32 1	15 8	26 4	25 0	13
	Poona	13 13	13 13	9 3	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	7 6	11 0	11 0	8 9	26 2	21 12	15 6	18 6	18 6	12 14
	Sholápur	15 14	16 5	10 14	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	9 0	11 13	12 4	9 7	33 12	32 12	19 0	28 8	28 8	16 9
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	17 8	17 8	9 12	14 8	17 8	14 8	7 12	8 0	7 12	9 12	9 12	9 12	27 8	28 0	22 15½	27 8	28 0	21 15
	Satara	14 11	13 11	9 6	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	6 14	11 7	11 7	7 14	25 4	26 10	12 5	23 4	23 4	11
	Belgaum	18 0	18 0	8 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	27 0	27 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	18 8
	Dharwar (Hubli)	24 0	24 0	8 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	11 0	15 0	17 0	12 0	43 0	43 0	22 0	42 0	42 0	18 0
	Kalnágiri	10 9	10 9	7 15	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 2	12 11	12 11	9 14	20 13	20 13	13 10	14 11	14 11	10 7
	Kanara (Karwar)	13 0	12 13	9 0	...	...	...	7 13	8 0	5 4	15 0	15 5	11 0	22 0	21 9	14 0	...	16 0	12 0
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	13 5	13 5	8 14	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	10 0	15 0	15 0	13 5	40 0	40 0	29 1	24 0	24 0	20 0
	Aden	8 0	8 0	6 9	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	5 1	7 0	7 0	5 9	9 5	9 5	9 5	8 0	8 0	7 0
	Asirgarh	16 14	17 0	12 7	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	20 0
	Baroda	11 7	11 7	9 0	18 5	20 0	17 11	7 11	7 11	7 11	11 2	11 2	10 14	22 14	22 14	17 7	18 12	18 5	16 2
	Disa	15 4	15 6	16 1	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	4 14	8 6	8 6	6 14	25 4	25 4	24 4	21 0	21 5	20 4
	Nimach	18 0	19 0	13 8	28 0	28 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	26 8	28 0	22 0	22 0	22 8	15 0
	Nasirabad	17 1	17 10	15 7	22 1	22 5¼	22 5¼	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	23 14¼	24 14	23 0	17 0	17 0	18 9¼
	Rajkot	15 14	16 8	15 8	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	10 0	10 8	11 0	25 0	26 0	22 0	20 10	21 4	14 12
	Upper Sindh Frontier	12 5	12 8¾	11 2¾	18 0	17 13½	15 3½	9 2	9 2	7 4	12 8¾	12 8¾	8 0	20 0	21 5	15 3	...	16 13	14 6
	Karachi	11 10	10 8	11 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	9 8	9 0	7 8	12 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	15 0
	Hindarabad (Nakur)	13 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	11 4	20 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	19 0
	Shikarpur	11 15	12 12½	11 13	18 7	19 12	16 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	11 8	20 0	20 0	14 15	20 1	21 2	16 0
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	16 4	16 8	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 15	10 4	10 0	...	...	...	16 6	16 4	17 3
	Western Districts.																		
Bengal	Burdwan	14 8*a*	15 0	15 12	30 0	40 0	28 0	25 8	26 4	16 0	26 12	27 4	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	15 0*b*	16 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	23 0	24 0	18 8	32 0	31 4	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	19 0*c*	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	16 0	28 0	28 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	15 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	15 0	33 0	33 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	15 0*d*	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	15 8	15 4	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 8	21 4	22 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 18-8 seers, barley 36 to 40 seers, best rice 20 to 21 seers, common rice 26 to 26-8 seers, gram 25-12 to 28 seers, firewood 120 to 160 seers, and salt 10 seers.

b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, barley 20 to 36 seers, best rice 22 to 28 seers, common rice 24 to 32 seers, maize 30 to 38 seers, gram 14 to 20 seers, firewood 200 to 500 seers, and salt 8-8 to 12 seers.

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

India for the 1st half of July 1881.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
32 3	32 3	29 5	31 10	35 5	46 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 0	12 0	11 13	Ganjam	Madras.	
32 5	30 5	30 5	38 10	37 6	37 6	87 8	87 8	86 6	10 8	10 8	10 8	Vizagapatam		
32 13	36 6	36 6	33 10	30 6	35 11	194 6	194 6	165 3	12 8	12 8	12 8	Godavery		
39 3	38 3	35 5	28 8	30 13	31 5	145 13	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 13	12 13	Kistna		
30 14	30 14	28 3	26 3	26 3	24 2	93 5	93 5	93 5	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore		
33 0	34 8	30 0	36 2	36 2	25 13	194 6	194 6	194 6	13 8	14 6	13 14	Cuddapah		
32 0	33 0	27 3	37 0	37 8	28 0	97 3	97 3	97 3	13 2	13 2	12 8	Bellary		
...	...	27 2	30 13	30 13	23 3	199 11	199 11	...	12 2	12 2	11 11	Kurnool		
27 6	27 6	22 2	28 2	30 6	25 5	81 6	81 6	87 8	13 14	13 14	13 14	Madras		
24 11	25 11	21 14	26 8	28 2	26 8	77 13	77 13	93 5	13 14	13 14	13 14	Chingleput		
32 8	33 5	26 8	32 8	37 6	28 14	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 5	12 5	12 5	North Arcot		
25 6	28 10	22 5	27 6	31 2	24 11	199 5	199 5	201 11	14 13	14 13	15 5	South Arcot		
33 3	33 3	24 3	31 8	31 8	21 14	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 6	12 6	12 0	Tanjore		
27 8	30 2	22 5	30 13	32 5	21 10	97 3	97 3	121 8	12 10	12 14	12 2	Trichinopoly		
30 3	34 0	23 3	34 11	38 5	24 0	145 13	145 13	145 13	13 2	13 8	13 10	Madura		
...	...	...	27 2	27 2	21 10	76 13	76 13	76 13	14 5	14 5	14 13	Tinnevelly		
34 6	34 6	21 5	45 10	47 8	23 11	131 3	131 3	131 3	11 11	11 11	12 3	Coimbatore		
21 10	21 10	14 6	25 11	26 8	16 10	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	9 3	Nilgiris		
30 13	30 13	19 8	39 6	39 6	22 6	151 10	151 10	151 10	13 5	13 5	11 14	Salem		
21 2	20 3	14 2	23 3	23 3	16 3	109 5	109 5	94 5	10 13	11 5	10 8	South Canara		
23 6	23 6	16 6	33 10	33 10	21 0	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 14	9 14	Malabar		
13 0	10 7	10 0	18 12	17 3	15 4	61 6	61 7	54 9	11 9	12 9	11 0	Bombay	Bombay.	
...	...	...	23 0	22 8	17 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Ahmedabad		
...	...	...	21 5	21 5	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 13	Kaira		
...	...	...	17 13	17 13	15 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	11 7	11 7	12 0	Surat		
...	...	...	18 13	20 0	14 8¾	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12¾	12 12¾	12 12¼	Broach		
15 4	15 4	11 4	17 3	17 3	11 13	71 1	71 1	71 1	10 2	10 2	9 13	Tanna (Salsette)		
25 0	25 0	...	14 8	14 8	12 8	110 0	110 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	Colába (Alibág)		
...	...	...	25 2½	25 2½	18 7	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
27 8	27 8	16 0	25 0	25 8	17 0	115 0	115 0	128 0	12 12	12 12	12 1	Násik		
...	...	...	24 5	24 5	14 15	106 6	106 6	106 4	10 15	11 8	11 4	Ahmednagar		
...	...	...	19 9	18 6	13 13	76 0	76 0	76 0	11 2	12 4	10 8	Poona		
...	...	...	25 9	25 9	16 7	91 8	91 8	78 12	11 8	11 8	11 0	Sholápur		
...	...	...	18 12	19 0	13 7½	112 0	112 0	280 0	9 12	9 8	9 5	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
...	...	...	16 14	16 14	13 0	116 8	129 7	105 15	10 3	10 15	9 6	Sattara		
35 0	35 0	19 8	17 0	18 0	13 8	65 0	65 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Belgaum		
49 0	49 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Dharwar (Hubli)		
18 13	18 13	12 5	16 13	16 13	11 14	165 0	165 0	120 0	9 1	9 1	10 6	Ratnágiri		
23 0	22 4	15 0	13 6	14 5	11 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	9 7	10 0	9 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
40 0	40 0	26 10	32 0	32 0	24 9	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)		
...	...	...	9 5	9 5	5 9	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
...	...	...	26 0	27 9	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Asirgarh		
...	...	...	20 9	20 7	14 5	91 0	91 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	12 5	Baroda		
...	...	...	20 4	20 4	17 8	137 8	137 8	137 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	Disa		
...	...	...	22 8	23 12	17 0	140 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	Nimach		
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	23 6	80 0	85 5¼	80 0	12 0	12 1	13 0	Nasirabad		
...	...	...	24 4	25 0	18 0	75 0	75 0	75 0	45 0	45 0	50 0	Rajkot		
...	...	...	18 0	18 13	13 7	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	16 15¼	Upper Sindh Frontier		
9 8	10 0	6 0	18 0	20 0	14 0	100 0	103 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Karachi		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)		
...	...	...	19 1	20 0	14 3	220 0	220 0	250 0	11 0	11 0	8 4	Shikarpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 10	9 10	10 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
												Western Districts.	Bengal.	
...	...	...	23 12	23 0	16 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Burdwan		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 4 to 16 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bancoorah		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Beerbhoom		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
...	...	...	21 8	21 4	17 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Howrah		

c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18-8 to 25-4 seers, best rice 25 to 30 seers, common rice 28 to 35 seers, gram 15 to 30 seers, firewood 160 to 200 seers, and salt 9 to 10-8 seers.

d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 19 seers, barley 20 to 32 seers, best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 21 to 29 seers, gram 16 to 23-8 seers, firewood 120 to 160 seers, and salt 9 to 10-8 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Districts.																		
Calcutta	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Pergunnahs	... *e*	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	10 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuddea	16 13*f*	16 13	16 0	32 0	...	...	18 13	17 4	13 5½	22 14	22 14	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	16 0*g*	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 12	29 0	29 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad	20 0*h*	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinagepore	10 8*i*	13 4	13 8	26 8	24 0	16 0	22 13	25 0	16 12	28 13	34 0	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye	22 8*j*	22 8	20 0	45 0	45 0	...	22 8	24 0	12 0 to 15 0	27 3	30 0	16 8 to 18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore	18 0*k*	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 14	22 8	22 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	18 0	19 8	15 0	...	...	...	22 8	24 0	18 0	33 12	37 8	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pubna	25 0*l*	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 8	10 8	33 8	33 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	8 0*m*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	10 0*n*	10 8	8 7	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 5	22 8	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																		
Dacca	14 8*o*	15 4	16 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	25 0	23 8	20 0	35 8	32 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	16 0
Furreedpore	21 0*p*	22 0	20 4	32 0	30 0	31 0	8 0	6 8	6 8	27 0	26 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	... *q*	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	13 8	30 0	30 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	13 0*r*	11 8	16 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	20 0	27 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	20 0	37 0	38 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	12 4*s*	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	15 0	17 0	17 0	24 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakholly	... *t*	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	20 0	29 0	29 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 5	17 3	17 3	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	30 0	32 0	15 0	38 0	40 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar.																		
Patna	22 0	22 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	15 0	15 0	13 5	22 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gya	20 0*u*	21 0	20 0	37 0	38 0	30 0	12 8	13 0	9 0	21 8	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	17 0 to 18 0	20 0 to 21 0	18 12	35 0	35 0	30 0	18 0 to 20 0	19 0 to 21 0	17 0	21 0 to 23 0	22 0 to 23 0	19 0	...	...	24 0	...	...	24 0
Durbhunga	19 0*v*	19 0	20 0	50 0	50 0	38 0	16 0	16 0	11 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mozufferpore	23 0*w*	24 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarun	18 0	19 0	17 8	36 0	41 0	30 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	22 0	22 8	17 0	38 0	42 0	32 0	...	...	...
Chumparun	26 0*x*	24 0	22 0	49 0	50 0	34 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	19 15*y*	19 15	19 15	42 0	36 12	31 8	14 11	14 11	10 8	19 15	19 15	19 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	16 6*z*	17 11	17 11	32 12	34 1	35 5	17 11	18 15	16 7	19 9	20 3	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah	18 0*z1*	20 0	18 0	40 0	40 0	37 0	21 0	22 0	16 0	28 0	30 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldah	20 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	12 0	25 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonthal Pergunnahs	14 8	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	16 0	27 8	27 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa.																		
Cuttack	19 11	23 10	10 8	...	...	...	18 6	19 11	10 8	22 5*	22 5	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree	17 0	17 1	9 0	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	10 0	27 14	28 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	26 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
Hazaribagh	20 0*z2*	20 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	21 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohardugga	19 0*z3*	19 0	13 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhoom	24 0	24 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhoom	16 0*z4*	18 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	30 0	32 0	28 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...

* In the interior the price of common rice ranges from 26-4 to 39-6 seers per rupee.

e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 seers, barley 26 to 32 seers, best rice 9 to 12 seers, common rice 17-8 to 26-8 seers, gram 22-8 to 22-12 seers, firewood 8[illegible] to 90 seers, and salt 9 to 10 seers. In Kidderpore great millet 22-12 seers.

f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16-8 to 25 seers, barley 26 to 50 seers, best rice 8 to 23 seers, common rice 26 to 29 seers, maize (in Kooshtea) 18 seers, gram 21 to 30 seers, firewood 80 to 200 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 9 to 25 seers, common rice 25 to 30 seers, gram 8 to 10 seers, firewood 100 to 160 seers, and salt 8 to 8-8 seers.

h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 21 seers, barley 26 to 50 seers, best rice 15 to 26 seers, common rice 25 to 29 seers, bulrush millet (in Jungypore) 40 seers, gram 26 to 32 seers, firewood 110 to 140 seers, and salt 9 to 9-8 seers.

i In Raigunge the prices are—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 22 seers, common rice 30 seers, gram 16 seers, firewood 120 seers, and salt 8 seers.

j In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 16 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 30 seers, gram 21-12 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 9 seers.

k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley (in Bagdogra) 20 seers, best rice 18 to 28 seers, common rice 24 to 30 seers, lesser millets (in Kurigram) 40 seers, gram 14 to 15 seers, firewood 80 to 120 seers, and salt 8 to 9-8 seers.

l In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 21 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 32 seers, gram 15 seers, and salt 9-4 seers.

m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 6 to 12 seers, common rice 15 seers, gram 5 to 13 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 5 to 6-8 seers (in Kurseong), lesser millets 12 seers, and maize 15 seers.

n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 13-5 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 26-8 seers, gram 8 to 13-5 seers, firewood 64 to 80 seers, and salt 6-2 to 8 seers.

o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 13 to 30 seers, common rice 25 to 35 seers, firewood 80 to 120 seers, and salt 8 seers (in Jhenida), wheat 22 seers, barley [illegible] seers, and gram 20 seers.

p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 24 seers, common rice 22 to 32 seers, gram 13 to 24 seers, and salt 8 to 9-8 seers. In Goalundo wheat 20 seers and barley 36 seers. In Gopalgunge firewood 200 seers.

q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Perozepore) 50 seers, best rice 20 to 30-14 seers, common rice 24 to 33-4 seers, gram 10 to 21 seers, firewood 80 to 200 seers and salt 8 seers. In Bhola bulrush millet 55 seers, and great millet 66 seers.

India for the 1st half of July 1881—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
												Central Districts.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Calcutta	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	...	24 8	23 0	18 4	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 6	9 0	10 0	24-Pergunnahs		
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	20 0	...	...	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 11	Nuddea		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 10 0	8 8 to 9 0	Moorshedabad		
...	...	...	20 0	18 0	14 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Dinagepore		
...	...	...	26 4 to 32 0	26 0 to 32 0	21 0	250 0	250 0	240 0	9 0	9 3	9 0	Rajshahye		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Rungpore		
...	...	...	19 8	15 0	18 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	9 0	9 3	9 0	Bogra		
...	...	...	20 0	22 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 4	9 0	9 0	Pubna		
9 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	Darjeeling		
...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jalpáiguri		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	20 0	18 12	19 0	46 0	106 0	91 8	10 0	9 12	9 8	Dacca		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	120 0	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 0	Furreedpore		
...	...	...	17 0	19 8	13 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge		
...	...	...	17 8	18 8	14 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 0	Mymensingh		
...	...	...	16 0	18 0	13 4	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	Tipperah		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 4	80 0	80 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	10 0	Chittagong		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	6 0	8 0	Noakholly		
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	34 0	35 0	27 0	...	120 0	88 0	9 0	9 4	9 5	Patna		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	25 8	140 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Gya		
...	...	29 0	32 0 to 33 0	32 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 0	9 8	9 4	Shahabad		
40 0	40 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	22 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Durbhunga		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Mozufferpore		
32 0	32 0	24 0	30 0	31 8	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Sarun		
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	26 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	8 0	Chumparun		
...	...	...	36 12	33 9	26 4	146 0	146 0	85 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	Monghyr		
...	...	...	31 9	23 12	23 6	126 4	138 14	126 4	9 6	9 6	9 7	Bhágalpur		
...	...	...	27 0	22 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah		
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Maldah		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
												Orissa.		
18 6	18 6	14 7	26 4	22 5	19 11	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Cuttack		
...	...	...	19 6	13 2	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 3	9 3	11 13	Pooree		
...	...	...	13 5	13 5	8 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Balasore		
												Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.		
48 0	48 0	42 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hazáribagh		
40 0	44 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	Lohardugga		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	Singbhoom		
64 0	64 0	64 0	21 8	20 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Manbhoom		

r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 17 seers, best rice 10 to 30 seers, common rice 23 to 32 seers, gram 10 to 18 seers, and salt 8 to 9-12 seers.
s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Common rice 24 to 30 seers, and salt 6 seers (in Cox's Bazar), best rice 22 seers, and firewood 2-14 seers.
t In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 22 to 35 seers, common rice 28 to 40 seers, and salt 6-4 to 8 seers.
u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 24 to 27-8 seers, barley 42 to 50 seers, best rice (in Aurungabad) 17-8 seers, common rice 21-8 to 26 seers, lesser millet (in Nawada) 50 seers, gram 32 to 48 seers, firewood 140 to 180 seers, and salt 8 to 8-8 seers.
v In Modhoobani the prices are—Wheat 24 seers, barley 60 seers, best rice 22 seers, common rice 28 seers, murwa 50 seers, maize 60 seers, gram 33 seers, firewood 300 seers, and salt 9 seers.
w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 21 to 35 seers, barley 31-8 to 80 seers, best rice 12 to 32-8 seers, common rice 18 to 34 seers, lesser millets 40 to 60 seers, maize 32 4 to 75 seers, gram 25 to 50 seers, firewood 100 to 160 seers, and salt 8 to 9-8 seers.
x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 24 to 35 seers, barley 40 to 60 seers, best rice 12 to 20 seers, common rice 21-8 to 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn 50 to 65 seers, and gram 24 to 50 seers, and salt 7-4 to 9-8 seers.
y In Jamui the prices are—Wheat 21 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 22 seers, jowar 40 seers, murwa 45 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 seers, gram 32 seers, firewood 140 seers, and salt 9 seers.
z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 27-8 seers, barley 35 to 50 seers, best rice 21 to 30 seers, common rice 22 to 32 seers, lesser millets 50 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Banka) 35 seers, gram 25 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 8 seers.
z1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 27 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 16 to 28 seers, common rice 26 to 31 seers, gram 18 to 25 seers, firewood 64 to 120 seers, and salt 8 seers.
z2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, barley 35 to 38 seers, best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 20 to 26 seers, lesser millets 35 to 60 seers, maize or Indian-corn 32 to 40 seers, gram 27 to 28 seers, firewood 160 to 320 seers, and salt 8 to 8-8 seers.
z3 In Daltonganje, the prices are—Wheat 26 seers, barley 34 seers, best rice 14·75 seers, common rice 16·32 seers, mohwa 48 seers, gram 33·75 seers, and salt 7·50 seers.
z4 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 16 seers, best rice 20 to 32 seers, common rice 23 to 34 seers, maize or Indian-corn 75 to 80 seers, gram 12 to 20 seers, firewood 160 to 800 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar																		
	Goálpárá																		
	Gáro Hills																		
	Kámrúp																		
	Darrang																		
	Nowgong																		
	Sibságar																		
	Lakhimpur																		
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills																		
	Nága Hills																		
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	17 8	18 0	17 8	28 0	28 0	27 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	12 8	12 0	15 0	14 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	21 0
	Saháranpur	19 6	19 14½	18 5	28 0	28 0	30 1½	7 9	8 1	6 7½	11 14	11 14	11 13	19 6	19 6	22 9½	19 6	19 6	19 6
	Muzaffarnagar	20 4	21 8	19 0	30 4	30 12	30 12	6 9	6 9	6 9	12 10	12 10	14 5	18 11	23 2	23 2	17 10	19 12	22 0
	Meerut	20 4	20 8	19 4	28 0	28 0	27 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	25 0
	Bulandshahr	20 10	20 8	19 12	28 0	27 0	29 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 4	10 12	11 12	20 8	20 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	23 8
	Aligarh	18 8	18 8	19 8	24 8	24 0	27 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 8	15 0	15 0	19 8	16 4	27 0	18 8	18 0	26 0
	Kumaun	14 0	14 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	*	*	*
	Garhwál	20 0	20 0	17 8	20 0	20 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	...	...	...			
	Bijnor	19 2	19 2	23 14	25 14	27 0	34 5	10 2	10 11	13 8	11 4	11 13	14 10	14 1	14 1	16 5	16 5	16 14	27 0
	Moradabad	20 0	20 10	21 9	26 14	28 2	23 12	7 13	7 13	7 13	13 2	13 2	16 4	15 10	20 0	...	12 8	13 2	...
	Budaun	20 1½	19 12½	21 14	28 3	26 11	31 3	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 5½	12 9½	15 9½	19 3	...	19 8	19 3	...	18 0
	Bareilly	18 12	18 12	20 0	25 0	28 12	31 4	7 8	7 8	5 0	13 12	13 12	15 0	23 2	25 0	20 0	18 12	23 2	22 8
	Sháhjahánpur	21 4	21 2	21 0	29 8	28 0	31 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	14 4	14 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarái Pergunnahs	19 0	20 0	26 4	32 0	34 0	50 0	8 12	9 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	17 8	10 0	12 0	12 8	10 0	12 0	10 0
	Muttra	18 4	18 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	14 0	13 8	14 8	16 0	17 0	26 0	17 0	18 0	26 0
	Agra	17 4	17 4	18 0	22 8	22 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	13 8	13 8	11 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	20 0	20 8	27 0
	Farukhabad	18 6	19 1	18 9½	24 15½	26 1	23 5*	6 2	5 15	6 2	14 5	14 5	15 10½	18 6½	14 7	19 12	21 2	18 0	19 1½
	Mainpuri	17 8	17 8	18 4	22 0	22 0	22 12	4 0	4 0	6 0	12 0	11 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah	17 8	18 0	17 8	22 8	22 8	23 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 8	14 8	16 8	16 0	20 0	24 8	15 0	20 0	25 0
	Etah	19 8	19 0	19 0	25 8	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalaun	20 0	20 0	21 8	22 0	22 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	25 0
	Jhánsi	22 4	22 2	20 8	30 0	30 0	39 5	7 8	7 8	8 8	13 0	13 0	16 0	26 0	26 4	39 2	...	...	...
	Lalitpur	28 0	26 0	21 8	35 0	35 0	47 8	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	34 0	33 0	46 4	26 0	26 0	20 0
	Cawnpore	20 8	20 0	19 0	26 8	25 0	28 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	15 0	15 8	15 0	23 0	23 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	27 0
	Fatehpur	16 12	17 12	17 12	21 4	21 8	27 0	10 14	10 10	9 8	13 0	13 8	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda	16 8	16 8	16 4	18 8	20 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	16 0	20 0	20 0	34 0	19 0	19 0	30 0
	Allahabad	17 2	17 8	18 2	23 8	23 12	29 12	11 0	11 0	9 4	15 12	16 0	18 8	24 8	25 8	32 8	24 8	24 0	27 14
	Hamírpur	15 8	15 14	17 4	19 2	...	25 5	10 0	10 10	9 0	16 0	15 12	12 15	15 12	16 10	27 0	18 0	17 8	27 0
	Jaunpur	19 12	20 13	21 3	29 10	28 15	32 7	7 12	7 12	7 12	15 8	15 8	16 15	...	...	...	18 5	19 12	16 15
	Gorakhpur	19 12¾	20 13¼	20 11¼	41 6½	43 3	36 0	13 8	15 3	13 8	20 13¼	20 13¼	18 0	45 0	45 0	27 0	28 12½	28 12½	...
	Basti	21 8	24 12	20 4	40 0	44 0	38 0	17 0	17 0	16 4	20 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	20 10	20 10	17 11	31 0	31 0	28 0	8 14	8 14	7 2	14 12	14 12	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mirzapur	18 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	26 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	26 0
	Benares	17 9½	19 4	19 8	24 6	28 3	29 13	13 9	14 10	14 1½	21 2½	21 2½	16 13	24 15	24 15	28 3	29 4	29 4	23 14
	Gházipur	19 15	22 8	19 15	30 4	32 3	28 5	10 15	10 5	10 5	18 10	18 0	15 7	36 5	38 10	28 5	27 1	29 10	20 10
	Balia	20 0	21 4	20 0	36 4	38 12	31 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	22 8	22 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pilibhít	20 0	18 12	27 1	31 0	30 0	41 14	14 0	15 4	10 6	16 0	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	14 0
Oudh.	Lucknow	19 9½	20 0	17 4½	26 8	26 15	25 10	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 12	26 2	27 0	22 12	23 4	23 1	23 0
	Unáo	18 4	19 0	17 9	23 8	24 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	16 10	28 0	28 0	28 0	22 8	23 0	22 0
	Bára Banki	19 8	20 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	19 0	18 0	20 0
	Sitapur	23 3	23 11	21 8	29 11	32 0	33 10	8 8	8 8	8 8	15 0	15 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	17 8	22 0	25 4	21 8
	Bardui	19 11	20 6	19 4	27 3	27 11	31 0	5 10	5 10	4 11	13 2	13 3	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kheri	24 0	24 0	23 0	34 0	34 0	40 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	...	...	9 0
	Fyzabad	19 0	19 4	18 0	27 0	28 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	14 8	14 0	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	15 0
	Bíswaich	19 0	23 0	19 0	38 0	42 0	37 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	38 0	40 0	32 0	16 0	18 0	10 0
	Gonda	23 8	24 12	24 1	38 0	42 0	42 12	18 0	17 8	15 8	19 0	18 12	17 7	39 8	40 0	31 0	24 0	28 0	21 4
	Rai Bareli	17 8	19 6	19 4	20 0	23 0	26 0	11 0	12 8	17 0	12 0	13 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sultánpur	20 0	22 8	20 8	26 0	27 0	32 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partabgarh	20 0	21 2	21 8	26 2	27 4	34 4	13 5	13 2	18 5	15 5	14 12	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab.	Delhi	18 8	18 12	18 0	24 8	24 12	26 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	24 0	17 8	18 4	23 0
	Gurgaon	19 0	19 0	19 8	25 0	25 4	28 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	27 0	21 0	20 0	26 0
	Karnál	18 8	18 0	18 8	29 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	12 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	22 0	22 0
	Hissar	16 0	15 8	15 0	21 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	19 0	20 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	23 0
	Rohtak	18 8	18 8	17 0	23 0	23 0	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	22 8	22 8	24 0	17 0	17 0	23 0
	Sirsa	16 0	16 0	15 0	26 0	27 0	35 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	22 0	24 0	29 0	20 0	20 0	24 0
	Umballa	19 0	19 4	17 4	25 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	12 0	16 0	25 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	18 0
	Ludhiana	18 0	19 0	18 0	28 0	27 0	29 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	31 0	18 0	22 0	21 0
	Simla	12 8	13 0	11 0	...	...	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	14 0	...	...	12 0
	Jullundur	19 0	19 0	18 8	29 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	18 0
	Hoshiarpur	20 0	20 8	19 8	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 8	23 0	12 0	14 8	18 0
	Kangra	20 0	20 0	18 0	31 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Mandua—Present 23-8, P

India for the 1st half of July 1881—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Sylhet	Assam.	
												Cachar		
												Goálpárá		
												Gáro Hills		
												Kámrúp		
												Darrang		
												Nowgong		
												Sibságar		
												Lakhimpur		
												Khási & Jaintiá Hills		
												Nága Hills		
...	...	...	17 8	18 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8	9 0	Dehra Dún	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	20 8	20 8	20 7½	150 8	150 8	129 0	9 11	9 13	10 3	Saháranpur		
...	...	...	21 8	22 8	19 4	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar		
...	...	...	20 8	21 0	21 0	115 0	115 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Meerut		
...	...	...	21 4	22 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	...	...	11 0	Bulandshahr		
...	...	...	21 0	20 8	22 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	Aligarh		
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Kumaun		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Garhwál		
...	...	...	21 6	21 6	21 6	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
...	...	...	20 0	19 6	23 2	125 0	125 0	150 0	...	...	...	Moradabad		
...	...	...	22 12½	21 9½	25 12½	168 0	192 0	192 0	10 3	10 3	9 9½	Budaun		
...	...	...	18 12	20 10	23 2	125 0	125 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Bareilly		
...	...	...	21 4	21 4	23 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 2	10 0	10 2	Shábjáhánpur		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Tarái Pergunnahs		
...	...	...	19 0	19 8	22 0	140 0	150 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Muttra		
...	...	...	20 8	20 0	20 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Agra		
...	...	...	20 8	19 14	20 10	156 12	156 12	151 12	...	...	...	Farukhabad		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	19 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	Mainpuri		
...	...	...	21 8	21 8	19 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	Etáwah		
...	...	...	20 0	20 8	19 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	11 0	Etah		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
...	...	...	25 0	25 9	26 2½	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	Jhánsi		
...	...	...	37 0	35 0	28 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	...	...	8 8	Lalitpur		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	160 0	165 0	130 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	Cawnpore		
...	...	...	20 8	22 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	Fatehpur		
...	...	...	20 8	20 8	26 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	Banda		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	125 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Allahabad		
...	...	...	18 8	17 12	22 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
...	...	...	26 13	26 2	28 4	141 4	141 4	141 4	8 15	8 15	7 12	Jaunpur		
...	...	...	37 14½	36 0	26 1½	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	7 9½	8 6½	Gorakhpur		
...	...	...	31 0	31 0	26 8	140 0	140 0	150 0	7 8	8 0	7 8	Basti		
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	22 0	147 0	150 0	138 0	8 2	8 2	7 14	Azamgarh		
...	...	...	24 0	22 0	22 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mirzapur		
...	...	...	24 6	23 14	24 6	120 0	120 0	110 0	...	...	..	Benares		
...	...	...	28 5	30 4	25 12	167 6	154 8	206 0	9 11	9 1	7 12	Gházipur		
...	...	...	32 8	33 12	26 0	125 0	125 0	120 0	...	...	...	Balia		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	27 3	150 0	150 0	150 0	18 0	10 0	10 12	Pilibhít		
31 0*	31 0	28 8	20 14½	21 10	21 12	140 0	140 0	110 0	8 8	9 0	9 8	Lucknow	Oudh.	*Description of Lesser Millets.*
26 0†	26 0	26 0	19 8	19 8	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Unáo		* Jowar (large).
22 0‡	28 0	29 0	22 8	23 0	25 0	120 0	130 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bára Banki		† Sawan, kodon and mandua.
20 0§	21 8	21 0	25 8	24 12	28 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 8	9 12	Sitapur		‡ Kodon.
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	24 14	300 0	300 0	280 0	8 11	8 11	8 7	Hardui		§ Makai, moth, kodon, and sawan.
45 0‡	45 0	40 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Kheri		‖ Peas.
...	...	...	24 0	24 12	23 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 12	9 0	9 0	Fyzabad		¶ Peas, arhar and mash.
40 0‡	50 0	36 0	24 0	26 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	150 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Bharaich		
48 0	48 0	34 3	26 8	28 6	27 4	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Gonda		
...	...	...	17 4	19 0	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Rai Bareli		
27 0‖	29 0	36 0	23 0	23 8	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 12	9 12	Sultánpur		
24 6¶	23 8	32 8	20 9	20 2	22 2	200 0	200 0	186 10	8 13	8 8	8 5	Partábgarh		
...	...	...	19 8	19 12	21 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	Delhi	Punjab.	
...	...	...	20 0	20 8	22 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Gurgáon		
...	...	...	23 0	22 8	20 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	Karnál[a]		
...	...	...	22 8	22 0	27 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Hissar		
...	...	...	21 8	21 8	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	Rohtak		
...	...	...	25 0	26 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sirsa		[a] Bajra rising.
...	...	...	21 8	22 4	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4	10 12	Umballa[b]		[b] Jowar rising.
...	...	...	23 8	24 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Ludhiána[a]		[c] Firewood rising.
...	...	...	14 8	15 0	11 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	Simla		
...	...	...	21 8	21 8	20 8	100 0	110 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 4	Jullundur [c]		
...	...	...	21 0	21 8	20 0	120 0	140 0	120 0	11 8	11 3	10 8	Hoshiárpur[c]		
...	...	...	16 0	17 8	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Kángra		

, 2·8, and corresponding 24 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughou

QUANTITIES PER RUPE

Provinces	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—*continued.*	Amritsar	19 0	19 8	18 0	26 8	26 8	27 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 4	19 0	19 0	26 8	16 8	16 8	17 8
	Siálkot	...	...	15 8	...	...	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	...	21 0	...	...	16 0
	Gurdáspur	22 0	22 8	21 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	12 0
	Lahore	18 0	18 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	10 0	15 0	15 0
	Ferozepore	17 8	18 8	17 0	26 8	26 8	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	10 0	19 0	...	28 0	...	...	24 0
	Gujránwála	17 12	18 8	15 12	27 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	18 8	22 0	14 0	16 0	14 0
	Ráwalpindi	13 0	12 0	10 8	21 0	21 0	13 8	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	5 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	14 0	15 0	13 0
	Jhelum	15 8	15 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	16 0
	Gujrát	18 4	19 0	15 8	28 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	20 8	16 0	16 0	18 0
	Shahpúr	16 8	16 0	13 12	25 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	13 0	14 0	16 0	13 0	14 0	15 0
	Mooltan	14 8	14 0	13 8	20 0	20 8	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	10 0	13 0	16 0
	Jhang	15 4	15 8	13 8	23 0	23 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	14 8	15 0	14 0	12 0
	Montgomery	17 0	17 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	12 0	...	15 0	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh	16 0	16 0	14 8	23 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 8	14 0	14 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	16 0
	Dera Ismail Khán	16 11	16 11	10 13	25 6	25 8	13 5	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 4	16 4	15 0	11 4	16 4	15 10	10 7
	Dera Gházi Khán	15 10	15 10	13 7	20 0	20 0	15 10	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 4	15 0	15 0	12 8	13 12	13 12	12 8
	Bannu	...	19 1	10 7	...	20 10	16 4	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	15 0	10 0	...	15 0	7 8
	Peshawar	10 6	10 1	6 15	23 0	21 12	8 6	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	5 6	15 1	13 13	8 8	9 8	9 13	...
	Kohát	11 13	11 14	7 0	22 15	22 15	10 3	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	6 1	14 10	14 0	8 9	...	...	8 4
	Házára	14 8	13 8	10 8	26 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	8 4	...	20 0	17 0	...	...	...
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	18 8	20 0	15 4	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	7 12	13 12	14 0	12 4	28 4	28 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Bhandára	23 12	25 0	17 0	...	...	...	9 12	10 0	9 12	17 0	17 8	12 0	26 0	27 8	17 8	...	...	...
	Chánda	22 4	22 8	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	14 0	10 0	32 8	31 0	18 2	...	...	...
	Wardha	23 0	23 4	18 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	7 4	11 8	11 8	10 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	25 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	21 0	21 8	18 0	22 0	24 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	31 0	33 0	26 0	28 0	22 0	16 0
	Saugor	32 8	33 0	22 0	...	...	39 0	8 4	8 0	10 8	9 8	9 0	11 8	...	...	29 0	...	...	...
	Damoh	46 8	44 0	24 12	39 0	...	27 0	12 12	12 12	14 8	13 12	13 12	16 8	...	...	29 0	...	...	...
	Seoni	25 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	18 0	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	32 0	32 0	18 12	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betúl	28 0	25 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	13 0	11 8	42 0	40 0	21 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	26 0	24 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	36 0	35 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	20 8	18 6	14 15	...	...	...	4 2	4 2	6 12	10 14	8 12	9 0	31 8	32 0	25 0	29 0	18 0	22
	Narsinghpur	21 8	21 8	18 4	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	15 4	...	...	30 0	...	...	22
	Nimár	19 4	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	10 8	10 8	40 0	40 0	22 8	31 14	31 0	18
	Raipur	40 8	40 0	26 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 8	34 8	33 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	27 0	24 0	17 8	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	23 0	43 0	42 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Biláspur	60 0	63 0	30 0	...	...	...	36 0	32 0	26 0	59 0	59 0	39 0	...		...	...	...	...
	Upper Godávari	No r	eturn r	eceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																		
	Akyab	No r	eturn r	eceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyouk-phyoo																		
	Sandoway																		
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon (town)																		
	Thone-gkwa																		
	Bassein																		
	Henzada																		
	Tharrawaddy																		
	Prome																		
	Tha-yet-myo																		
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein (town)																		
	Amherst																		
	Tavoy																		
	Mergui																		
	Shway-gyin																		
	Toungoo																		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	15 2	15 2	10 3	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	7 8	9 9	9 9	9 0	23 0	23 0	17 4	...	...	...
	Bolarum	16 6	16 6	11 1	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	8 1	9 13	9 13	9 4	24 7	24 7	18 5	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	12 0	13 8	8 8	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	6 8	8 8	10 0	8 8	24 0	24 0	16 12	34 0	34 0	19
	Amráoti	21 0	21 0	14 8	9 8	9 8	11 0	7 0	7 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	36 0	36 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	13
	Akola	19 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...	6 0	8 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	36 0	36 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	13
	Ellichpur	19 0	19 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	30 0	28 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	12
	Buldána	26 0	27 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	52 0	52 0	17 0	38 0	38 0	17
	Wun	17 0	17 0	13 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	35 0	35 0	16 8	...	...	...
	Básim	22 0	21 4	13 12	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	13 12	13 12	9 8	46 0	47 0	15	...	...	...

ndia for the 1st half of July 1881—continued.

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murawa, Nuggee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	21 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	12 1	12 5	12 1	Amritsar	Punjab—*continued.*	
...	...	...	...	...	17 8	...	...	130 0	...	...	11 8	Siálkot		
...	...	...	23 0	22 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	11 0	10 8	Gurdáspur		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 8	90 0	100 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Lahore [a]		
...	...	...	23 0	23 12	22 12	80 0	70 0	70 0	11 8	4 8	11 4	Ferozepore [a]		
...	...	...	18 4	18 12	18 0	95 0	95 0	95 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Gujránwála [b]		
...	...	...	15 8	15 8	12 14	40 0	40 0	50 0	12 0	11 14	9 14	Ráwalpindi		
...	...	...	16 0	15 8	17 12	90 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	Jhelum		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 2	100 0	100 0	120 0	12 2	12 4	12 0	Gujrát		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Shahpúr		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 4	12 0	12 4	Mooltan		[a] Firewood rising. [b] Barley rising.
...	...	...	17 0	18 0	15 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	12 12	Jhang		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Montgomery		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Muzaffargarh		
...	...	...	25 4	23 13	10 5	100 0	100 0	87 8	47 8	50 0	35 11	Dera Ismail Khan		
...	...	...	17 8	18 12	12 13	125 0	125 0	125 0	26 4	25 0	16 4	Dera Gházi Khan		
...	...	...	...	29 6	11 4	...	80 0	80 0	...	80 0	80 0	Bannu		
...	...	...	13 2	12 14	7 14	60 0	66 8	50 0	40 0	40 12	25 0	Peshawar		
...	...	...	16 4	13 11	8 2	63 12	64 0	61 3	41 0	40 13	61 3	Kohát		
...	...	...	16 0	13 5	10 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	10 4	10 0	8 8	Házára		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	15 4	120 0	120 0	140 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	26 4	27 8	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	Bhandára		
...	...	...	24 0	24 8	16 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	9 0	9 8	8 12	Chánda		
...	...	...	23 0	23 8	18 4	135 0	135 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Wardha		
...	...	...	32 0	34 12	21 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Bálaghát		
...	...	...	32 0	34 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 8	8 0	Jubbulpore		
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	27 0	120 0	140 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	Saugor		
79 0	...	38 0	64 0	49 0	31 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	7 12	Damoh		
...	...	...	38 0	34 0	25 8	190 0	200 0	180 0	6 12	7 4	8 8	Seoni		
32 0	32 0	30 4	15 0	15 0	30 8	256 0	256 0	280 0	6 8	6 8	8 8	Mandla		
27 0	25 0	15 4	40 0	32 0	21 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	Betúl		
26 0	26 0	16 0	35 0	34 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chhindwára		
...	...	...	31 0	30 8	21 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	5 0	5 2	8 0	Hoshangabad		
...	...	...	39 0	39 0	25 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	Narsinghpur		
...	...	...	27 6	26 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	9 13	9 0	10 12	Nimár		
...	...	...	34 8	35 8	20 8	70 0	70 0	60 0	7 8	7 12	8 0	Raipur		
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	18 0	220 0	220 0	120 0	5 0	4 8	10 0	Sambalpur		
120 0	120 0	105 0	52 0	60 0	32 0	120 0	130 0	130 0	7 0	7 4	8 0	Bilaspur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Godávari		
												Arakan Division.	British Burma.	
												Akyab		
												Kyouk-phyoo		
												Sandoway		
												Pegu Division.		
												Rangoon (town)		
												Thone-gkwa		
												Bassein		
												Henzada		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Tharrawaddy		
												Prome		
												Tha-yet-myo		
												Tenasserim Division.		
												Moulmein (town)		
												Amherst		
												Tavoy		
												Mergui		
												Shway-gyin		
												Toungoo		
...	...	20 1	20 1	20 1	14 7	125 0	125 0	125 0	9 0	9 1	8 14	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	14 7	116 14	116 14	116 14	9 8	9 8	...	Bolarum		
...	...	...	19 0	17 0	14 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Chudderghat		
...	...	...	22 0	21 0	16 0	80 0	70 0	45 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Amraoti		
7 8	7 8	8 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Akola		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	15 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur		
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	Buldana		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	13 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Wún		
...	...	...	26 0	27 0	15 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Basim		

Prices Current of Food-grains through

QUANTITIES PER RUP

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spic* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fort-
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. C
Mysore.	Bangalore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar																		
	Túmkúr																		
	Mysore																		
	Hassan																		
	Shimoga																		
	Kadur																		
	Chitaldroog																		
Coorg	Coorg	8 11	9 0	6 0	9 10	10 0	6 9	11 2	11 8	10 6	16 14	17 10	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	15 0	15 12	15 6	21 8	21 8	22 0	6 0	6 4	6 0	9 0	8 12	8 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	19 0	21
	Kishengurh	17 8	17 8	16 8	27 0	27 0	24 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	9 0	9 0	9 4	26 8	26 8	20 0	21 0	21 0	23
	Ulwur	16 10	17 2	17 2	20 8	21 2	25 0	8 0	8 0	8 14	10 10	10 10	11 5	20 11	21 1	29 0	18 10	19 0	27
	Bhurtpore (City)	17 4	17 4	17 0	23 0	23 0	26 0	6 4	6 4	6 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	25 4	25 4	30 0	19 12	19 12	26
	Ajmere	16 8	15 8	15 0	23 8	23 0	22 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	19 0	19
	Deoli Cantonment	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura	17 12	18 0	16 0	28 0	26 8	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	22 0	23 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	16
	Sirohee	16 0	17 8	15 4	26 0	26 0	24 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	6 12	18 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	24 0	19
	Abu	14 4	14 8	13 0	22 4	22 12	17 8	5 8	5 8	4 14	8 0	8 0	5 10	...	...	...	18 5	18 14	18
	Anadra	16 0	16 4	14 8	27 0	28 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	5 4	8 8	8 8	5 12	...	...	...	21 0	21 8	20
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	24 0	23 0	21 0	44 0	46 0	33 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	16 0¼	16 8	12 1¾	21 7¾	21 7¾	20 5	7 13	9 6	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh (")	21 4	21 4	13 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	12 8	13 12	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	15 0	14 8	14 11	18 2	18 12	20 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	18 2	18 12	18 12	17 8	17 8	17
	Bikaneer	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	2 14	2 14	2 14	6 2	6 2	5 12	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14
	Boondee	23 0	25 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	27 4	7 8	7 0	6 8	9 8	9 0	7 8	30 0	32 0	...	...	28 0	...
	Kotah	25 4	25 4	17 0	32 0	32 0	25 0	8 0	7 12	6 10	10 0	10 0	7 12	40 8	40 8	27 0	20 0	20 0	...
	Tonk	17 13	18 11	18 4	26 6	27 0	27 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	8 15	9 0	25 14	29 5	29 0	19 11	25 4	21
	Jhallawar	23 1½	22 9	14 10	27 14	27 14	21 13	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 13½	30 1½	30 1½	20 14	18 3½	18 3½	14 1
	Shahpoora	19 0	19 0	16 0	23 12	24 0	22 8	8 12	9 0	8 0	13 4	13 12	10 0	23 0	26 12	21 0	15 0	15 0	20
	Dholpur	16 5	16 7	16 9	19 3	19 7	25 13	7 14	7 14	7 14	11 13	11 13	11 4	18 7	18 13	26 2	18 7	18 10	27
India.	Indore	19 3	20 0	14 1	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 1	8 9	9 3	8 0	34 4	38 8	22 14	30 0	30 0	18
	Gwalior	15 3	15 11	14 3	19 11	19 11	23 12	6 14	6 12	6 10	9 6	9 8	8 4	18 12	19 11	25 4	10 4	14 10	26
	Goona	26 8	26 8	19 0	21 0	20 0	15 0	9 8	9 4	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 8	34 0	35 0	32 8	21 0	20 0	30
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	22 0	22 4	20 8½	33 6	33 3	36 10	7 0	9 0	7 0	17 0	19 1	17 12	29 14	29 14	32 6	19 0	21 1	24

India for the 1st half of July 1881—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bangalore	Mysore.	
												Kolar		
												Túmkúr		
												Mysore		
												Hassan		
												Shimoga		
												Kadur		
												Chitaldroog		
29 2	32 12	27 14	28 9	32 6	23 5	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 1	8 4	8 3	Coorg	Coorg	
...	...	...	17 8	18 0	18 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	26 8	26 8	24 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 12	Kishengurh		
...	...	...	17 14	17 15	22 3	...	...	...	12 5	12 8	11 7	Ulwur		
...	...	...	18 8	18 8	20 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 0	Bhurtpore (City)		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 8	60 0	60 0	70 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Ajmere		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Deoli Cantonment		
...	...	...	21 4	21 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	Erinpura		
...	...	...	20 0	19 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	200 0	11 7	11 7	11 7	Sirohee		
...	...	...	16 4	16 6	13 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 8	11 8	Abu		
...	...	...	18 12	18 12	14 12	...	...	...	10 8	11 8	11 8	Anadra		
...	...	...	33 0	32 0	32 0	*8 pies	*8 pies	*6 pies	8 8	8 8	10 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		
...	...	...	21 14	21 14	16 6½	200 0	200 0	200 0	6 4	6 7	8 6¼	Meywar (Oodeypore)		*Per bundle.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
...	...	...	31 4	31 4	20 10	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 6	Partábgarh („)		
...	...	...	13 12	13 12	16 14	...	...	...	14 11	15 0	15 0	Marwar (Jodhpore)		
...	...	...	16 4	11 8	13 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaneer		
...	...	...	31 0	32 0	25 12	170 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	9 0	9 4	Boondee		
...	...	...	32 4	32 8	22 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	8 12	10 0	Kotah		
...	...	...	21 15	25 4	23 8	140 0	95 0	120 0	10 8	10 12	9 8	Tonk		
...	...	...	29 3	29 3	18 4	...	...	...	7 1½	7 10½	8 5	Jhallawar		
...	...	...	20 8	22 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 5	11 0	Shahpoora		
...	...	...	18 10	18 7	21 9	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	10 12	Dholpur		
...	...	...	25 4	26 10	15 12	100 0	100 0	87 0	6 8	6 10	8 0	Indore	Central India.	
...	...	...	16 5	16 12	19 3	118 10	127 12	100 6	9 10	9 10	9 2	Gwalior		
...	...	...	34 0	35 8	26 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 10	10 0	9 12	Goona		
...	...	...	26 6	27 13	26 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 4	10 8	Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

T. C. HOPE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

OCTROI TAXATION IN THE MUNICIPALITIES OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The following is published for general information :—

No. 2048, dated Bombay Castle, the 28th June 1881.

From—The Acting Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home, &c., Department.

In continuation of this Government letter No. 3046 of 31st October 1879, I am directed to forward herewith, for the information of the Government of India, copies of the reports noted in the margin regarding the levy of octroi taxation in the municipalities of the Northern, Southern and Central Divisions of this Presidency, together with the Resolution of this Government thereon, No. 2047 of this day's date.

Letter from the Commissioner, S. D., No. P.-1180, dated 25th November 1879.
Letter from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 210, dated 12th February 1880.
Letter from the Commissioner, C. D., No. P.-322, dated 10th February 1881.

No. 2047, dated Bombay Castle, the 28th June 1881.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of Bombay, General Department.

Read—

Letter from the Commissioner, S. D., No. P.-1180, dated 25th November 1879—Submitting, as called for in Government Resolution No. 3004, dated 22nd October 1877, a report showing how the views of the Government of India regarding octroi taxation are being carried out in the municipalities of the Southern Division.

Memorandum to the Commissioner, S. D., No. 3471, dated 17th December 1879.

Letter from the Commissioner, S. D., No. P.-1, dated 1st January 1880 (with accompaniments).

Further letter from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 115, dated 22nd January 1880 (with accompaniments).

Letter from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 210, dated 12th February 1880, and letter from the Commissioner, C.D., No. P.-322, dated 10th February 1881. — Submitting, as called for in Government Resolution No. 3004, dated 22nd October 1877, reports showing how the views of the Government of India regarding octroi taxation are being carried out in the municipalities of their respective divisions.

RESOLUTION.—The report of the Commissioner in Sind, submitted under Government Resolution No. 3004 of 22nd October 1877, was disposed of by Government Resolution No. 3045 of 31st October 1879. The reports of the Divisional Commissioners, of which that for the Central Division was not received until February last, are now before Government for disposal. Those from the Commissioners, Northern and Southern Divisions, were received respectively 16 and 19 months ago. Great and, as it seems to Government, needless delay has taken place in preparing the information required. The reports on municipal taxation and expenditure for 1880-81, which have been recently disposed of, furnish however to a great extent the information needed to supplement the figures contained in the present reports on octroi taxation, which ought to have been received three years ago. The occasion seems to Government a proper one for reviewing with some minuteness the conditions under which octroi taxation is levied in municipalities throughout the Presidency generally, and for considering whether in any, and if so in what, respects it fails in any case to accord with the principles laid down by the Government of India.

2. The most important Resolutions issued of late years by the Government of India on the subject of octroi taxation have been Nos. 4440 to 4447 of 6th November 1868, No. $\frac{2}{97}$ of 28th September 1877, Nos. $\frac{2}{104-115}$ of 9th November 1880.

The first of these Resolutions set forth the principles on which the levy of octroi should be carried on. It specified the articles on which octroi might and might not be imposed. The first set of articles was as under :—

1.—Articles of food or drink for men or animals.
2.—Animals for slaughter.
3.—Articles used for fuel, for lighting or for washing.
4.—Articles used in the construction of buildings.
5.—Drugs, gums, spices and perfumes.
6.—Tobacco.

The second set, on which the levy of octroi was prohibited, was :—

1.—Articles liable to customs duty and imported into India by sea.
2.—Salt.
3.—Opium.
4.—Fermented or spirituous liquors manufactured in India, and drugs liable to excise or abkári duty.

It was further added in the same Resolution that :—

"(*a*)—On the exportation from a town of dutiable goods the octroi levied on them should be refunded;

"(*b*)—municipalities should provide bonded ware-houses or other appliances for the storage of goods in transit, for the use of which reasonable fees might be levied;

"(*c*)—tolls on entering municipal limits should not be levied except for the use of any bridge, quay, wharf, lock, or other work constructed or maintained at the cost of the municipality;

"(*d*)—goods, the property of Government, should be exempt from municipal taxation."

The orders exempting articles from taxation were subsequently to some degree relaxed, and the following classes of articles were allowed to be added to the list of dutiable goods :—

(7)—Piece goods and other textile fabrics and manufactured articles of clothing and dress.

(8)—Metals and articles of metal, provided that the duty on articles falling under these two classes should not exceed one and a half per cent. *ad valorem.*

Subsequently in the Resolution No. $\frac{2}{97}$ of 28th September 1877, orders were passed directing that octroi should be collected departmentally and not be farmed. At the same time reference was made to the expedient devised by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of establishing a standard of average yearly consumption of dutiable goods per head of municipal population, by reference to which it might be possible to calculate whether the octroi levied on any article exceeded the amount which was properly payable, in which case it might be assumed that in proportion to such excess it had become a transit duty. The orders for the establishment of bonded ware-houses were not insisted upon; and in a later Resolution (Nos. $\frac{2}{104-115}$ of 9th November 1880, paragraph 12) it was observed that "the Governor General in Council had no desire to render obligatory on all municipalities the establishment and maintenance of bonded ware-houses." In the same Resolution, while acknowledging the efforts made by the Bombay Government to place municipal taxation upon a sound footing, it was shown that on the basis of the average standard of consumption above referred to, the octroi in many municipalities of this Presidency was in part at all events a transit duty.

3. In examining the reports now before them Government propose to enquire—

(*a*)—Whether the schedules of taxation are on the face of them unobjectionable, *i.e.*, whether taxation is in all cases confined to articles on which it may legitimately be levied, and whether it appears moderate in itself.

(*b*)—Whether on the basis of the Government standard of average consumption taxation in any case exceeds proper limits.

(*c*)—Whether in all municipalities liberal rules for refunds have been framed.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

4. (*a*)—*Ahmedabad.*—In the taxation schedules of the municipalities of the Ahmedabad District there are many objectionable items as shown below :—

Ahmedabad City Municipality.

European liquors, taxed at various rates.	Carts on entering the city.
Ivory.	Ekas do.
Silk, China.	Camels do.
Do., second sort.	Laden bullocks do.
Do., Singápur.	Laden donkeys do.

European liquors, ivory, and silk from beyond seas have all paid import duty under the Tariff Act, and are therefore exempt from municipal taxation. The duty on carts, ekas, camels, &c., is in fact a toll, and is therefore opposed to standing orders.

Viramgám } *Town Municipalities.*—The duties levied on articles of iron in
Dholka } these municipalities are perhaps to some extent illegitimate, *vide* Schedule A, No. 25, Indian Tariff Act, 1875. In Viramgám duty is levied on salt which is highly objectionable.

(*b*)—*Kaira.*—The municipal schedules in this district seem on the face of them to be unobjectionable.

(*c*)—*Broach.*—The duty of 2 per cent. *ad valorem* levied on timber in some municipalities of this district seems too high.

(*d*)—*Surat.*—The duties on timber, bámbus and rafters in the municipalities of this district seem very heavy. The tolls levied on carts and laden animals on entering the limits of the city municipality of Surat are opposed to standing orders.

(*e*)—*Thána.*—In all the municipalities of Thána a tax is levied on liquor, which presumably includes European liquors imported from beyond sea, and is to that extent not permissible. In Kalyán elaborately calculated tolls appear to be levied, which is contrary to standing orders, as is also the levy of a tax on blasting powder in the Thána Municipality.

(*f*)—*Kolába.*—The schedules of taxation in this district appear to be unobjectionable.

5. Turning now to the second head of enquiry specified in paragraph 3 of this Resolution, it appears that average individual consumption calculated from taxes levied exceeded the Government standard in the municipalities and to the extent shown below :—

CLASS. I.

Grains.

Ahmedabad	Mds.	6	23	49	Nadiád	Mds.	0	25	0
Viramgám	„	13	10	5	Anklesvar	„	7	10	31
Gogha	„	6	5	10	Ránder	„	2	19	44

Sugar.

Broach	Mds.	0	9	7	Mándvi	Mds.	0	4	60
Anklesvar	„	0	2	8					

CLASS VII.

Cloth.

Ahmedabad	Rs.	5	5	1	Broach	Rs.	0	5	5
Viramgám	„	7	4	10	Anklesvar	„	5	10	10
Mehmadabad	„	1	13	6	Mándvi	„	3	13	2

6. The rules for the granting of refunds in the Northern Division do not appear yet to have been brought into accord with the views of the Government of India or with those of this Government as expressed in their Resolution No. 1331 of 24th April 1878. Refunds in the Ahmedabad District are only granted within one month of importation, and provided the goods have not broken bulk. The same restrictions exist in Kaira. In the Broach City Municipality the re-exportation must take place within 15 days, and the goods must not have broken bulk. In Anklesvar the period is a month, and the rule as to breaking bulk is less strict; but in this municipality no refund of less than Rs. 5 is allowed. In this last respect there appears to be no limit in the other municipalities of the Broach District and in the Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts. In the Surat District the period for re-exportation is three months, but except in Ránder, where the limit is Rs. 2, no refund of less than Rs. 5 is allowed. In Ránder, Mándvi, and Bulsár no restrictions are imposed on account of bulk being broken; but in Surat itself the restrictions on this account are severe, if not prohibitive. In the municipalities of the Thána District in which octroi is levied, the rule for the grant of refunds is generally the same, and requires the goods to be re-exported within one month by the person who imported them. In the Kolába District refunds are granted only on articles declared for re-exportation at the time of paying octroi duty, and which are re-exported within 14 days without having broken bulk.

7. From the above summary it is quite clear that the rules for the granting of refunds in the municipalities of the Northern Division are much too severe and require to be recast. In framing new rules a much more extended limit of time, within which refunds should be claimable on re-exportation, should be allowed. Refunds as low as Rs. 2 ought to be granted, and they should not be refused because goods have changed hands or broken bulk, suitable measures being taken to ensure identification. Attention is directed to the preamble to Government Resolution No. 1331 of 24th April 1878.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

8. The Commissioner, Central Division, has not appended to his report the municipal schedules of taxation in his division, nor has he shown the sums levied under each head, and Government are unable therefore to subject the returns from the Central Division to the same minute examination as they have done in the Northern Division. The Commissioner states that the octroi schedules have been revised in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India, but His Excellency in Council would have been glad to have them before him.

9. For the reasons given in the last paragraph Government are not able to specify all the cases in which the Government standard of consumption has been exceeded. It is satisfactory to observe, however, that the Commissioner has given careful attention to this point in this report on municipal taxation and expenditure for 1879-80, which, with the reports from other divisions, was disposed of in Government Resolution No. 1770 of 4th June 1881. From paragraph 21 of that report it appears that the Government standard was exceeded in that year by more than twice the maximum in the following cases:—

CLASS I.

Grains.

Dhulia	Mds.	31
Tálegaon, Dhamdhera	„	120

Coarse Sugar.

Dhulia	Seers	39

CLASS VII.

Cloth.

Sangamner	Rs.	22	13	1	Tálegaon, Dhamdhera	Rs.	16	12	1
Táloda	„	31	13	5	Sátára	„	27	12	1
Dhulia	„	28	1	0	Mhasvad	„	18	15	2
Násik	„	78	8	7	Sholápur	„	22	11	1
Yeola	„	20	5	5	Bársi	„	22	0	1
Málegaon	„	12	14	11	Karmála	„	15	7	6
Bárámati	„	15	10	7	Pandharpur	„	29	5	10
Tálegaon, Dábháda	„	76	10	5					

CLASS VIII.

Metals.

Jalgaon	Rs.	12	0	8	Indápur	Rs.	8	3	10
Táloda	„	32	5	0	Jejuri	„	4	2	3
Betávad	„	6	12	0	Junnar	„	13	2	0
Shirpur	„	6	13	6	Bársi	„	5	4	4
Násik	„	8	13	2	Pandharpur	„	4	9	4
Poona	„	5	8	0					

In many of the cases given above the excess over the Government standard is very great, far more than can be accounted for on any hypothesis that that standard is not quite accurate. The Commissioner's attention is directed to the subject.

9 *a*. The rules for refunds in the municipalities of the Central Division are on the whole more liberal than in the Northern Division, but nevertheless, they seem generally to require modification. In the Ahmednagar and Sátára Districts a limit of three months is assigned for re exportation; in the Khándesh, Násik and Sholápur Districts and in the Poona and Junnar Municipalities of the Poona District the limit is one month, and in the other municipalities of the Poona District the limit varies, in two cases (Indápur and Bárámati) being as low as 24 hours. It is quite obvious that such a rule as the last must practically bar refunds. Whether a refund is refused in every municipality of the division in the case of goods that have broken bulk is not quite clear, but it is

evident that this is so in the great majority of cases. In Ahmednagar refunds below Rs. 2 are not granted. This is a fair limit. There is no limit at all in this respect in Khándesh. In the Násik Municipality it is Rs. 5, in the Sátára District Rs. 2. It is not stated whether there is any limit under this head in the Poona and Sholápur Districts and in the municipalities of Yeola and Málegaon. His Excellency in Council must admit that he feels some surprise that after the numerous Resolutions that have been passed on this subject by the Government of India and this Government, the rules for refunds should have been allowed to remain so severe, and in many cases prohibitive, in the Northern and Central Divisions. Steps should, without delay, be taken to recast them in accordance with the principles laid down in paragraph 7 of this Government Resolution.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

10. The report of the Commissioner, Southern Division, is dated 25th November 1879, and it is probable that since it was submitted some alterations have been made in the municipal schedules of the division. Looking at the schedules then submitted, it seems that they are by no means free from objectionable items. Even in the municipalities of the Ratnágiri District, which the Commissioner states were "thoroughly revised by him when Collector," octroi taxation does not seem to have been completely confined to articles taxable under the orders of the Government of India. For instance, liquor, including, it is presumed, European wines and spirits, beer, and kerosine oil, are taxed, all of which either pay import duty under the Tariff Act or have been relieved from duty by special orders, and should, therefore, be exempted by municipalities. Several other articles are taxed in the municipalities of Ratnágiri, Belgaum, Dhárwár and Kaládgi, which probably ought to be exempt, *viz.*, coir and coir-rope, oil paints, white lead, European hardware, &c. It is hoped that the taxation schedules in Kánara, the revision of which was postponed, the Commissioner states, in expectation of legislation by the Government of India on the subject of octroi, have by this time been revised. No distinction appears to be made in any municipality in the Presidency in favour of articles of hardware and cutlery which have been imported into India by sea and have paid duty under the Tariff Act. Metals and articles made of metal seem to be indiscriminately taxed.

11. The Government standard of average consumption appears to have been exceeded in the following cases:—

CLASS I.

Grain.

Vengurla	Mds.	21	5	0	Sirsi	Mds.	0	6	7
Dhárwár	„	0	14	69	Kaládgi	„	7	39	22
Ránebennur	„	4	10	17	Belgaum	„	13	29	60
Kumta	„	5	10	60	Gokák	„	15	33	47

Sugar.

Vengurla	Mds.	8	11	22	Nipáni	Mds.	0	19	15
Kumta	„	0	10	67	Gokák	„	1	5	69

CLASS VI.

Tobacco.

Vengurla	Mds.	1	7	60	Haliyál	Mds.	0	5	62
Rájápur	„	3	28	19	Belgaum	„	0	13	39
Chiplún	„	1	3	73	Nipáni	„	0	16	70
Kumta	„	0	2	37	Gokák	„	0	0	13
Sirsi	„	0	6	46	Athni	„	0	3	57

In the reports on municipal taxation and expenditure for 1879-80, which have been consulted for the purposes of the above calculation, the consumption per head in the Southern Division under classes VII and VIII, cloth and metals, is expressed in maunds and seers, while the Government standard is expressed in rupees, so that there is no possibility of calculating whether the latter has been exceeded or not. Government, however, are not very apprehensive on this point, being aware of the general lightness of taxation in this division and of the Commissioner's energetic attention to municipal reform, as was pointed out in Government Resolution No. 1770 of 4th June, paragraph 8. The average

incidence of municipal taxation per head in the Southern Division is only Re. 0-8-9. The great merit of taxation in the municipalities of this division, indeed, is that it is so light that it is not likely to be felt as a burden.

12. It is very satisfactory to find that in the Southern Division the rules for granting refunds have undergone such thorough revision. Particular credit is due to the Commissioner on this account. Refunds are no longer refused because goods have broken bulk or changed hands, and the limit of time within which they are allowed is, generally speaking, liberal. The Commissioner proposes to reduce to Rs. 3 the money limit below which refunds should not be granted. His Excellency in Council would advise a further reduction to Rs. 2. It is also in the opinion of Government desirable that in the municipalities of Ratnágiri, in spite of the fact that the schedules have been so thoroughly revised, the same modifications of refund rules should be introduced as in other districts of the division; and it would be well to extend to one year at lowest the period within which refunds should be allowed in the Kaládgi and Ratnágiri Districts. His Excellency in Council desires to convey his special thanks to Mr. Crawford, Commissioner, Southern Division, for the vigour and ability with which he has controlled municipal administration.

SIND.

13. The reforms in municipal taxation in Sind, ordered in Government of India Resolution No. $\frac{2}{97}$ of 28th September 1877, were long ago reported by the Commissioner to Government, and were laid before the Government of India in this Government letter No. 3046 of 31st October 1879. The schedules of taxation and the rules for the grant of refunds were reviewed and approved; and to these subjects it is unnecessary to revert now. As, however, octroi taxation in Sind is exceptionally productive, His Excellency in Council has deemed it well to apply to the different municipalities of the province the test described in paragraph 3 *b* of this Resolution. The result shows that the Government standard of average consumption is exceeded in the cases shown below :—

Class I.

Grain.

Karáchi	Mds.	3	16	7
Dádu	„	6	13	45
Johi	„	2	2	26
Sehwán	„	3	32	58
Bubak	„	11	8	56
Mánjhand	„	0	36	76
Kotri	„	3	6	53
Tatta	„	1	32	76
Mirpur Batoro	„	10	32	33
Hyderabad	Mds.	2	26	0
Tando Jam	„	0	13	68
*Tando Muhammad Khán	„	14	2	19
Matári	„	7	7	34
Tando Alahyar	„	14	9	28
*Tando Adam	„	29	12	76
Nasarpur	Mds.	0	13	40
*Shahdádpur	„	19	31	52
Tháru Sháh	„	0	33	77
Bhiria	„	7	3	67
Moro	„	0	15	47
Shikárpur	Mds.	1	19	72
*Sukkur	„	50	24	15
*Garhi Yásin	„	25	8	55
Lárkhána	„	4	26	5
Kambar	„	12	30	0
*Ratodero	„	20	6	0
Rohri	„	1	13	77
Ubauro	„	0	0	67
Jacobabad town	„	8	8	20

Class VI.

Tobacco.

Karáchi	Srs.	3	66
Dádú	„	2	76
Johi	„	0	28
Sehwán	„	3	2
*Bubak	„	15	1
*Mánjhand	„	5	8
*Kotri	„	6	25
Tatta	„	2	40
Keti	„	3	60
Mirpur Batoro	„	3	60
Hyderabad	Srs.	1	0
Tando Muhammad Khán	„	3	78
Matári	„	5	55
*Tando Alahyar	„	10	73
Tando Adam	„	6	1
Naushahro	Srs.	1	22
Sukkur	Srs.	5	70
Lárkhána	„	1	35
*Kambar	„	11	55
Mehar	„	6	0
*Khairpur Nathesha	„	7	65
Ubauro	„	2	40
Umarkot	Srs.	2	73
*Mitti	„	7	6
*Nagar	„	16	41
Jacobabad town	Srs.	1	6

CLASS VII.

Cloth.

*Karáchi	Rs.	49	9	0
Dádú	„	6	6	0
Sehwán	„	5	0	1
Bubak	„	4	13	2
Kotri	„	1	1	10
Tata	„	11	11	1
*Keti	„	28	2	2
*Mirpur Batoro	„	25	13	6
Hyderabad	Rs.	11	3	10
*Tando Muhammad Khán	„	30	15	8
Hála	„	13	5	7
*Tando Alahyar	„	35	2	10
*Tando Adam	„	43	4	7
Nasarpur	„	7	8	0
Shahdádpur	„	8	15	1
Bhiria	Rs.	3	13	3
*Lárkhána	Rs.	20	12	9
*Kambar	„	37	9	0
Ratodero	„	14	11	7
Mehar	„	14	4	7
*Khairpur Natheshah	„	18	14	7
Umbarkot	Rs.	10	0	1
Mitti	„	0	14	1
*Nagar	„	18	5	8
Jacobabad town	Rs.	7	6	5

14. The figures given in the preceding paragraph show that out of 39 municipalities in Sind the Government standard is exceeded in 29 in respect of grain, in 26 in respect of tobacco, and in 25 in respect of cloth. The most flagrant cases of excess have been marked with an asterisk. Some of them are very striking. For instance, the Government standard of consumption of grain is 7 maunds per head per annum. The duties levied on grain in Sukkur show an individual annual consumption of more than 57 maunds, in Garhi Yásin of more than 32 maunds, in Tando Adam of more than 36 maunds. The Government standard of consumption of cloth is Rs. 6 per annum. The duties levied in Karáchi show a consumption of more than Rs. 55, in Keti of more than Rs. 34, in Mirpur Batoro of more than Rs. 31, in Tando Muhammad Khán of more than Rs. 36, in Tando Alahyar of more than Rs. 41, in Tando Adam of more than Rs. 49, in Kambar of more than Rs. 43, and in other municipalities also the excess is enormous. The net conclusion is that, even admitting the Government standard to be not quite perfect, there can be no doubt that almost every municipality in Sind levies a transit duty on some article or another. The most serious attention of the Commissioner in Sind is requested to the facts above stated which Government trust will convince him of the absolute necessity of early and radical reform. His Excellency in Council is thoroughly well aware that reform in such a matter is a very difficult task, but municipal committees should clearly understand and face the fact that they have before them but one alternative; they must either amend their principles and rates of taxation themselves, or they will furnish grounds for the legislative interference of the Supreme Government.

General Observations.

15. Excepting in the Southern Division Government cannot express entire satisfaction with the progress which has been made in carrying out the reiterated orders of the Government of India on the subject of octroi taxation. Taxation schedules have indeed been greatly altered for the better, but even yet the perfectly plain principles which are stated in paragraph 2 of this Resolution are not thoroughly enforced. To take a single instance, and one which applies to the Southern as well as to other divisions, metals and articles of metal seem almost universally taxed without any exemption in favour of articles of metal which are subject to duties under the Tariff Act, or which have been specially exempted by the Government of India. Presidents of municipalities should be well aware that this course is opposed to standing orders. In the Northern and Central Divisions it hardly seems as if any proper attention had been paid to the important subject of refunds, though the views of Government have been long before the Commissioners. In Sind and the Southern Division, on the contrary, it is satisfactory to find that great improvements under this head have been effected.

16. It has often been urged, and with perfect justice, that if municipalities are to be maintained at all, the changes in their systems of taxation which the Government of India desire to see re-introduced can only be gradually made.

A sudden revolution would mean in most cases the extinction of the municipality, but the orders issued in September 1877 have been now more than three years in the hands of District Officers, and there has been therefore, His Excellency in Council considers, sufficient time to carry them out without detriment to the institutions to which they are to be applied. Moreover, the excuse specified above cannot be allowed in some cases. For instance, Sukkur, as is evident from the statements exhibited at paragraph 13 of this Resolution, levies an excessive duty on grain which seems indefensible, and it cannot plead that to reduce it would mean insolvency; for from the reports on municipal taxation and expenditure for 1879-80, recently reviewed by Government, it was seen that Sukkur had a cash balance of Rs. 80,000, with an income of 1¼ lákh, which seems to indicate that its income is in excess of its requirements, and might be reduced without harm. The same reasoning applies to other municipalities. Government are, therefore, of opinion that by this time the systems of taxation in all municipalities ought to have been thoroughly reformed in accordance with the orders that have been so often issued, and it is impossible to acquit local officers of blame where this has not been done. Future reports will, it is earnestly hoped, show that all officers concerned have fully realized the importance of the duty that lies upon them.

17. Copies of this Resolution and of the reports on which it is passed should be forwarded to the Government of India for information, in continuation of this Government letter No. 3046, dated 31st October 1879.

H. A. ACWORTH,

Acting Under Secretary to Government of Bombay.

No. 106, the dated Simla, the 27th July 1881.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2048, dated the 28th ultimo, forwarding reports on octroi taxation in the municipalities of the Bombay Presidency, together with the Resolution containing the orders of the Government of Bombay thereon.

2. In reply, I am to say that the manner in which this important question is being dealt with by the Bombay Government has the entire approval and concurrence of the Governor General in Council.

Letter from the Bombay Government, No. 2048, dated 28th June 1881.

Resolution by ditto, No. 2047, dated 28th June 1881.

3. The papers marginally noted, with the present letter, will be published in the *Gazette of India* and reported to Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR THE RABI SEASON 1880-81.

No. 820A., dated Allahabad, the 4th July 1881.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Read—

Statements A13, B13, C13, for rabi 1880-81.

OBSERVATIONS.—The total area irrigated was 1,032,010 acres. This was 187,680 acres more than the area of the previous rabi, and was only 43,942 acres less than that of 1878-79, the highest on record.

This increase was due to the deficiency of monsoon rain in all the districts of the Doab, except those which were affected by the heavy storms which visited the Sub-Himalayan tracts in the middle of September.

The effects of this distribution of the rainfall will be seen by a glance at the tabular statements of irrigated areas, in the decrease of area in Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Dehra Dún, and Rohilkhand, side by side with a large increase in all the other districts.

2. Taking two years of maximum area, 1868-69 and 1878-79, and two ordinary years, such as 1877-78 and 1879-80, the irrigation by canals compares as follows with the area of 1880-81:—

Canals.	1868-69.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	188 -81.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Upper Ganges	734,132	503,701	725,871	557,937	642,324
Lower „	...	...	16,020	29,744	116,250
Agra	...	105,982	83,094	36,286	105,378
Eastern Jumna	171,858	103,100	181,228	142,201	128,408
Dún	9,874	7,381	9,607	8,804	6,867
Rohilkhand	37,862	7,004	57,237	66,277	29,985
Bijnor	2,781	1,475	1,283	1,730	2,041
Hamirpur Lakes	890	757	1,026	908	442
Jhánsi „	16	445	586	443	315
TOTAL	957,413	729,845	1,075,952	844,330	1,032,010

In the above table, for the sake of comparison the areas of the Etáwah and Cawnpore branches for the year 1880-81 have been included in the area of the Upper Ganges Canal. The decrease in the area of the Upper Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals, as compared with other years of maximum area, is due to the ample rainfall just before the rabi sowings, in the upper districts of the Doab, already alluded to. On the other hand, the increase due to the deficiency of rain in the Lower Doab is very apparent in the irrigated areas of the Lower Ganges and Agra Canals. That of the Lower Ganges Canal has made a wonderful stride forward, the area of the Mainpuri Division being more than quadruple that of the previous year, and 41,000 acres having been irrigated from the Bhognipur Division, of which the distributary lines are quite incomplete, and which was not expected to be ready for irrigation during the rabi season of 1880-81.

It is improbable of course that this rapid rate of increase will be maintained in ordinary years.

3. The Agra Canal shows almost exactly the same maximum area as in 1877-78, when the conditions were much the same, the areas of the intermediate years having been much smaller.

The classes of crops for these two years correspond also very closely, as shown below, except under "gardens and orchards," the area of which has decreased:—

	1877-78.	1880-81.
	Acres.	Acres.
Gardens and orchards	6,547	1,593
Wheat and barley	46,832	55,355
Other cereals	32,466	31,372
Gram	18,442	15,806
Other pulses	227	431
Others	1,468	821
TOTAL	105,982	105,378

The percentage of the better crops of wheat and barley is slightly higher in the later year, but is still far below the proportion of these crops on the older canals, and also below that of the new divisions of the Lower Ganges Canal as shown below:—

Canal.	Wheat and barley.	Other crops.	PER CENT.	
			Wheat and barley.	Others.
	Acres.	Acres.		
Ganges, including Cawnpore and Etáwah Branches	542,913	99,411	84	16
Eastern Jumna	115,252	13,156	90	10
Lower Ganges, new Divisions only	73,737	42,513	63	37
Agra	55,355	50,023	52	48

If we exclude the area of the Bhognipur Division on the Lower Ganges Canal, the percentages of wheat and barley on the Upper Division is 87 per cent. of the whole area irrigated. The better results as regard irrigation of superior crops in these divisions is due no doubt to the tracts irrigated by them being contiguous to the established irrigation of the old Ganges Canal, where the value of irrigation to the superior crops is thoroughly appreciated.

4. The large decrease of area on the Rohilkhand Canals is due to the thorough saturation of the ground on the tracts under the Himalayas by the floods of September. These canals are always liable to fluctuations in irrigated area from this cause.

5. The following table shows the areas of the principal crops for six successive years :—

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Other grains.	Pulses.	Opium and drugs.	Total areas.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1875-76 . .	471,498	191,812	31,973	35,719	12,986	758,403
1876-77 . .	532.221	110,361	24,821	26,584	12,530	776,358
1877-78 . .	415,659	138,627	59,912	64,328	10,823	729,845
1878-79 . .	586,776	266,472	115,914	66,901	15,371	1,075,952
1879-80 . .	482,703	210,959	83,861	33,401	15,104	844,330
1880-81 . .	545,364	261,813	130,011	55,222	18,309	1,032,010

The approximation of the areas of the several crops to the corresponding areas of 1878-79 is close, but the area of inferior crops has increased at the expense of the better crops.

6. The following table compares the rabi assessments of the years noted under occupier's rate :—

Canal.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges . .	10,23,990	14,91,412	11,36,064	7,61,523*
Lower ditto . .	...	37,276	68,537	7,65,392*
Eastern Jumna .	2,16,822	3,76,455	2,99,508	2,71,905
Agra . .	2,45,207	2,23,023	96,530	2,86,736
Dún . .	8,365	10,767	10,044	8,281
Rohilkhand . .	4,275	32,955	36,796	11,581
Bijnor . .	1,581	1,358	1,803	2,037
Bundelkhand lakes .	3,403	2,469	2,242	1,606
TOTAL .	15,03,643	21,75,715	16,51,524	21,09,061

*The revenue of the Cawnpore and Etáwah Divisions has been transferred from the Upper to the Lower Ganges Canal.

and in addition to this there is a revenue of about Rs. 1,15,000 from owner's rate.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be submitted to the Government of India for information, and that it be published in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*

ORDERED also, that copies be circulated to the Governments of Bengal, Punjab, to the General Department of this Government, and to the Board of Revenue, for information.

By Order, &c.,

HENRY A. BROWNLOW, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Secy. to Govt., N. W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

No. A13.—RABI STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1880-81.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

Zila.	Area in acres.	Cultivated acres.	Areas irrigated.		1880-81, as compared with 1879-80.		Rainfall for 6 months—October to March 1881.												Total.	
			Rabi, 1879-80.	Rabi, 1880-81.	Increase.	Decrease.	October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.			
							1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.														
Saháranpur	1,418,880	805,120	57,774	47,420	...	10,354	..	...	...	·5	...	·4	1·1	...	4·9	·9	...	4·4	6·0	6·2
Muzaffarnagar	1,061,989	699,622	90,658	77,303	...	13,355	...	...	...	·4	·4	1·0	...	...	1·4	·2	...	4·3	1·8	5·9
Meerut	1,510,664	1,071,493	129,478	121,184	...	8,294	·4	...	...	·2	·9	·7	·1	...	...	·1	...	3·0	1·4	4·0
Bulandshahr	1,222,400	875,520	62,229	106,389	44,160	...	2·2	...	...	·6	1·5	·6	·2	·4	·6	·2	...	2·8	4·5	4·6
Aligarh	1,256,775	919,880	75,948	93,732	17,784	...	1·2	...	...	·1	·6	·5	...	...	·3	·6	...	1·9	2·1	3·1
Muttra	1,031,538	827,843	13,553	47,683	34,130	...	·3	...	...	·1	·2	·2	...	...	·4	·8	...	...	·9	1·1
Agra	1,230,819	873,976	19,013	27,884	8,871	...	·5	...	...	·1	...	·3	...	...	...	...	...	·4	·5	·8
Etah	967,680	620,800	53,784	57,987	4,203	...	·8	...	...	·3	·1	·5	...	...	·1	·5	...	1·5	1·0	2·8
Mainpuri	1,085,626	607,409	63,588	101,512	37,924	...	·7	...	...	·2	·5	·3	·5	...	...	·5	...	·5	1·7	1·5
Farukhabad	1,116,633	687,361	25,448	40,307	14,859	...	·8	...	...	...	·2	·25	...	...	·8	·15	...	1·9	1·8	2·30
Etawah	1,274,240	563,200	73,579	114,535	40,956	...	·5	·3	...	·2	·1	·1	...	...	...	...	..	·9	·6	1·5
Cawnpore	1,495,576	865,065	95,932	124,883	28,951	...	1·9	·1	...	...	...	·3	...	...	...	·1	...	·4	1·9	·9
Delhi	817,280	532,480	9	487	478	...	...	...	...	·4	...	1·1	·1	...	·2	·4	...	1·9	·3	3·8
Gurgaon	1,267,200	967,680	5,175	31,054	25,879	...	·5	...	...	·2	...	·8	2·0	...	...	·5	...	1·6	2·5	3·1
Dehra Dún	653,271	82,248	8,804	6,867	...	1,937	·2	...	...	·8	·6	1·4	1·5	·2	3·8	·4	...	2·9	6·1	5·7
Bijnor	1,217,886	663,135	1,730	2,041	311	...	·2	...	...	·3	·8	·5	·1	·1	1·8	·6	...	3·3	2·9	4·8
Tarai	588,793	144,230	4,202	3,846	...	356	2·1	...	...	·8	·7	·6	·1	·2	·6	·7	...	5·6	3·5	7·9
Pilibhít	873,094	} 1,228,040	{ 41,420	3,476	...	37,944	·9	...	...	·1	...	·3	...	...	...	·4	...	9·4	·9	10·2
Bareilly	1,037,416		20,655	22,663	2,008	...	2·3	...	...	·5	·3	·5	...	·2	1·1	·2	...	3·2	3·7	4·6
Jhansi	1,002,880	482,560	443	315	...	128	1·5	·2	...	·4	...	·2	...	...	...	·3	...	1·6	1·5	2·5
Hamírpur	1,463,424	800,128	908	442	...	466	3·7	...	...	·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	3·7	·5
Total	23,594,064	14,317,790	844,330	1,032,010	260,514	72,834														
			Net Increase		187,680	...														

Allahabad,
The 4th July 1881.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Assistant Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., P. W. D., I. B.

No. B13.—RABI STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1880-81.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated in canal zilas.

—	Sahéranpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Farukhabad.	Etawah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dún.	Bijnor.	Tarái.	Pilibhít.	Bareilly.	Jhánsi.	Hamírpur.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Gardens and orchards	706	544	1,711	1,786	1,342	593	788	620	859	107	577	675	11	252	387	3	4	40	263	2	...	11,270
Sugarcane	7	60	42	7	...	2	...	1	25	17	37	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	201
Cereals — Wheat	40,942	68,019	96,977	73,359	42,870	10,164	7,668	27,369	46,453	14,689	40,560	46,159	139	10,602	4,885	1,286	821	1,556	10,743	62	14	545,364
Cereals — Barley	2,078	2,820	10,834	12,307	23,540	16,817	5,999	15,021	35,115	20,101	42,378	69,071	29	5,650	357	178	...	...	...	18	...	261,813
Cereals — Oats	433	109	322	12	3	...	...	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,307
Cereals — Chena	...	...	6	146	814	17	127	317	813	14	1,713	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,996
Other grains*	375	535	1,894	69	49	7	7	139	428	567	428	1,078	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5,584
Mixed do.	908	155	1,163	10,813	19,330	13,277	9,455	11,902	11,354	...	18,263	...	241	8,612	...	406	2,605	1,275	8,920	18	427	119,124
Pulses — Gram	492	1,706	2,965	2,179	3,941	6,638	3,477	1,311	1,381	107	2,406	305	67	5,664	129	155	34	175	1,154	172	...	34,458
Pulses — Peas	30	1,615	3,699	3,858	56	...	...	...	508	159	610	3,483	...	...	...	...	16	33	64	8	...	14,139
Pulses — Arhar	...	...	42	594	644	237	122	410	453	85	497	118	...	72	...	...	...	16	59	...	...	3,349
Pulses — Masur	437	922	603	51	25	...	...	120	4	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	320	210	528	9	...	3,276
Fodder crops	68	303	372	57	12	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	906
Fibres—Cotton	13	141	305	...	...	31	3	...	2	31	...	29	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	583
Fibres—Other fibres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyes—Indigo	...	...	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Dyes—Other dyes	...	...	4	805	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	809
Drugs—Opium	...	...	...	...	151	...	7	293	1,521	3,527	6,055	2,981	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14,536
Drugs—Other drugs	18	1	26	113	100	9	37	280	1,864	646	28	1	...	27	337	...	...	12	274	...	...	3,773
Oil-seeds	707	129	1	...	...	43	9	6	3	...	...	...	...	15	315	12	46	159	658	...	...	2,103
Miscellaneous†	206	244	210	233	855	264	183	161	721	257	983	975	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	5,401
TOTAL, 1880-81	47,420	77,303	121,184	106,389	93,732	47,683	27,884	57,987	101,512	40,307	114,535	124,883	487	31,054	6,867	2,041	3,846	3,476	22,663	315	422	1,032,010
TOTAL, 1879-81	57,774	90,658	129,478	62,229	75,948	13,553	19,013	53,784	63,588	25,448	73,579	95,932	9	5,175	8,804	1,730	4,202	41,420	20,655	443	908	8,44,330

*Rice. Maize. | Bájra Juar. | † Paleo and crops insufficiently irrigated.

ALLAHABAD,
The 4th July 1881.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., P. W. D., I. B.

No. C13.—RABI STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1880-81.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated by Canals in Canal Divisions.

—	Ganges Canal.					Total.	Lower Ganges Canal.					Total.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Agra Canal.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Dún Canals.	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.		Bijnor.	Grand Total.
	Northern.	Anúpshahr.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.		Narora.	Mainpuri.	Cawnpore.	Etáwah.	Bhognipur.						Jhánsi.	Hamírpur.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Gardens and orchards	177	506	614	1,525	2,154	4,976	79	399	663	767	312	2,220	1,782	1,593	307	387	2	...	3	11,270
Sugarcane	14	1	17	9	...	41	...	27	...	1	51	79	76	4	...	...	...	...	1	201
Cereals: Wheat	24,552	34,260	45,763	65,034	59,164	228,773	8,169	29,509	33,393	79,844	7,604	158,519	111,274	27,431	13,120	4,885	62	14	1,286	545,364
Cereals: Barley	978	4,694	9,101	7,279	34,135	56,187	5,054	22,822	65,227	79,489	579	173,171	3,978	27,924	...	357	18	...	178	261,813
Cereals: Oats	...	39	360	1	21	421	...	...	...	...	...	...	476	...	...	410	...	...	...	1,307
Cereals: Chena	...	...	6	...	1,522	1,528	...	83	9	...	2,213	2,305	...	163	...	...	...	...	...	3,996
Other grains*	...	9	2,145	81	131	2,366	...	476	1,999	80	...	2,555	641	21	...	...	1	...	...	5,584
Mixed do.	...	2,838	...	7,387	33,295	43,520	1,864	1,534	...	...	26,270	29,668	1,097	31,188	12,800	...	18	427	406	119,124
Pulses: Gram	483	783	524	2,815	3,747	8,352	360	544	153	1,108	2,466	4,631	3,850	15,806	1,363	129	172	...	155	34,458
Pulses: Peas	607	5,234	...	1,910	...	7,751	...	...	2,957	1,803	...	4,760	1,507	...	113	...	8	...	...	14,139
Pulses: Arhar	...	115	1	611	648	1,375	289	462	143	18	556	1,468	...	431	75	...	...	...	...	3,349
Pulses: Masur	220	26	101	62	145	554	...	2	...	...	...	2	1,606	...	1,058	47	9	...	...	3,276
Fodder crops	...	7	272	57	11	347	...	...	...	...	...	...	465	94	...	...	...	...	...	906
Fibres—Cotton	...	...	222	...	...	222	...	2	60	...	...	62	237	61	...	...	1	...	...	583
Fibres—Other fibres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyes—Indigo	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	18
Dyes—Other dyes	...	799	...	10	...	809	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	809
Drugs—Opium	...	...	...	...	260	260	198	...	6,290	7,186	601	14,275	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14,536
Drugs—Other drugs	1	3	18	90	171	283	7	2,678	29	47	17	2,778	17	72	286	337	...	...	...	3,773
Oil-seeds	29	1	...	...	...	30	...	9	...	...	...	9	807	67	863	315	...	...	12	2,103
Miscellaneous	29	2	...	236	1,003	1,270	13	419	780	1,197	582	2,991	595	521	...	...	24	...	...	5,401
Total, 1880-81	27,090	49,317	59,152	87,107	136,407	359,073	16,033	58,966	111,711	171,540	41,251	399,501	128,408	105,378	29,985	6,867	315	442	2,041	1,032,010
Total, 1879-80	32,466	47,451	76,301	42,287	114,081	312,586	15,412	14,332	102,905	142,446	...	275,095	142,201	36,286	66,277	8,804	443	908	1,730	844,330

* Rice. Maize. | Bájra. Juar. | † Paleo and crops insufficiently irrigated.

ALLAHABD,
The 4th July 1881.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., P. W. D., I. B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF OF 1881-82 UP TO 31st MAY 1881.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during May 1881. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation Return Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land Irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief Crops (approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal: 1st Division	4·90	4·00	3073·60	1218·54	...	...	Gurdáspur ...	6,674	·97	·95	Cotton ...	12,849	The average volume entering the heads of the Bári Doáb Canal was 2323·06 cubic feet per second, of which 2260·06 cubic feet per second were utilized and 63 cubic feet passed through the escapes. The decrease of 4,499 acres on the Bári Doab Canal, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, is said to be due to the abnormally heavy rainfall during the months of April and May.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·60	2·45		574·57	...	...	Amritsar ...	13,948	·90	·90	Rice ...	4,004	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·35	2·7		466·95	...	...	Lahore ...	25,666	1·00	1·00	Sugarcane ...	10,209	
											Others ...	19,226	
Total Bari Doab Canal	...	...	3073·60	2260·06	...	...	.....	46,288	...	...	.....	46,288	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3073·60	2670·62	...	...	.....	50,787	...	...	.....	50,787	
Western Jumna Canal: Karnál Division	4·33	4·84	2,546	95	...	175,374 kurries, bullies, &c., and 78 maunds of fuel.	Umballa ...	224	0·85	1·52	Cotton ...	23,995	The Superintending Engineer reports that the volume entering the Western Jumna Canal was 2,954 cubic feet per second, of which the following was passed through the escapes:— Escape in Delhi ... ... 56·0; Delhi Canal Tail ... 56·0; Escape in Karnal Division 462·0; 518·0
Delhi do.	5·70	5·72		861			Karnál ...	10,556	1·83	0·94	Rice ...	190	
Hánsi do.	9·00	8·75		1,220			Delhi ...	12,237	0·7	...	Sugarcane ...	30,152	
Do. Bulla Head	8·80	7·10		260			Rohtak ...	11,268	0·95	...	Others ...	4,853	
							Hissár ...	13,774	1·50	...	.....	...	
							Jhind ...	11,033	...	...	.....	...	
							Bíkaner ...	45	...	...	.....	...	
							Kalsia ...	53	...	...	.....	...	
Total Western Jumna Canal	...	...	2,546	2,436	...	175,374	.....	59,190	...	...	.....	59,190	N.B.—The Bala Canal was nearly all supplied by New Main Line. Superintending Engineer reports that:—"The increase of 53,878 acres on the Inundation Canals, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, is due to the more favorable state of the rivers, and does not include the area watered in the Mozaffargarh District, as the Executive Engineer sent in a blank return, although other reports show that the irrigation there has been progressing most favorably."
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	2,177	...	186,527	.....	26,083	...	...	.....	26,083	
Inundation Canals: Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	3,830	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.		
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	6,250	·68	·35			
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	88,397	·37	...			
Mozaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Ghází Khan ...	20,123	·53	·60			
							Mozaffargarh ...	...	...	...			
Total Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	118,600	...	...	.....	118,600	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	65,722	...	...	.....	65,722	
Najafgarh Jhíl	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	...	...	...	Cotton ...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgáon ...	...	...	...	Rice ...	...	
											Sugarcane ...	...	
											Others ...	...	
Total Najafgarh Jhil	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	
Perennial Canals Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	105,478	...	...	.....	105,478	
Do., corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	76,870	...	...	.....	76,870	

J. W. OTTLEY, *Captain, R.E.,*

Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt. Public W. D. Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR 1881-82.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of May 1881.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of Water in the Canals.			Kharif.								Rabi.					Sugarcane.		Grand Total.				Grand total of the corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall.			Remarks.
						Five-year leases.			Three-year leases.			Annual leases.		Three-year leases.			Annual leases.									Inches during the month.	Inches during 1881-82.	Average of the ten previous years of the same period.	
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Estimated discharge utilised.	Leased in May 1881.	Leased up to end of May 1881.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in May 1881.	Leased up to end of May 1881.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in May 1881.	Leased up to end of May 1881.	Leased in May 1881.	Leased up to end of May 1881.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in May 1881.	Leased up to end of May 1881.	Leased in May 1881.	Leased up to end of May 1881.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Total.					
			c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	
Orissa ...	Cuttack	Kendrapara ...	1,239	219·90	..	..	...	40,081	224	224	6,096	...	...	...	...	...	130	673	22	23	46,177	673	23	46,873	42,298	0·78	3·08	4·26	
		Paramoondee	1,042	...*	...	...	..	11,356	1	1	165	...	...	...	...	...	61	61	...	...	11,521	61	...	11,582	11,905				
		High Level, Section I	675	141·97	...	...	.	13,587	...	..	320	...	...	...	...	...	8	17	2	2	13,907	17	2	13,926	13,785				
		Taldumdah	1,300	124·	...	...		10,076	3	2	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,354	...	...	10,354	10,406				
		Matchgong ...	650	34·	...	...	..	25,289	209	209	3,069	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,338	...	.	28,338	25,818				
	Balasore ..	High Level, Section II	727·16	259·59	...		..	204	.	...	1,171	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	. .	35	1,375	...	35	1,410	597				
	Total of the month ...		...	...	..		...	100,573a	436	436	11,099	...		...	..	...	199	5751	24	e60	111,672	751	60	112,483	104,579	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	.	.	40	653	101,852	267	267	378	...	...	...	...	...	750	2,239	37	110	102,230	2,239	110	104,579	...	...	...	...	
South-Western	Midnapore ...	Midnapore .	875	26	...		. .	91,614	...		76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91,690	...	...	91,690	85,335	4·81	5·70	7·48	
	Howrah .	Panchkoorah ...	300	3	...	...		11,906	. .	..	223	...	. .	..	...	...	...	..	...	.	12,129	...	..	12,129	10,403	5·31	6·37	5·66	
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	...	...	103,520	...	. .	299	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	103,819	...	. .	103,819	95,738	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	. .	95,662	...		76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	95,738	...	...	95,738	...	...	...	...	
Sone ...	Shahabad ..	Western Main	4,342	675	675	...	319	445	...		..	..	...	...	...	53	..	...	60	1,164	445	53	1,164	1,662	450	1·29	1·29	·97	
		Buxar ...					1,099	1,099	...	...	1,915	...	...	...	...	285	...	...	107	3,973	3,014	285	3,973	7,272	4,926				
		Arrah ...	1,660	282	282	1,001	1,001	6,027	...	...	6,986	...	...	.	...	3,854	...	...	1,838	7,213	13,013	3,854	7,213	24,080	17,386	...	...	...	
	Patna and Gya ...	Eastern Main	1,466	201	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	..	15	15	19	5·44	5·44	1·26	
		Patna ..									379	...	...	...		160	...	...	89	1,035	379	160	1,035	1,574	3,703				
	Total of the month ...		...	...		1,001	2,419	7,571	.	..	9,280	...	...	...	...	4,352		...	2,084	13,400	14,851	4,352	13,400	34,603	26,484	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year .		.	...	...	.	...	. .	...	...	11,420	...	...	...	...	3,792	. .	...	70	11,272	11,420	3,792	11,272	26,484	...	...	...	...	
	Grand total of the month ...		...	...	...	1,001	2,419	211,664	436	436	20,678	...	...	...	...	4,352	199	751	2,108	13,460	232,342	5,103	13,460	250,905	226,901	...	...	...	
	Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year ..		...	...	...	40	653	197,514	267	267	11,874	...	...	...	...	3,792	750	2,239	107	11,382	209,388	6,031	11,382	226,801	...	...	...	...	

* No discharge taken during month.

a.—Compared with the statement for April last, the total area under five-year leases shows a decrease of 321 acres caused by the exclusion of this area, which could not be irrigated without great waste of canal water.

b.—Exclusive of 11 acres leased prior to 1st April last, viz.:—

	Acres.
High Level, Section I	1
Taldumdah	2
Matchgong	8
TOTAL ...	11

c.—Exclusive [illegible] acre under Matchgong canal leased prior to 1st April last.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd June 1881.

G. F. E. S. NEILL, *Major, M.S.C.,*
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXVII OF 1881.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Receipts for week ending 10th July 1880.		Receipts for week ending 9th July 1881.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1880 to 10th July 1880.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 9th July 1881.		Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-82.
		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
16th July 1881	East Indian ...	6,14,380	408	7,50,747	498	1,17,34,788	540	1,19,04,435	553	1,69,647	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	68,116	396	58,316	331	8,73,436	312	8,94,458	356	21,022	...
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	68,091	125	69,333	127	14,55,440	184	13,64,117	174	...	91,323
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,26,856	188	1,68,948	250	35,94,769	368	25,00,232	259	...	10,94,537
9th July 1881	Madras ...	1,07,199	125	1,17,146	136	17,11,111	138	17,44,554	142	33,443	...
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	70,170	111	77,410	118	11,08,493	121	10,82,235	116	...	26,258
First 9 days of July 1881...	Great Indian Peninsula	3,02,937	214	4,25,229	294	79,50,418	384	99,96,545	483	20,46,127	...
9th July 1881	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	94,190	212	92,939	209	31,44,365	491	34,70,930	547	3,26,565	...
	TOTAL ...	14,51,939	232	17,60,068	279	3,15,72,820	349	3,29,57,506	368	13,84,686	...
	State.										
First 9 days of July 1881...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,999	71	2,304	82	39,712	98	37,951	93	...	1,761
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,108	41	1,177	44	20,709	53	18,096	47	...	2,613
16th July 1881	Northern Bengal ...	20,913	91	18,908	82	4,07,361	123	4,14,488	126	7,127	...
Ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	8,951	109	9,658	118	1,62,124	137	1,77,875	152	15,751	...
Ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	6,900	121	6,753	119	1,25,159	152	1,23,881	152	...	1,278
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	1,406	48	2,245	77	34,129	82	35,149	85	1,020	...
...	Dhond and Manmad(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First 9 days of July 1881...	Wardha Coal ...	1,032	23	8,667	193	60,244	93	1,32,399	206	72,155	...
Ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	549	10	3,106	37	(c)42,764	56	96,715	90	53,951	...
9th July 1881	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	13,278	82	19,211	119	3,90,352	168	4,50,030	196	59,678	...
16th July 1881	Sindia ...	4,653	66	6,688	86	55,450	55	85,565	77	30,115	...
Last 12 days of June 1881	Rajputana ...	54,671	100	(d)...	...	12,11,893	154	(e)18,41,899	191	6,30,006	...
...	Western Rajputana (Southern Sec.)(b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First 9 days of July 1881...	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch ...	20,078	90	29,998	104	3,87,518	122	5,85,125	142	1,97,607	...
25th June 1881	Punjab Northern ...	40,603	236	(d)...	...	9,10,351	167	(f)7,91,379	153	...	1,18,972
First 9 days of July 1881 ...	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	37,283	58	76,665	119	(g)19,96,491	130	14,56,251	159	...	5,40,240
...	Khamgaon(a) ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Amraoti(a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First 9 days of July 1881...	Nizam's ...	9,220	76	12,090	100	2,10,505	121	2,40,280	139	29,775	...
16th July 1881	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	...	...	5,838	68	...	...	72,446	54	72,446	...
First 9 days of July 1881...	Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	...	...	4,149	35	...	...	2,68,204	101	2,68,204	...
Ditto ...	Mysore ...	...	...	2,072	36	...	...	35,932	43	35,932	...
Ditto ...	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur.	...	...	576	48	...	...	13,588	79	13,588	...
	TOTAL ...	2,22,642	90	2,10,105	98	60,54,762	172	68,77,253	145	8,22,491	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	16,74,581	191	19,70,173	233	3,76,27,582	299	3,98,34,759	290	22,07,177	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	..	...	...	...	1,81,63,578	144	1,95,44,684	142	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	...	...	1,94,64,004	155	2,02,90,075	148	8,26,071	...

(a) Included in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway figures.
(b) Included in the Rajputana Railway figures.
(c) Total receipts from 6th April to 10th July 1880.
(d) Return not received.
(e) Total receipts from 1st April to 30th June 1881.
(f) Total receipts from 1st April to 25th June 1881.
(g) Includes receipts of the Kandahar Line from 2nd May 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2nd AUGUST 1881.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The want of more rain continued to be felt during the week under report in several districts of the Madras Presidency and of the Mysore State, as well as in parts of the Nizam's territories and of the Bombay Deccan; but towards the end of the week showers fell in Mysore. In other parts of the Peninsula prospects are good, though in some places, particularly in the Central Provinces and in Baroda, constant rain is retarding the completion of *kharif* sowings. Good rain has also again fallen throughout the Central India and Rajputana States, and a break in the wet weather would now be beneficial in parts. In the Punjab the weather is seasonable, and agricultural prospects are satisfactory. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in Bengal good and general rain has benefited the crops, and prospects have in consequence much improved; but in a few places more rain still seems needed, while in some of the eastern and southern districts of Bengal the crops have been damaged by floods. In Assam and British Burma prospects continue generally satisfactory.

On the whole, so far as there has been any change during the week, the reports show an improvement. With the exception of parts of Southern India, the season is now generally favourable for the crops throughout the country.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Aug. 3rd)		
Bellary ...	·19 (average of four stations).	Standing crops—wet good, dry withering from deficiency of rain; wet and dry crops being sown; harvest of paddy and wheat, yield average; fever in parts.
Kurnool ...	·39 (average of four stations).	Agricultural operations impeded by want of rain; cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	2·11 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops, wet and dry, cotton and sugarcane, thriving.
Kistna ...	·52 (average of ten stations).	Wet and dry grains and indigo being sown; cultivation progressing slowly; water over anicut 6·6 feet; fever and measles.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	1·0 (average of nine stations).	Water-supply still insufficient; standing crops withering in parts; harvest of paddy, outturn poor; agricultural operations progressing; fever and small-pox abating; cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore ...	.....	Standing crops suffering from want of rain in parts; harvest of dry grains and cotton, outturn about average.
Tanjore ...	·78 (average of two stations).	Crops generally good.
Madura ...	·05 (in one station)	Water-supply deficient in parts even for cattle, and crops fading; harvest of paddy, yield poor.
Malabar ...	·22 (average of nine stations).	Rainfall insufficient for standing crops.
Travancore ...	·03	Young paddy withering, and agricultural operations impeded by want of rain; fever exists. *General Remarks.*—General prospects not very satisfactory.
Bombay—(Aug. 3rd)		
Kurrachee ...	Manora ·05	Crops promise well; 4 cases of small-pox in Sehwan, fever in two talukas; river at Kotri on 1st, 15¾ feet against 16¼ feet on same date last year; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 22, 40 and 32½, in Sehwan 28, 36 and 38, in Manjhand 32, 36 and 40, and in Kotri 26, 30 and 44 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	No report received.
Ahmedabad ...	Occasional till 1st; 1·42.	Total rainfall 19·53; re-sowing commenced in some talukas; wheat 33, *bajri* 47 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	3·15	Total rainfall 33·38; sowing of *bajri* and other *kharif* crops retarded, owing to continuous fall in Baroda and Karvi divisions; transplantation of rice in Naosari retarded for want of sufficient rain; cholera abating in Baroda city and Naosari; *bajri* 39 and common rice 23 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	1·24	Total rainfall 18·40; young crops healthy where grown; break (in wet weather) wanted in Mandvi and rain in Jalalpur; *jowari* 42 and *nagli* 44 lbs. per rupee.
Násik ...	Maximum 7·0 at Igatpuri; minimum ·03 at Malegaon.	Rain badly wanted in Niphad, Yeola, Nandgaon, Malegaon, and Baglan; prospects good elsewhere; cholera at Manmar abating, few cases at Malegaon; wheat 31, *bajri* 44, and *jowari* 44 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Colaba (Bombay) ...	1·64	Total rainfall 45·82, being 1·16 below average; average abnormal temperature 1° warm; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal; abnormal wind *nil* from 27th to 31st, westerly on 1st, and northerly on 2nd.
Poona ...	.....	Average prices—*bajri* 45, *jowari* 64 lbs. per rupee, in Poona city *bajri* 41, *jowari* 52 lbs. per rupee; no rain in Indapur, Bhimthadi, and Sirur, where young crops require moisture; sowings nearly complete.
Ahmednagar ...	Rain in four talukas—maximum at Akola, ·77; minimum at Nagar, ·10; none elsewhere.	*Kharif* sowing delayed and crops withering for want of rain in all talukas except Akola; cattle-disease in Karjat; *jowari* maximum 108 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 66 in Kopargaon; *bajri* in Jamkhed 72, in Kopargaon 48 lbs. per rupee.
Sholapur ...	·02	Total rainfall 7·72; *jowari* 77 lbs. 2½ tolas, *bajri* 65 lbs. per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Good rain at head-quarters; in talukas maximum at Hangal ·59, minimum at Ron ·10.	Heavy rain wanted everywhere but very badly in Navalgund, Gadag, Ranibennur, and Ron talukas and Nargund and Mandergi pettas, where great anxiety is caused by hindrance to sowing; scarcity of water continues in Nargund and Ranibennur; prices rising,—rice 30, *jowari* 87, and *turdal* 37 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	.....	No report received.
Rajkot ...	.....	No report received.
		General Remarks.—Rain generally satisfactory, but much wanted in some places in Deccan, where sowing is retarded; cholera still prevalent in most districts.
Bengal—(Aug. 3rd)		
Chittagong ...	20·39	Excessive rain from 26th to 28th July has flooded almost all parts of district to excess, weather since fair; harvesting of early rice going on; small-pox and cattle-disease abating.
Dacca ...	2·31	Early rice being harvested, yield average; jute being cut; rivers low, rendering prospects doubtful.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	Alipore 5·54	Prospects of early and late rice and jute good everywhere; transplanting of rice crop nearly finished; late rain has facilitated transplanting; rivers becoming full; fever still lingers at Barripore.
Moorshedabad ...	3·06	Prospects of crop have improved; early rice being harvested; transplanting of late rice commenced in Jungipore sub-division; a heavy downpour on 27th July has greatly benefited crops; fever and cholera prevail in isolated places.
Rajshahye ...	3·94	Good rain throughout district; prospects of all standing crops good; fever prevalent; prices of rice unchanged.
Burdwan ...	4·47; Cutwa 1·84; Culna 6·16; Raneegunge 8·42.	Prospects of crops very good throughout district, except in parts of Cutwa sub-division, where rain is still much required; general health fair.
Rungpore ...	4·21	Weather cloudy; rain has done much good, more still wanted; health generally good.
Bhágalpur ...	6·29	Prospects favourable.
Purneah ...	4·09	Autumn crops injured by drought; opportunity of late rain seized to transplant winter rice, but without more rain seedlings will die; transplanting of crops going on fast; rivers low, except Ganges, which is high; health bad; much fever.
Patna ...	6·26	Prospects of autumn crops favourable; continuous rain, with every prospect of its holding on; weather very favourable for transplanting paddy, though more rain will be required.
Durbhunga ...	Rainfall not given	Prospects much improved by late rain; health good.
Hazaribagh ...	5·70	Weather seasonable; autumn crops doing well; transplanting of rice going on; general health good.
Cuttack ...	1·58	Jaipur flooded; in Kendrapara crops much damaged, can be resown; sadr prospering; cholera still prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Good general rain during week has improved prospects; transplanting in full progress, though more rain is still required in places; autumn crops doing well, save where they have been injured by drought; harvesting of early rice progressing; in Cuttack crops much damaged by floods, but there is time yet for re-sowing; in Midnapore, Chittagong, Chittagong Hill Tracts, and Balasore crops in low lands also submerged; cholera still in Cuttack and Pooree; fever prevalent in some districts, especially in Nuddea.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Aug. 3rd)	Benares ·41; Chandauli ·22; Gangapur ·81.	Crops looking well; not enough rain in Chandauli for rice; health good; bazaars well supplied; prices stationary.
Allahabad („ „)	Average rainfall ·31, very well distributed.	Planting out of late rice not yet generally begun; crops very fine; no sickness; prices still falling; wheat $18\frac{13}{16}$, barley $25\frac{7}{16}$, gram 23½, coarse cleaned rice 14¾, unhusked rice $21\frac{7}{16}$, *bajra* 24, and peas 25¾ seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Gorakhpur (Aug. 3rd)	.....	Showers daily and good, and timely rain throughout the district on two days; crops thriving; health fair; prices stationary.
Jhánsi („ 2nd)	·38	Prospects good; sowing and weeding continue; wheat 22, gram 26, rice 12, and *juar* 26 seers per rupee; supplies sufficient; health good.
Agra („ 3rd)	Rain in all parganas	All crops doing well; health good; wheat 19, gram 21, barley 23, *bajra* 21, *makka* 25 seers per rupee.
Bareilly („ „)	·42	Prospects good; health good; prices of wheat 20, barley 26¼, *bajra* 18¾, common rice 14¼, gram 20 seers per rupee.
Meerut („ „)	Meerut ·34; Sardhana ·51; Mawani ·55; Bagpat ·37; Ghaziabad ·53; Hapur ·54; Garhmuktesar ·25.	Weather sultry, east wind; cholera 2 cases, 1 fatal; crops doing well; cheapest wheat 20½, gram 22, barley 29½ seers per rupee.
Kumaun („ „)	Good rain	Crops very good; health fair; cattle-disease continues; prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	Sadr ·45; Malliabad ·41; Mohanlalganj ·69.	Weather cloudy and showery, good rain during the week; prospects bettered all round; health fair; prices stationary; barley 26 seers per rupee.
Partabgarh („ 2nd)	.....	Rainfall moderate but very well distributed, and the *kharif* prospects are favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Sitapur („ 3rd)	·16	Prospects good; prices steady; wheat 23, barley 29, gram 25 seers per rupee; health good.
Fyzabad („ „)	Average rainfall ·16 throughout district.	More rain wanted for *jarhan*, other crops doing excellently; prices steady; health good.
Aligarh („ „)	Average rainfall ·70 throughout district.	Cloudy weather, east winds; sowings progressing; crops healthy; health good; wheat 20, barley 25, *bejhar* 24, gram 22 seers per rupee.
Rae Bareli („ 2nd)	Rae Bareli ·25; Dalman ·21; Digbijaiganj ·31; Salon ·11.	Good rain everywhere; prospects are now good in all tahsils; prices stationary or falling, except for *juar* and *dhan*; prices of *juar* 16, wheat 18½, *dhan* 21½, barley 22¼, *makka* 23½ seers per rupee.
Saharanpur („ 3rd)	Average rainfall ·45	Health good; *kharif* thriving; prices of wheat 28½, gram 21 1/6, barley 24¼, rice 11 1/5, *juar* 24½, *bajra* 17¾, *urd* 24, *makki* 19, *bejhar* 21 seers per rupee.
Cawnpore („ „)	Average rainfall over ·70 throughout district.	Crops excellent and thriving, but further rainfall likely to injure; health good; prices almost stationary; wheat 19, barley 26, *bajra* 25, *juar* 24 seers per rupee.
Moradabad („ „)	Moradabad ·74; Bilari ·79; Sambhal ·45; Hasanpur ·30; Thakurdwara ·74.	Enough rain has fallen for all purposes; rice is being sown; health reports satisfactory, except some fever in Sambhal; wheat 20, barley 26 14/16, gram 19 6/16, *bejhar* 25 seers per rupee.
Farukhabad („ „)	Average rainfall ·113	Crops doing well, and *rabi* ploughings commenced; health good; prices slightly fallen; wheat 19 2/32, barley 27 8/32, gram 21 4/32, *bajra* 26 6/32.
		General Remarks.—Good and general rain throughout the provinces, least in districts in Southern Oudh; crops everywhere thriving, and general prospects good; prices falling in Allahabad, Rae Bareli, Farukhabad, and Saharanpur, elsewhere stationary; slight fever continues in Moradabad, but general health good.
Punjab—(Aug. 2nd)		
Delhi ...	5·5	Agricultural prospects good; slight fluctuation in prices.
Hissar ...	1·0	The rainfall has been plentiful in all the districts of this division; prospects are bright, and prices tending downwards.
Umballa ...	1·6	Autumn crop sowings still in progress.
Jullundur ...	1·6	Crops all sown, except maize, on low lands; prospects good; prices steady.
Amritsar ...	5·0	Prospects good; prices tending downwards.
Lahore ...	2·1	Prospects good; prices steady.
Ferozepore ...	1·7	Rainfall general, having been over 3 inches in some parts of the district; sowings for autumn crops still in progress; prices tending downwards.
Siálkot ...	·5	The rainfall has been general throughout the district; prospects good; autumn crops being sown.
Ráwalpindi ...	1·	Agricultural prospects good; prices tending downwards.
Peshawar ...	·2	Prospects good; prices steady.
Mooltan ...	·1	Agricultural prospects favourable; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1·18	Prospects good; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects still favourable, and prices generally have a downward tendency; health reports generally good, except in the neighbourhood of Lahore, where cholera still hangs about.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Aug. 3rd)	6·59	Sowing of *kharif* crops progressing; *joowar* sowing retarded, owing to excessive rain; prices easy; cholera and cattle-disease reported.
Jubbulpore („ „)	1·25	Cholera abating; wheat 23, rice 12 seers per rupee.
Saugor („ „)	·83	Crops progressing favourably; prices easy; health fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *contd.*		
Seoni ...	·07	Prospects favourable; transplanting of rice progressing; cotton being weeded; cholera prevalent; prices stationary.
Khandwa ...	11·65	Weather cloudy, with occasional showers; cholera prevalent; wheat 21, *jowar* 45 seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad ...	1·9	*Jowar* damaged by excessive rain; rice and cotton doing fairly; rice 8, wheat 20, *jowar* 31 seers per rupee.
Raipur (July 30th)	2·37	Weather seasonable; weeding progressing; cotton sowing retarded; cholera and cattle-disease prevalent; rice 38, wheat 40 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur („ 28th)	6·87	Weather close; transplanting of rice continues; cotton sowing nearly finished; health good; cattle-disease abating; rice 45 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Heavy rain in the districts of the Nagpur division, Sambalpur, and Nimar; break is required to complete *kharif* sowings in districts where it is retarded owing to constant rain; transplanting of rice in progress; cholera and cattle-disease still continue in some districts; prices easy.
British Burma— (July 30th)		
Akyab ...	20·38	Total rainfall 114·47 inches; public health good; cattle-disease still prevalent in parts of district; ploughing and sowing nearly completed.
Rangoon ...	7·50	Total rainfall 62·37 inches; public health good.
Bassein ...	3·68	Total rainfall 60·75 inches; public health good; ploughing and planting, proceeding.
Prome ...	·95	Total rainfall 26·52 inches; cholera continues in Prome town and in parts of district, otherwise public health good; slight cattle-disease in one township; planting well on in southern portion of district, backward elsewhere owing to insufficient rainfall.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	4·63	Total rainfall 110·07 inches; public health and prospects of crops good; cattle-disease in two townships.
Toungoo ...	5·54	Total rainfall 44·23 inches; public health good; ploughing and sowing proceeding rapidly.
		General Remarks.—Cholera prevalent in Henzada and Thayetmyo, a little in Tharrawaddy and Prome, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease somewhat prevalent in Akyab and Amherst, slight in Pegu division; agricultural progress generally satisfactory.
Assam—(Aug. 2nd)		
Gauháti ...	5·4	More rain needed; weather fairly seasonable; *sali* transplanting progressing; public health improving.
Sylhet (Aug. 3rd)	11·70	Prospects good; *aus* still being cut; *sali* being transplanted; public health good.
Cachar ...	6·73	Weather warm; reaping of *dumahi* and *murali* crops continues; the ploughing for *sali* progresses; common rice 27 seers per rupee; health good.
Dibrugarh ...	2·57	*Sali* rice being transplanted; *aus* being cut; public health good; cattle-disease still continues.
Mysore and Coorg— (Aug. 3rd)		
Bangalore ...	.....	Rainfall ·04 up to 30th July, but showery weather set in at the end of the week; ·30 rain fell on 1st August; standing crops withering throughout the district except in north, where rain fell previous week; prices slightly risen; rice selling 10 and *ragi* 20 seers per rupee, against 10½ and 23 seers respectively last week.
Mysore ...	·02	Standing crops withering; prospects unchanged; slight drizzles on 30th and 31st; prices steadily rising.
Mercara	5·25	Monsoon fairly set in again; prospects generally improved; transplanting of rice will be resumed.
		General Remarks.—In the Mysore State rain not so plentiful as last week; prospects unchanged and continue doubtful; prices throughout the State show a tendency to rise.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Aug. 3rd)		
Amraoti ...	·34	Weather rainy and cool; crops progressing favourably; wheat 20, *juari* 36 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	3·0	*Kharif* crops in excellent condition.
Hyderabad ...	·11	*Kharif* crops withering for want of rain; *rabi* sowings postponed; sickness in three talukas; prices—coarse rice 10, wheat 15, *bajra* 25, white *juari* 21, yellow *juari* 25, gram 28, and *tur* 28 seers per current sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—(Aug. 3rd)		
Indore ...	1·15	Health good; prospects unchanged, but a break now required.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	9·04	Prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Sutna ...	1·13	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch ...	0·09	Prospects favourable; crops thriving; public health good.
Goona ...	1·92	Health and crops good.
Bhopal ...	7·22	Prospects favourable; health good.
Agar ...	4·96	Break (in wet weather) urgently required; three more deaths from cholera in Jaora, but disease has since disappeared.
Nowgong ...	3·46	Health fair; cholera and cattle-disease abating; agricultural prospects good.
Manpur ...	18·75	Heavy falls of rain on 24th, 25th, and 26th, amounting to 18·20, causing injury to *makka* and *juar*; a break will be beneficial.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Aug. 3rd)	8·25	Total rainfall 49·35 inches; still raining; yesterday partially clear, but warm.
Sirohi (July 31st)	2·75	Total rainfall 10·80; tanks and wells good; health and prospects good and seasonable.
Marwar („ 29th)	1·0	Total rainfall 5·50 inches; only two months water in tanks; health good; crops thriving; copious showers mostly wanting; prices fluctuating; locusts have appeared in various places.
Meywar („ „)	4·58	Total rainfall 12·86 inches; wells and tanks, health and crops good; month's rainfall above average.
Harowti („ 30th)	Deoli 4·90; Kotah 9·81 past fortnight; Tonk 1·51; Shahpura 1·71.	Fever at Kotah, otherwise health good; sowing in parts retarded by rain; break generally needed.
Jhallawar („ 28th)	3·79	Health and prospects good.
Ajmere (Aug. 3rd)	·53	Prospects excellent; health good.
Jeypore („ „)	1·73	Weather cloudy; prices somewhat lower; health good.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwar (Aug. 2nd)	3·50 (average ten tahsils).	Crops thriving; health good; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Break in wet weather needed, except in Marwar, where more rain required; general prospects fair.
Nepal—(July 28th)		
Katmandu ...	1·75	Weather cooler during the past week; agricultural prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Wednesday, the 3rd August, 1881.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bart., G.C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Major-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. Grant, C.S.I.

COURT FEES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES asked leave to postpone the motion for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to Court Fees.

Leave was granted.

JHÁNSÍ ENCUMBERED ESTATES RELIEF BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON moved that the Bill to provide for the relief of Encumbered Estates in the Jhánsí Division of the North-Western Provinces be referred back to the Select Committee. He said that it would be in the recollection of the Council that this Bill was in the hands of his hon'ble friend Mr. Bazett Colvin, when he was a Member of the Council, and had been carried by him to the stage when the Select Committee submitted the report on the Bill based on the lines which had been accepted by the Executive Government, and that it was ready to be passed. It was thought necessary, however, before passing it to consult the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces regarding it, and communications were made which had led to a reconsideration of the principle upon which the measure was founded. The line upon which the Bill had been drawn was that there should be a State management, and a gradual redemption of debt by such management, for the relief of the proprietors of encumbered estates in Jhánsí. That course had been adopted because, at the time when the Council first considered the proposals that came up with reference to this Bill, the financial condition of the Government of India was not so favourable as it was now for a more liberal treatment of the question. A reconsideration of the position has led the Government to decide that, instead of having a direct management of the numerous petty estates of the three parganas affected,—a procedure which would involve long delays and many difficulties in execution,—the Government should advance the money directly to distressed proprietors to pay off their debts, such money being advanced on the security of the mortgage of the profits of the estates. The suggestion had found acceptance with the Government of the North-Western Provinces, and was on the lines of the original proposals made by his hon'ble friend Mr. Colvin, who was especially experienced in the affairs of the Jhánsí Districts, of which he was once the Commissioner. Accordingly, the Government having directed

attention to this new form of relief, it was for the consideration of the new proposals that he now asked leave to retransfer the Bill to the Select Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

COMPANIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to Trading Companies and other Associations. He said that the Bill was occasioned by the discovery, by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in Bombay, of a defect in section 49 of the Indian Companies Act (No. X of 1866), which did not provide clearly that the annual balance-sheet to be filed with the Registrar should be the one which had been laid before, and finally adopted and passed by, a General Meeting of the Company concerned, or that it should also be filed within a prescribed time as provided by Act No. XIX of 1857.

On consideration, it was determined by the Financial Department that that defect should be removed, and it was then proposed that the opportunity should be taken to make certain other amendments in the Indian Companies Act.

Those amendments fell under two heads, first, the substantial additions suggested by the English legislation regarding Companies, since the year 1866, and, secondly, the verbal alterations suggested by the reported decisions of the English and Indian Courts.

Since 1866, the English Companies Act, from which our Act No. X of 1866 was for the most part copied, had been amended by 30 & 31 Vic., c. 131, 33 & 34 Vic., c. 104, and 40 & 41 Vic., c. 26.

Those Statutes provided—

(i) that a limited Company might, if it declared its intention to do so, either by the memorandum of association or by special resolution, have directors with unlimited liability, such liability to be enforceable only when the Company was being wound up and the corporate assets (including the contributions of ordinary members) were insufficient to pay its debts or the costs of the winding-up.

(ii) that a Company might, by leave of the Court, reduce the aggregate amount of its nominal capital, or diminish the amount of the shares, but saving the rights of creditors who were ignorant of the proceedings.

(iii) that shares might be subdivided, as we found it desirable to do in the case of the Presidency Banks.

(iv) that a Company might have some shares fully paid up and others not, and that dividends might be paid in proportion to the amount paid up on each share.

(v) that a transfer of shares should be registered at the request of the transferor, subject to the same conditions as if the request were made by the transferee.

(vi) that in the case of limited shares fully paid up share-warrants might be issued to bearer, and the shares would thereupon be transferred by delivery of the warrant. Coupons might be annexed entitling the bearer to receive dividends.

(vii) that every prospectus of a Company and every notice inviting persons to subscribe for shares in a joint stock company should specify the dates of and parties to any contract which had been previously made by the company or its promoters or directors, and might reasonably influence a person in determining him to take or not to take shares in the Company (*Sullivan* v. *Mitcalfe*, 49 L.J. Q. B. 815).

(viii) that a general meeting must be held within four months after registration.

(ix) that a contributory should not be qualified to present a winding-up petition unless the members were reduced to less than seven, or unless he had held his shares for at least six of the previous eighteen months, or unless the shares had devolved on him through the death of a former holder. This would prevent the practice of speculators buying shares in failing companies with a view to wind them up and share in the plunder.

(x) that when the High Court had made an order for winding-up a Company, it might refer all subsequent proceedings to a District Court (to use the Indian term corresponding to the English County Court) and transfer a winding-up from one District Court to another.

(xi) that when a compromise was proposed between a company that was being wound up and its creditors, the Court might order a meeting of such creditors; and that if a majority representing three-fourths in value agreed to the compromise, it should, when sanctioned by the Court, be binding.

He had not mentioned the amendment made by 30 & 31 Vic., c. 131, section 37 (as to the manner in which contracts might be made on behalf of companies), because the Indian legislature had anticipated it in section 42 of Act No. X of 1866.

It seemed to the Government of India that the amendments which he had specified should be made for two reasons, first, because they were good in themselves, and, secondly, because it was desirable that the laws relating to such a subject as mercantile companies should be as nearly as possible the same in India as in England. Any differences in such laws led to mistakes in the Indian Courts, and must, to some extent, discourage English investors from putting their money into Indian companies. The provisions as to the unlimited liability of directors had been stigmatised in England as certain to drive from the direction men of wealth and position and to substitute in their places needy adventurers. But he need hardly say that the experience of fourteen years had belied this prophecy. He might add that, under the provisions in question, a director would not be liable *as such* for more than a year after he had ceased to hold office, and that he would not be liable *as such* in respect of any liability of the company contracted after he ceased to be a director.

The reported decisions of the Indian Courts regarding the law applicable to trading companies were, so far as he knew, only thirty-two in number, and of those only two or three turned upon the wording of Act No. X of 1866. But there was a large number of English decisions bearing on the wording of the corresponding sections of the English Statute of 1862, and the Bill which he now asked leave to introduce would embody the result of an examination of those decisions.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

JHÁNSÍ ENCUMBERED ESTATES RELIEF BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON moved that Major the Hon'ble E. Baring be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the relief of Encumbered Estates in the Jhánsí Division of the North-Western Provinces.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 17th August, 1881.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Officiating Secretary to the Govt. of India, Legislative Department.

SIMLA; *The 3rd August, 1881.*

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for publication.

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Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 33.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th August, 1881.

No. 23.—Whereas the Secretary of State for India has, by Resolution in Council, declared the provisions of the Statute 33 Vic., cap. 3, section 1, to be, from and after the 1st October, 1877, applicable to the territories forming the Chief Commissionership of Coorg;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of Coorg has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken such draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of such draft, and the same has received the Governor General's assent;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India.*

REGULATION No. I of 1881.

A Regulation to repeal Madras Acts No. I of 1863 and No. I of 1873 within the limits of the Province of Coorg.

Preamble.

Whereas Madras Act No. I of 1863 (*to enable Subordinate Magistrates of the Second Class to take cognizance of offences under Section 174 of the Indian Penal Code*) and Madras Act No. I of 1873 (*to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of wild Elephants*) were, on the 22nd day of September, 1865, and the 22nd day of February, 1875, respectively, extended to the Province of Coorg;

And whereas the provisions of the said Acts have been superseded within the limits of the said Province by the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Elephants Preservation Act, 1879, respectively;

And it is therefore expedient to repeal the said Madras Acts No. I of 1863 and No. I of 1873 within such limits;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Madras Acts I of 1863 and I of 1873 repealed.

1. The said Madras Acts No. I of 1863 and No. I of 1873 are hereby repealed within the limits of the Province of Coorg.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Simla, the 11th August 1881.

No. 76*G.-M.*—The following promotions are made in the Infantry Branch of the Erinpura Irregular Force, with effect from the 13th May 1881:—

Subadar Bereea to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Oodeea, transferred to the pension establishment.

Jemadar Bunna to be Subadar, *vice* Oodeca, transferred to the pension establishment.

Jemadar Bheemla to be Subadar, *vice* Ramla, transferred to the pension establishment.

Havildar Prema to be Jemadar, *vice* Bunna, promoted.

Havildar Dewa to be Jemadar, *vice* Bheemla, promoted.

JUDICIAL.

The 10th August 1881.

No. 170*I.-J.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to extend Act XX of 1879 (An Act to provide for the better prevention of glanders and farcy among horses) to the cantonment of Secunderabad, with effect from the 1st September 1881, subject to the following modifications:—

For the words "Local Government" wherever they occur, *read* "Resident at Hyderabad."

The 12th August 1881.

No. 173*I.-J.*—With the consent of His Highness the Rao of Sirohi, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the Magistrate of Abu to and along the road leading from Abu sanitarium to Abu road railway station, and to the bazaar at Kharari.

POLITICAL.

The 11th August 1881.

No. 227*G.-P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Narso Ramchandra Godbole, Secretary to the Poona Municipality, the title of "Rao Saheb," as a personal distinction.

The 12th August 1881.

No. 229*G.-P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the dignity of "Maharajah" upon Maharaj Koomar Aftab Chand Mahtab, the adopted son of the late Maharajah of Burdwan, by the name, style and title of Maharajah Dheeraj Aftab Chand Mahtab Bahadur.

GENERAL.

The 11th August 1881.

No. 1532*G.-G.—Erratum.*—In Notification No. 1324G.-G. of the 13th July 1881, granting furlough for twenty months to Mr. R. C. Bower, District Superintendent of Police, Ajmere, for the words "under Section *131*, Civil Leave Code," *read* "under Section *49*, Civil Leave Code."

The 12th August 1881.

No. 1538*G.-G.*—The following posting of officers is made in the Biluchistan Agency:—

Captain W. Loch, to officiate as 2nd Assistant to the Governor General's Agent, *vice* Captain H. Wylie, on furlough, with effect from the date of taking charge, and as 1st Assistant from the date of the departure on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Reynolds.

Mr. H. S. Barnes, C.S., to officiate as 3rd Assistant to the Governor General's Agent, *vice* Captain T. Hope, with effect from the date of taking charge, and as 2nd Assistant from the date of departure of Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds.

Lieutenant R. H. Jennings, R.E., to officiate temporarily as 3rd Assistant to the Governor General's Agent, with effect from the departure on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds.

No. 1539*G.-G.*—The portion of Notification No. 1504G.-G. of the 5th August 1881 relating to Mr. H S. Barnes, C.S., is cancelled.

Mr. H. S. Barnes, C.S., Officiating 2nd Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Biluchistan, is appointed to be a Political Assistant, 1st Class, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the 17th June 1881, *vice* Captain T. Hope, appointed Junior Under Secretary in the Foreign Department, substantive *pro tempore*.

No. 1541*G.-G.*—Surgeon H. C. Banerji, Indian Medical Department, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Surgeon P. M. Grant, on privilege leave.

No. 1543*G.-G.*—Major H. P. Peacock, Officiating Political Agent, 1st Class, and Agent to the Governor General at Moorshedabad, is appointed to discharge the duties of Agent to the Governor General with the ex-King of Oudh and Superintendent of Political Pensions, in addition to his own, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Major Prideaux, proceeding on privilege leave.

A. C. LYALL,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th August 1881.

No. 2236.—The following addendum to the Codes of the Financial Department is published for general information:—

C. L. C.

PAGE 142.

Section 13.

Prefix the following to this Section:—

"Subject to the provisions of Section 54."

No. 2301.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read again the following papers regarding the supply of stores required for the public service:—

Financial Resolution No. 3574, dated 3rd November 1880.
" " " 958, " 10th June 1881.
" Circular " 220, " 28th April "
" " " 621, " 14th May "

Read also—

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 5161-34N., dated 25th July 1881, forwarding statements showing the European stores procured through the Secretary of State and purchased locally during the year 1879-80 and 1880-81.

RESOLUTION.—It appears that for the Police Department in British Burma the following stores were procured, *viz.*,—

		Rs.
Blue serge, 3,500 yards, at an aggregate cost of	...	44,050
" drill, 3,500 " " "	...	13,355
Turkey-red for turbans, 567 pieces, at an aggregate cost of	...	2,348
Cotton goung-boungs, 4,682 " " " "	...	5,917
Silk " " 460 " " " "	...	2,360
Ball bags 200 No. " " "	...	425
Handcuffs 100 " " " "	...	215
Bull's-eye lanterns 100 " " " "	...	520
Cotton putsoes 5,150 " " " "	...	10,430

The Governor General in Council observes that, excepting bull's-eye lanterns, the articles enumerated above can be procured of Indian manufacture. In accordance with the principle declared in the Resolution of the 10th June 1881, that it is proper to substitute goods of local manufacture for imported articles whenever this can be done with due regard to cost and quality, His Excellency in Council directs that in future the articles mentioned shall not be obtained from England, if they can be obtained of Indian manufacture as good for the purposes required and as cheaply as imported articles.

2. Serge of excellent quality is now being manufactured by the Cawnpore Woollen Mills Company, and probably is or shortly will be so elsewhere. Drill also of excellent quality is made by the Elgin Mills and the Muir Mills, Cawnpore. For these articles as well as for the other cotton goods specified, tenders should be invited from those mills as well as from the mills in the Bombay Presidency and elsewhere. In regard to Turkey-red cloth, the Chief Commissioner's attention is invited to the remarks in paragraph 4 of the Resolution No. 2070 of the Government of India, Department of Finance, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 29th ultimo. Those remarks should be acted on in British Burma, as elsewhere.

3. Silk goods should be obtained either of hand-loom weaving, which is common in Burma as well as in Bengal and other parts of the Indian continent, or from the silk mills in Bombay.

4. Ball bags (presumably of leather) should be made at Cawnpore* or Delhi, Calcutta, or any other place where leather work is carried on extensively.

* Messrs. Tuck, Harvey & Co.
Messrs. Foy Brothers.

5. Handcuffs, if they cannot be made in Burma, should be made at one of the iron works in Calcutta, *e.g.*, Messrs. Jessop & Co., Burn & Co., Apcar & Co., Marillier and Edwards, or at Bombay (Richardson and Cruddas, or Fraser and Miller).

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, and to the other Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

No. 2302.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read—

Letter from the Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 224P., dated 30th June 1881, forwarding indents (thirteen in number) for stores required for the Government Central Press.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council directs that the indents be forwarded to the Secretary of State for compliance, except as regards the undermentioned articles, which have been struck out of the indents:—

Brass rules of sizes—2 feet long, 72 pieces; other sorts, gross 135.
Brass centre pieces—12 pieces.
Stereotype picker's tools—6 sets.
Iron side sticks—65 pica ems long, 2 dozen.
Four royal imposing iron slabs—8 feet by 2 feet 7 inches, 10 in number.
Block tin—10 cwt.

2. It is unnecessary to indent on England for block tin, which is far more largely imported into India from the Straits than from England. Thus last year the imports from the Straits were 29,489 cwt. against only 230 cwt. from England. It is evident that this is because Straits tin can be laid down in India more conveniently and cheaply than tin from England. As the article is always on hand, and commonly obtainable in the Calcutta market, arrangements should be made to supply the requirements of the Press, firsthand, from an importing firm in Calcutta when prices are favourable. The Superintendent of Government Printing can ascertain from the Custom-house who are large importers of tin.

3. The other articles mentioned have been struck out of the indents, because, although they are not now, in the absence of demand, manufactured in the country, it is certain that they are easily capable of being so produced if manufacturers can be assured that a large and constant demand for the articles will arise. As articles such as these are in regular request year after year for all the Government printing establishments in India, the quantities required by the State alone may be sufficient to induce local manufacturers to undertake the business of supplying them. The Superintendent of Government Printing should, therefore, enquire carefully and ascertain the names of manufacturers who would undertake such work, with the knowledge that Government would prefer to supply all its requirements from Indian made goods if they can be made as cheaply and as good for the purposes for which they are required as imported goods of the same class.

4. The wooden frames required for iron imposing slabs should be made by carpenters on the spot.

5. Iron foot-sticks, wood-bearers and machine calico, having been required in small quantities as samples only, have been allowed to stand in the indent; but in future they should not be imported but made locally.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Superintendent of Government Printing and to all Local Governments and Administrations.

Ordered also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

No. 2341.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read again the following papers regarding the supply of stores required for the public service:—

Financial Resolution No. 3574, dated 3rd November 1880.
" " " 953 " 10th June 1881.
" Circular " 220 " 28th April "
" " " 621 " 14th May "

Read also the following letters from the Resident at Hyderabad, forwarding returns showing the European stores procured during the last two years:—

Letter No. 246, dated 23rd June 1881.
" " 281 " 22nd July "

RESOLUTION.—In accordance with the declared policy of the Government that for European stores articles of Indian manufacture shall be substituted wherever it is possible to do so with due regard to price and quality, the Governor General in Council directs that in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, as in every other place, the undermentioned articles shall in future be procured of Indian manufacture, if they can be obtained as good as and no dearer, allowing for freight and other charges, than imported articles, *viz.*,—

American drill, dark-blue.—6,392½ yards were purchased in 1879-80 at a total cost of Rs. 2,344-5-10. This fabric is made of good quality at—

the Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Nagpur;
the Muir Mills, Cawnpore;
the Elgin Mills, Cawnpore;
the Ahmedabad Cotton Mills, Bombay;
the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited, Bombay;
the Cawnpore Mills;

and perhaps others will be able to supply it dyed.

Glue pot, with copper kettle and stirrer.—One was purchased at £1-15.
Pressing boards.—4 at 18*s.* 6*d.* each.
Iron shooting sticks.—6 at 3*d.* each.
Inkstands.—16 for Rs. 12-0-3.
Rulers.—6 for Rs. 3.
File boards.—100 for Rs. 87-8.

In future all these articles should be procured of local manufacture.

Blankets.—10 pieces were procured at 12*s.* 6*d.* each. Endeavours should be made to obtain these of the quality required from the Woollen Mills at Cawnpore or Bangalore.

Blotting paper.—8 quires 15 sheets for Rs. 11-10-11.
Cartridge paper.—6¼ quires for Rs. 32-3-5.

These articles should be obtained from the Paper Mills at Bally near Calcutta and at Girgaum in Bombay.

Scissors.—13 scissors were obtained for Rs. 7-11-5.
Patent lock.—1 was purchased for Rs. 1-11-4.

The Postal Workshop, Aligarh, North-Western Provinces, can manufacture scissors and padlocks of any quality and description, and probably other similar establishments owned by private firms can do so too.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Resident at Hyderabad and to the other Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

T. C. HOPE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 12th August, 1881.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 441.—ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Captain F. F. F. Roupell, 2nd Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, *vice* Captain C. F. Gleig, whose term of staff service has expired. Dated 27th July, 1881.

No. 442.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Watson, Officiating Examiner, Medical and Fund Accounts, Bengal, to be Medical Storekeeper at Allahabad, *vice* Surgeon-Major J. B. S. Brown, retired.

No. 443.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

3rd Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant E. W. Cunliffe, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain H. F. V. Gaitskell, vacated on promotion, with effect from the 7th July, 1881.

No. 444.—Jemadar Khan Wali, appointed on probation to the 3rd Sikh Infantry in G. G. O. No. 382 of 1879, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 2nd May, 1879.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 445.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Surgeon-Major A. G. Grant, M.B., 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry,

(m. c.) for one year,—148 days under rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under rule XIV, clause 2, of the regulations of 1868.

No. 446.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) E. G. Clark, S.C., (m. c.) for five months.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Hennessy, S.C., (m. c.) for four months.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. G. Smith, S.C., (m. c.) for three months.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Cubitt, V.C., S.C., (m. c.) for six months.

Surgeon-Major E. O. Tandy, (m. c.) for two months.

Surgeon-Major F. G. Constant, M.D., (m. c.) for four months.

No. 447.—Captain A. E. Ward, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Military Works Branch, Public Works Department, is granted eighteen days' further extension (p. a.) of the furlough notified in G. G. Orders No. 1205 of 1879 and No. 695 of 1880.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 448.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 28th January, 1878, the names of the undermentioned officers are placed on the Indian Gradation List, as specified:—

Colonel H. Hopkinson, C.S.I., Bengal S. C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals,

Major H. C. Wright, Madras S. C., is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels,

in consequence of the death of Major-General E. T. Dalton, C.S.I., Bengal S. C., on the 30th December, 1880.

Colonel R. Mainwaring, Bengal S. C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals,—

in consequence of the death of Major-General (Lieutenant-General on the Indian Gradation List) A. K. Gore, Madras S. C., on the 12th January, 1881.

Major-General H. Man, Madras S. C., is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals,

Colonel M. T. Ffrench, Madras S. C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals,

Major W. S. Macleod, Madras S. C., is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels,—

in consequence of the death of Lieutenant-General H. J. Barr, Bombay S. C., on the 17th May, 1881.

Major-General C. L. Showers, Bengal S. C., is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals,

Colonel A. F. Place, Madras S. C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals,—

in consequence of the retirement from the service of Lieutenant-General J. C. Innes, Bengal Infantry, on the 30th May, 1881.

G. G. Orders Nos. 189 and 191 of 1881 are cancelled.

No. 449.—BREVET—

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.

To be Major.

Captain (now Major) Walter Charles Farwell, Bengal Infantry,—

from the 31st December, 1880, in succession to Major-General E. T. Dalton, C.S.I., Bengal S. C., deceased.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major William Hay Macnaghten, Bengal Cavalry.

To be Majors.

Captain (now Major) William Franco Dodsworth, Bengal Infantry,—

from the 13th January, 1881, in succession to Major-General (Lieutenant-General on the Indian Gradation List) A. K. Gore, Madras S. C., deceased.

Captain (now Major) Ralph Anstruther Price, Bengal Infantry,—

from the 18th May, 1881, in succession to Lieutenant-General H. J. Barr, Bombay S. C., deceased.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Arthur Farrer, Madras Cavalry.

To be Major.

Captain (now Major) Edward Evans Grigg, Bengal Infantry,—

from the 30th May, 1881, in succession to Lieutenant-General J. C. Innes, Bengal Infantry, retired.

No. 450.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Sub-Conductor Edward Wadsworth, Commissariat Department, to be Conductor, supernumerary, until absorbed by the vacancy which would have promoted him in ordinary course, in recognition of his services during the first phase of the Afghan War.

G. G. O. No. 77 of 1881, so far as it refers to Conductor Wadsworth, is cancelled.

No. 451.—NATIVE ARMY—

27th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Mahomed Roshun, to be Subadar, *vice* Muddud, invalided,—1st May, 1881.

No. 452.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Sergeant Instructor of Musketry Henry Erskine Girard, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* C. H. Blackburn, resigned,—1st March, 1881.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Volunteer William Arthur Dring, to be Second-Lieutenant.

Volunteer Edward Griffin Hoile, to be Second-Lieutenant.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 453.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 381 of 1881, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1881, with effect from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Henry Alexander Taylor, Bengal S. C.,—10th August, 1881.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th August, 1881.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from the 19th July to the 8th August, 1881:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Royal Artillery ...	Lieutenant D. Radcliffe ...	27th July, 1881	Quetta ...	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 21st June to the 8th August, 1881.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
British Military Service.					Rs. A. P.		
Henry Hodges Forbes (a)	Lieutenant ...	1st Battalion, The Kentish Regiment (The Buffs).	1st December, 1879.	Intestate	752 2 0	...	8th October, 1881.
Richard Fincher Warren Trist.	Captain ...	Royal Artillery	10th June, 1881.	Ditto	479 15 9	...	Ditto.

(a) *Next-of-kin—Father.*—Colonel Henry Twisden Forbes (Retired List), late Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Sylhet.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 12th August, 1881.

No. 28.—The services of Mr. F. W. Orchard, Clerk, I.G.S. *Enterprise*, are dispensed with.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th August 1881.

No. 268.—Mr. A. B. Thomson, Locomotive Superintendent, officiating in Class II of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, is transferred from the Establishment under the Director General of Railways to that under the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 269.—Mr. H. T. Ferguson, Locomotive Superintendent, in Class III of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, is promoted to Class II, and transferred from British Burma to the Establishment under the Director General of Railways.

Mr. Ferguson's promotion will have effect from the date of joining the Punjab Northern Railway.

No. 270.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 41, dated 2nd July 1881, the transfer of Mr. C. H. Mackie, in Class III of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, to British Burma is made permanent.

The 10th August 1881.

No. 271.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Military Works Branch, with effect from 3rd June 1881:—

Captain W. L. Greenstreet, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, to 1st Grade.

Captain N. Arnott, R.E., Executive Engineer 3rd Grade, to 2nd Grade.

Lieutenant E. H. Cameron, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, to 3rd Grade.

Lieutenant F. B. G. D'Aguilar, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

The 11th August 1881.

No. 272.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and reversions, with effect from the dates specified:—

Names.	From	To	With effect from	Nature of promotion, &c.
Harrison, A. G. ...	Asst. Engr., 1st Grade ...	Exe. Engr., 4th Grade	February 5, 1881	Temporary.
Harris, G. S. T. ...	" " 1st " ...	" " 4th "	March 23, "	Ditto.
Von Ahn, C. ...	" " 1st " ...	" " 4th "	" 24, "	Ditto.
Sharp, F. ...	" " 1st " ...	" " 4th "	April 15, "	Ditto.
Addison, Lieutenant J. C., R.E.	" " 1st " ...	" " 4th "	" 23, "	Ditto.
Gilbert, C. F. ...	" " 1st " ...	" " 4th "	May 12, "	Ditto.
Lobb, T. ...	Exe. Engr., 4th Grade ...	" " 3rd "	" 13, "	Permanent.
Perram, G. J. ...	" " 4th " ...	" " 3rd "	" 13, "	Ditto.
Joscelyne, D. ...	" " 4th " ...	" " 3rd "	" 13, "	Ditto.
Rollo, J. T. ...	" " 4th " Tempy. rank.	" " 4th "	" 13, "	Ditto.
Higgins, A. F. ...	" " 4th " "	" " 4th "	" 13, "	Ditto.
Bailey, R. J. ...	Asst. Engr., 1st Grade ...	" " 4th "	" 13, "	Temporary.
Smart, O. G. ...	" " 2nd " ...	Asst. Engr., 1st Grade	" 13, "	Permanent.
Scobie, M. J. ...	" " 2nd " ...	" " 1st "	" 13, "	Ditto.
Leefe, C. O. ...	" " 2nd " ...	" " 1st "	" 13, "	Ditto.
Gilbert, C. F. ...	*Exe. Engr., 4th Grade, Tempy. rank.*	*Asst. Engr., 1st Grade*	*May* 28, "	*Reversion.*
Harrison, A. G. ...	*Exe. Engr., 4th Grade, Tempy. rank.*	" " 1st "	*June* 7, "	*Ditto.*
Gael, C. E. ...	Exe. Engr., 3rd Grade ...	Exe. Engr., 2nd Grade	June 11, "	Permanent.
Lloyd, Lieutenant R. O., R.E.	" " 4th " ...	" " 3rd "	" 11, "	Ditto.
Collings, A. ...	" " 4th " Tempy. rank.	" " 4th "	" 11, "	Ditto.
Tilly, H. L. ...	Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade	Asst. Engr., 1st Grade	" 11, "	Ditto.
Algie, W. ...	" " 1st " ...	Exe. Engr., 4th Grade	" 20, "	Temporary.

No. 273.—Mr. J. L. Macpherson, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, during the absence of Major I. P. Westmorland, R.E., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 274.—Mr. J. M. Montague, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is on return from furlough attached to the Office of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore.

No. 275.—Captain M. C. Brackenbury, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, and Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, is attached temporarily to the Office of the Director General of Railways.

No. 276.—The services of Lieutenant J. T. Johnston, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Military Works Branch, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 12th August 1881.

No. 277.—Mr. D. F. Hogarth, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, Class III, during the absence on privilege leave of Major-General C. T. Stewart, R.E., or until further orders.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA. SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1881.

From the 2nd April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 26th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 8th August 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on Tuesday, the 16th instant, on account of the Hindu festival "Janmo Ostomee."

By Order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,

Secretary & Treasurer.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mussoorie, the 1st August 1881.

No. 230.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Major H. R. Thuillier, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade, the following reversions are made, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th July 1881:—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Haig, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

Mr. J. O. N. James, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Captain J. Hill, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.

Major R. Beavan, S.C., Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

No. 231.—Mr. E. S. P. Atkinson, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Chapter X, Section 136, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th July 1881.

The 9th August 1881.

No. 232.—Major W. H. Wilkins, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Chapter V, Sections 70 and 71, of the Civil Leave Code, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 233.—Mr. F. E. Warde, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Chapter X, Section 136, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of 1st August 1881.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th August 1881.

No. 9.—Mr. E. P. S. Hill, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, passed an examination in Hindustani by the 2nd or Higher Standard, as laid down in Section 24, Bengal Army Regulations.

J. SCONCE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Deputy Surveyor General.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th August 1881.

Offices opened during the month of July 1881 :—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Hoshungabad .	Central India .	5th .	Opened.
Khojac . .	Beluchistan . .	5th .	Ditto.
Vepery . .	Suburbs of Madras	1st .	Ditto.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th July 1881.

No. 33.—The services of 3rd Class Hospital Assistant Beharilal, of the military list, are placed at the disposal of the Agent, Governor General, for permanent civil employment in Central India.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned Students have passed the L. C. E. Examination :—

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1 Lalitmohan Basak ... Govt. Engineering College, Howrah.
2 Satyacharan Bandyopadhyay... Do.
3 Haripada Ghosal ... Presidency College, C. E. Department.
4 T. B. Byers ... Do.
5 Prankrishna Sen ... Govt. Engineering College, Howrah.
6 P. W. Byers ... Do.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 10th June 1881.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The University Examinations in Arts of 1881-82 will be held on the undermentioned dates :—

Entrance Examination and First Examination in Arts on Monday, the 5th December, and following days.

B. A. Examination on Monday, the 2nd January, and following days.

Applications from candidates for admission to the Entrance and First Arts Examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 5th November.

Applications from candidates for admission to the B. A. Examination must be lodged with the Registrar before the 2nd December.

All candidates from the same Institution must appear at one and the same place of examination.

By order of the Vice-Chancellor,

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 10th August 1881.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1881.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aug. 1	...	...	...	...	28,15,868	4,52,304
,, 2	...	...	...	...	28,17,776	4,52,304
,, 3	...	...	...	...	27,79,517	4,52,304
,, 4	...	...	...	...	27,49,441	4,52,304
,, 5	4,969	...	...	4,969	27,49,403	4,52,304
,, 6	...	...	...	4,969	27,49,768	4,52,304

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 8th Aug. 1881.

R. V. RIDDELL, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Mint Master.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 1st August 1881.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Assam	May 1881	July 19, 1881
2	Military Works Branch ...	Do. „	Do. 21, „
3	Punjab	Do. „	Do. 22, „
4	Central India ...	Do. „	Do. 25, „
	Rajputana		
	Port Blair		
7	Hyderabad (Imperial) ...	Do. „	Do. 26, „
8	Bengal	Do. „	Do. 27, „
	Coorg		
	Hyderabad (Assigned Districts).		
11	Mysore (Imperial) ...	Do. „	Do. 29, „
12	Beluchistan Agency ...	Do. „	Do. 29, „
13	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. „	Aug. 1, „
14	Bombay	Apl. „	June 29, „
	Central Provinces ...		
16	Madras	Do. „	July 4, „
17	British Burmah ...	Do. „	Do. 5, „

TELEGRAPH DEPT.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Indo-European ...	Apl. 1881	July 2, 1881
2	Indian ...	Do. „	Do. 5, „

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Assam	May 1881	July 18, 1881
2	Rajputana	Do. „	Do. 20, „
3	Punjab	Do. „	Do. 23, „
4	Bengal	Do. „	Do. 27, „
5	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Apl. „	June 22, „
6	Bombay	Do. „	Do. 29, „
7	Madras	Do. „	July 4, „
8	British Burmah ...	Do. „	Do. 5, „

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Punjab	May 1881	July 22, 1881
2	Bengal	Do. „	Do. 23, „
3	Bombay	Do. „	Aug. 1, „
4	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Apl. „	June 23, „
5	Madras	Do. „	July 4, „

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Dhond & Manmad ...	May 1881	July 13, 1881
2	Nalhati	Do. „	Do. 15, „
	Umballa & Kalka ...		
4	Patna and Gya ...	Do. „	Do. 16, „
5	Tirhoot	Do. „	Do. 19, „
6	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	Do. „	Do. 22, „
	Lala Moosa to Chak Nizam		
8	Punjab Northern ...	Do. „	Do. 23, „
	Delhi & Ferozepore ...		
10	Bhopal	Do. „	Do. 26, „
	Bhopal Extension Survey		
	Calcutta & South-Eastern		
	Wardah Coal		
	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh ...		
	Northern Bengal ...		
	Rajputana		
15	Holkar	Do. „	Do. 27, „
	State Railway Stores Branch.		
	Sindia Extension ...		
20	Indore-Nasirabad ...	Do. „	Do. 28, „
21	Calcutta & South-Eastern Extension.	Do. „	Do. 29, „
	Indus Valley		
	Kandahar (North & South Secs.)		
	Mysore		
25	Bombay (Eastern Deccan)	Do. „	Aug. 1, „
	Central Bengal ...		
	Bhavnagar & Gondal ...		
	Sindia		
29	Nizam's	Apl. „	July 1, „
30	Muttra-Hathras ...	Do. „	Do. 4, „
	Cawnpore-Farukhabad Extension.		
	Achneyra Muttra ...		
	Bareilly-Pilibhit ...		
	Bhawpore-Kalpi ...		
	Patna-Bahraich ...		
36	East Indian	Do. „	Do. 22, „
37	Rangoon & Sittang Valley	Do. „	Do. 26, „
38	Cawnpore-Farukhabad ...	Do. „	Do. 27, „

STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Dhond & Manmad ...	May 1881	July 18, 1881
2	Nalhati	Do. „	Do. 20, „
3	Tirhoot	Do. „	Do. 25, „
	Patna and Gya ...		
	Wardah Coal		
6	Calcutta & South-Eastern	Do. „	Do. 26, „
	Northern Bengal ...		
	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh ...		
9	Holkar & Sindia-Nimach	Do. „	Do. 27, „
10	Indus Valley	Do. „	Do. 30, „
11	Rajputana	Do. „	Aug. 1, „
	Sincia		
	Punjab Northern ...		
14	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	Apl. „	June 14, „
15	Bhavnagar & Gondal ...	Do. „	Do. 28, „
16	Nizam's	Do. „	July 1, „
17	Muttra-Hathras ...	Do. „	Do. 4, „
18	Mysore	Do. „	Do. 5, „
19	East Indian	Do. „	Do. 22, „
20	Cawnpore-Farukhabad ...	Do. „	Do. 25, „

SIMLA,
The 6th August 1881.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th August 1881.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	25,12,001	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 1,63,41,451 14 6)	3,37,97,951	0	7
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,74,56,499 2 1)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,07,28,515	2	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,33,330	6	7
Sundries	9,71,385	14	3
RUPEES	8,84,43,183	12	3

ASSETS.	Rs	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,28,10,307	12	0
Other authorized Investments	37,55,080	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	55,55,297	11	11
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	48,52,880	11	4
Bills discounted and purchased	1,98,37,403	12	11
Balances with other Banks	5,04,576	5	7
Bullion	1,80,761	10	5
Dead Stock	11,30,629	0	11
Stamps	8,809	1	11
Sundries	6,26,534	14	9
	4,92,62,281	1	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 1,09,67,984 4 11)	3,91,80,902	10	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 2,82,12,918 5 7)			
RUPEES	8,84,43,183	12	3

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta, 11th August 1881.

J. GORDON, *Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1881.		Rs.	
W43	M 58—09307	10	Inspector of Police, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Bombay.
W44	M 58—61445	10	Ardesir Cowasji, Patel, Poona.
W45	M 43—82296	100	Dinga bin Manjaya Naik, Carwar.
W46	M 53—67035	20	Mahadeo Ramchandra Gokhle, Bombay.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1881.		Rs.	
H90	M 46—70655	50	Hormusji Framji Nanavaty, Palanpur.
H91	M 53—62219	20	A. Dinshaw & Co., Poona.
H92	M 43—63652	100	Pandurang Sakharam Barve, Baroda.
M43	M 52—22730, M 49—98330	10	Nathoo Moolji, Bombay.
M44	M 55—06840, „ —28303	10	Damodar Jadowji, Bombay.

BOMBAY, The 8th August 1881.

C. E. CRAWLEY, *Asst. Acctt. Genl., Paper Currency Dept.*

Calicut Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 8—22828	5	Post Master General, Madras, for the Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Malabar and Canara.

Calicut Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 12—09567	50	P. Choyi, Calicut.
J 12—09409	50	Moothooverapah Chetty and Ramasawmy Chetty, Teroopoor.
J 7—94741*, „ —94740*	5	S. Raghunathaiyer, High Court Vakil, Madras.

* Mismatched.

CALICUT, The 1st August 1881.

BROOKE LEGGATT, *Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
147	O 89—12087	1,000	Babu Durga Mohan Das.
148	O 88—97953	100	Lieutenant N. C. Perkins.
149	O 96—12068	100	The Head Clerk, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar.
151	O 31—82098	50	Babu Juggomohan Dey.
	„ —81471	50	
	„ —81806	50	
	„ —84581	50	
	„ —82183	50	
	„ —80965	50	
	„ —85010	50	
	„ —85014	50	
	O 32—56475	50	
	„ —35898	50	
	„ —35895	50	
	O 88—21225	100	
	O 54—52852	10	
	O 81—04791	10	
	O 73—83733	10	
	O 76—06442	10	
	O 36—40187	5	
	„ —40188	5	
152	O 96—24758	100	The District Superintendent of Police, Rungpur.
	O 35—50900	100	
	O 66—61306	100	
	O 35—35921	100	
	O 66—26171	100	
	O 88—60326	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
101	L 93—32906	10	Babu Iswar Chunder Singh.
102	O 91—14037	10	Babu Pittambur Ghose.
103	P 1—84965	10	Babu Bissumbur Bose.
90	O 79—12621, „ —26621	10	Babu Obhoy Churn Addy.
91	L 20—85119, „ —85115	5	Messrs. Hindo, Allen & Co.
93	O 80—05952, „ —05953	10	Babu Kedar Nath Bhuttacharji.
94	L 30—65175, „ —65174	5	Babu Srikanto Sen.
	L 11—45470, „ —45416	5	
257	L 46—51646, „ —51649	20	Babu Troylucko Nath Ghose.

CALCUTTA, The 12th August 1881.

R. A. STERNDALE, *Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency.*

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 8—11231 ...	20	Fazul Jooma, Stamp-vendor, Kurrachee.

KURRACHEE,
The 5th August 1881.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., S. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant
		Rs.	
28 ...	E 13—72879 ...	100	Lieutenant A. Daniell, Cashmere.
29 ...	N 5—08665 ...	100	Jamna Das and Cashmeri Mal, Delhi.
30 ...	E 13—92115 ...	100	Mohamed Sarfraz Khan, Laddakh
31 ...	E 2—39460 ...	500	Baboo Sriram Chander Ghosal, Jullunder.
	„ —39461 ...	500	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
8 ...	E 17—32672 *	20	Ram Dial and Gurdhan Dass, Bankers, Lahore.
	„ —32673 *		

* Wrongly joined.

LAHORE,
The 6th August 1881.

R. E. HAMILTON,
for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
56 ...	B 68—13270 ...	100	Azim Beg, for Haji Khudabux, Anwargunj, Cawnpore.
	„ —13271 ...	100	
	„ —13272 ...	100	
	„ —13273 ...	100	
	„ —13274 ...	100	
57 ...	B 63—29308 ...	10	Sister M. de St. Michel, Convent du Bon Pasteur, Bangalore.
	„ —57694 ...	10	
58 ...	B 66—60038 ...	100	B. Krishna Rao, Shimoga.
	„ —60512 ...	100	
12 ...	B 47—46479 *	5	Sama Rao Monium, Munsiff, Punganum, South Arcot.
	„ —46499 *		

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 1st August 1881.

C. HALL,
Offg. Chief Clerk to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Commissioner.*

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1881-82.		Rs.	
H8 ...	F 9—76502 ...	50	Prosono Coomar Chattoorjee, Ghula *vid* Sodepore Post Office, Bengal.

NAGPUR,
The 4th August 1881.

W. D. COWLEY,
Asst. Comptlr., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st August 1881.

Consequent upon the admission of Barbadoes and St Vincent (British West Indies) into the Universal Postal Union, the rates and conditions of postage (as given below) appertaining to Union countries served through the United Kingdom, will be applicable from the 1st September 1881 to correspondence addressed to Barbadoes and St. Vincent:—

(c) denotes compulsory prepayment.	Each letter per ½ oz.	Each post-card.	Printed papers, including books, &c. Each newspaper per 4 oz.	Each packet per 2 oz.	Legal and commercial documents. Each packet. Not exceeding 4 oz.	Per 2 oz. additional.	Samples. Each packet. Per 2 oz.
	A.	A.	A. c	A.	A.	A.	A.
Barbadoes and St Vincent (West Indies, British)— *Vid* Brindisi, through *United Kingdom*	c4½	1½	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
Vid Brindisi, through *French Office, Marseilles*—							
Additional route from Aden only— *By French Packet*, through *Agent on board*	3	1½	1	1	3	1	1

L. G. WAIT,
Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India, Foreign Post Branch.

The 8th August 1881.

No. 5056.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India:—

POSTAL CIRCLE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Mr. F. J. Jordan has been appointed to be Superintendent, Saharanpur Division.

Mr. C. S. Haygarth is appointed to be Superintendent, Agra Division.

Pundit Sunder Lal is appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade of Superintendents.

Mr. R. G. Haygarth is appointed to be Superintendent, 2nd Grade, and is attached to the Office of the Post Master General, North-Western Provinces.

Lala Peari Lal is appointed to be Superintendent, Mirzapore Division.

Mr. H. D. Theobold is appointed to be Superintendent, Gorakhpur Division.

Pundit Kuar Pal is appointed to be Manager of the Dead Letter Office, Allahabad.

Mr. E. B. MacDonald is appointed to be Superintendent, 4th Grade, and posted to the Jhansi Division.

Lala Shumbhunath is appointed to officiate in the 2nd Grade of Superintendents.

Mr. C. E. Mountford is appointed to be Post Master, Cawnpore.

Mr. H. H. Jehans is appointed to be Post Master, Meerut.

Mr. A. H. Sparling is appointed to officiate in the 3rd Grade of Superintendents.

Lala Girdhari Lal is temporarily appointed to be Superintendent, Fatehgarh Division.

Lala Debi Pershad is appointed to be Superintendent, 3rd Grade, and posted to the Fatehpur Division.

POSTAL CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Mr. W. Merrett is appointed to be Deputy Post Master, Bombay.

Mr. Max Goldmann is appointed to be *sub. pro tem.* Post Master, Aden.

Mr. A. F. Ingle is appointed to officiate as Deputy Post Master, Bombay, during the time that Mr. Merrett officiates as Presidency Post Master, Bombay.

Mr. H. P. Todd is appointed to officiate as a 1st Class Mail Officer.

Mr. G. A. T. Bennett is appointed to officiate as a 1st Class Mail Officer.

Mr. Cursetjee Sorabjee is appointed to officiate in the 2nd Grade of Superintendents.

Mr. Dinshaw Jijibhai is appointed to officiate in the 3rd Grade of Superintendents.

Mr. Ram Chundra Moreshwar Baput is appointed to officiate in the 4th Grade of Superintendents.

Mr. H. J. Hewett is appointed to officiate as a 2nd Class Mail Officer.

Mr. C. H. Watts is appointed to officiate as a 3rd Class Mail Officer.

POSTAL CIRCLE, MADRAS.

Mr. J. DeCaster is appointed to be 2nd Grade Superintendent, and is attached to the Post Master General's Office. Mr. DeCaster has been appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade of Superintendents.

Mr. E. H. Gregory is appointed to be an Examiner of Post Office, Madras Circle.

Mr. J. Bower is appointed to officiate in the 2nd Grade of Superintendents.

Mr. T. D. Dinwiddie is appointed to officiate in the 3rd Grade of Superintendents.

Mr. W. G. Wright is appointed to officiate in the 4th Grade of Superintendents.

Mr. J. Dique is appointed to be Post Master, Bangalore.

POSTAL CIRCLE, BENGAL.

Mr. J. H. Cornwall is appointed to be Personal Assistant to the Post Master General, Bengal.

Mr. J. Owens is appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade of Superintendents.

Baboo Gyan Chundra Datta is appointed to officiate in the 4th Grade of Superintendents.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 12th August 1881.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1881.	
Persian Gulf	7 P. M.	19th Aug.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports. . . .	7 "	18th "	Str. *Culna.*
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay . .	7 "	20th "	From Bombay.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	7 "	19th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits.	7 "	17th "	Str. *Malda.*
Chittagong, Akyab, and Rangoon	7 "	18th "	Str. *Commilla.*
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China . . .	7 "	17th "	French Str. *Tibre.*
Straits and Hong-Kong . .	7 "	17th "	Strs. *A. Apcar* & *Suez.*
Foreign Mail *viâ* Bombay . .	7 "	13th "	From Bombay.

* Also *viâ* Aden for Zanzibar, Mozambique; also *viâ* Aden for Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Bé and Réunion, can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 7th August 1881.

Bailey, H G.
Bany Madhob Sen.
Beer, J. G.
Bepeen Behary Pattuck, care of Simla P. O.
Berthold, Messrs. Smith & Co.
Brewer, T. S. M. (C.B.)
Caldwell, Mrs.
Caston, Mrs. Norman.
Crofton, G.
Damodhur Shen & Co.
Daniel, E.
David, A. Cole.
Dutt, Messrs. Doss & Co.
Fielman, F. B. Collins.
Fox, Mrs. C. E.
Goodwin, R.
Green, B.
Green, Dr.
Guest, William.
Halden, Mrs. A.
Hem Chunder Dey Brothers.
Horris, Mrs.
Malins, Mrs. P.
Murray, Mrs.
Pain, J. H. W.
Richards, Mrs.
Robertson, J. S.
Rose, E. C.
Roughsedge, Mrs.
Savage, E.
Savage, Mrs. Alice Couridge.
Secretary, Calcutta Club.
Shircore, C. M.
Sleegur, J.
Smith, Mrs.
Smyth, H.
Stevens, W. R.
Stewart, Alex.
Swaun, J. T.
Thompson, Mrs.
Wallace, C. W.
Warg, R. C.
Williams, G. L.
Wharton, Miss A.
Zig Zag.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

A. B. C.
Abinash Chunder Banerjee.
Adcock, W.
Allan, L. S.
Anderson, A.S.
Barlow, E. H.
Billinge, Dudley.
Bott, S. R., care of C. Post Office.
Brawley, A.
Brundage, J. D
Campbell, Major A. D.
Cars, B.
Cartwell, J. T.
Clefton, R. H.
Collyer, Mrs. L.
Daniel, A. A.
Dobbin, Philip T.
Dutt, R. N.
Dutt, Surjo Cumar.
Dykes, L. F.
Earl, F. E.
Eisenowsky, Mr.
Enris, W.
Evanson, Major, R. C.
Ferm, Arthur.
Fleming, Miss.
Forster, John.
G. E.
Gheater, Mrs. J.
Gilchrist, D.
"Gorse."
Greive, Miss.
Grimes, T.
Harbert, Edward.
Harris, S. P.
Hartley, S. R.
Havard, D.
Hazard, Fred.
Hodderly, Allen.
Horridge, Charles.
Houston, A. C.
Hughes, Mrs. W. H.
J. B. B. P.
J. B R.
J. R. P.
Kelly, W. Raywood.
Kenderick, Geo.
King, J. P.
Lindenan, L. K.
Littlewood, J. H.
Malbrook, P.
Marshall, W. K.
Martin, C. M.
Michael, G.
Miller, John.
Mitter, A. C.
Montgomery, H. J. B.
Nicholas, G.
O'Brien, W.
Peters, D.
Power, Sergt. T. W. G.
Raymond, Victor.
Read, S
Richards, John.
Ross, W.
Roxburgh, J.
Scott, Mrs. E.
Sinclair, W. Gordon.
Smith, T. H.
Snelling, T. R.
Synnot, W.
Vancuw, R. M. (B.A., B L.)
Vansitart, Mrs. T. P.
W E. S.
Ware, Mrs. H.
Willis, Albert.
Wilson, J. E.
X. Y. Z.

Newspapers.

Anderson. A. S.
Brundage, J. D.
Campbell, Major A. D.
Cowleshaw, J.
Hedderly, Allen.
Henry, Col.
Johnson, E. C.

Registered Letters.

Ardaser, C.
Bourillaly, T.
Graves, H.
Hills, Major.
Mitchell, H.
Palmer W. A. M.
Rengan, G.
Rubely, C
Sevestre, J.
Sohanlal.
Somgouloff, A.
White, Mrs
Z. Y. X. W.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master.

NOTICE.

The following stock in the Nilambur Division is open to inspection and offers :—

Nos.	Varieties.	Contents.		
		C. feet	In.	P.
371	Teak	9,230	8	6
33	Blackwood	1,196	4	8
279	Benteak	7,848	7	5
208	Karimardu	7,028	4	1

45,500 Teak saplings of classes according to size varying from 15 to 40 feet in length and from 3 to 10 inches diameter butt-end.

The above stock is stored in the Forest and Plantation Depôts, respectively, on the river bank, convenient for tying into rafts for transport to the sea coast at Calicut and Beypore. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

J. FERGUSON,
Depy. Conservator.

DEPY. CONSVR.'S OFFICE,
NILAMBUR;
The 17th June 1881.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كوئينائين كا خوب قائم مقام هى اور كلكته ے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ ے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات ے اور سيواے اونكے جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس ے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ ے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ ے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس ے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ ے ٹين كا بيس روپيه

يهه دوا كلكته ے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانونمين بكتي هى ماسيواے قيمت مذكورۂ بالا ے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس ے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ ے ٹين كا بارہ آنه

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1878, 4to., 149 pages text, 380 pages tables, 3 plates, 4 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to., 86 pages, 2 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to., 62 pages, 8 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 87 pages, 4 plates ...	2	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclone, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	2	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

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THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

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THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS.

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GOVT. PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

Charts, &c., issued at the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, by order of the Government of India, and sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street.

Indian Ocean—

Indian Ocean, Curves of equal magnetic variation. *Annas 8*

India, West Coast—

Kurrachee to Vingorla. *Re. 1-12.*
Vingorla to Cape Comorin. *Re. 1-12.*
Port of Salaya or Seraia. *Re. 1.*
Cutch Mandvi. *Re. 1.*
Veráwal Roads. *Re. 1.*
Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. *Annas 8.*
Ratnagiri, including Mirya and Kalbadavie Bays. *Re. 1.*
Kundari Island to Chaul. *Re. 1.*
Chaul and Entrance to Kundalika River. *Re. 1.*
Rajapur Bay and Viziadurg with adjacent Coast. *Re. 1.*
Jaygad and Entrance to Shastri River. *Re. 1.*
Dabhol and Entrance to Washisti River. *Re. 1.*
Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. *Annas 12.*
Narakel Anchorage. *Annas 8.*
Quilon Roads. *Annas 8.*
Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlac and Kiltan Islands. *Annas 12.*
Byramgore Reef or Cheresapani, and Angria Bank. *Annas 8.*
Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enciam Rocks. *Re. 1-8.*

India, East Coast, Bay of Bengal, Ceylon, &c.—

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon. *Re. 1-12.*
Tuticorin Roadstead and Harbour. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Jafnapatam. *Re. 1.*
Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
Mullaittivu or Moeletivoe. *Annas 8.*
Colombo Harbour and its approaches. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour, Ceylon. *Re. 1.*
Bay of Bengal, Western Sheet. *Rs. 2.*
Bay of Bengal, Eastern Sheet. *Rs. 2.*
Coromandel Coast. Sheet No. 2, from Latitude 15° to 16° 30′ N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweny, I. N., 1859-60. *Re. 1.*
Madras Roadstead. *Re. 1.*
Orissa Coast, Nursapoor Point to Palmyras Point, adapted to the latest determinations of the G. T. S. and observations by Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N. *Re. 1.*
Coconada to Bassein River. *Re. 1-12.*
Coringa or Coconada Bay, showing the Northern Godavery Mouths. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point Harbour and Approaches. *Re. 1.*
Hooghly River.—Luff Point to Anchoring Creek, showing the James and Mary Shoals and entrance to the Roopnarain River. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point to Mutlah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads. From the latest Government Surveys. *Re. 1.*
Mutlah River to the Chittagong Coast.
Chittagong or Kornafuli River. *Re.*

Ceylon, East Coast—

Batticaloa Roadstead. *Annas 8.*

Coast of Burma, &c.—

Bassein River to Pulo Pemang, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. *Re. 1-12.*
Coronge Island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban. *Re. 1.*
Preparis North Channel and Entrance to Bassein River. *Re. 1.*
Rangoon River Approaches. *Re. 1.*
Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. *Re. 1.*
Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River, from a sketch by Lieutenant R. Moresby, with Corrections and Additions. *Re. 1.*
Port Mouat, Andamans.

Siam, Malay Peninsula, West Coast—

Hayes Island to the Pilgrims. *Re. 1.*
Kopah Inlet. *Re. 1.*
Salang Island (Junkseylon). *Re 1.*
Junkseylon, East Coast.—Puket or Tonkah Harbour. *Re. 1.*

Gulf of Siam—

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Hilly Cape to Lacon Bight. *Re. 1.*
Siam Gulf, West Coast, Lacon Bight to Lem Chang Pra. *Re. 1.*
Patani Bay. *Annas 8*
Singora Roadstead and Inner Harbour. *Re. 1.*
Lacon Roads. *Re. 1.*
Samuie Strait. *Re. 1.*
Langsuen Roads. *Re 1.*

Sailing Directions, &c.—

The Sailing Directory, Part I, India, Africa and South America, with Charts. *Rs. 16; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1877, together with a Chart showing the positions in which they occurred. *Rs. 2.*

Ditto ditto for 1878. *Price, Rs. 2.*

Ditto ditto for 1879. *Price, Rs. 2.*

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India (Suez to Singapore), corrected from official information. *Re. 1.*

Spheroidal Tables, for every ten minutes of the quadrant, showing the length in feet of a degree, minute, and second of latitude and longitude; the corresponding number of statute miles in each degree of latitude; the number of minutes of latitude, or nautic miles contained in a degree of longitude under each parallel of latitude; and the length, in cables, of a minute of longitude, corresponding to each nautic mile, Compression $\frac{1}{292}$. *Re. 1.*

Glossary of French Terms adopted on French Charts and Maps and in Sailing Directions. *Annas 12.*

Catalogue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., in the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta. *Annas 8.*

Hydrographic Notices—

No. 1. Rangoon River. *Annas 4.*
„ 2. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 8. *Annas 4.*
„ 3. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
„ 4. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 23. *Annas 4.*
„ 5. Kyouk Phyou Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 6. Salween (Maulmain) River. *Annas 4.*
„ 7. Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 8. Mergui Archipelago. Pages 7 to 10 of this Notice superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
„ 9. Indus Banks and Kurrachee. *Annas 4.*
„ 10. Pamban (Paumben) Pass. *Annas 4.*
„ 11. Andaman Islands. *Annas 4.*
„ 12. Jiddah Harbour Red Sea. *Annas 4.*
„ 13 Red Sea, Navigation. In shore Passages, 1878. *Annas 4.*
„ 14. Red Sea, 1878. *Annas 4.*
„ 15. South Indian Ocean, Seychelle, Farquhar Islands, and Madagascar. *Annas 4.*
„ 16. Torres Strait and New Guinea, South-east Coast. *Annas 4.*
„ 17. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri, Rajapur Bay, and Viziadurg. *Annas 4.*
„ 18. Coast of Siam, including Junkseylon and adjacent islands. *Annas 4.*
„ 19. Africa, East Coast, Pemba Island and adjacent Coast. *Annas 4.*
„ 20. India, West Coast, the coast from Kundari Island to Chaul, and the harbours of Dabhol and Jaygad. *Annas 4.*
„ 21. Arabian Coast, Ras Matbakh, 1880. *Annas 4.*
„ 22. Red Sea. Notes from various sources, 1880.
„ 23. Coast of Orissa. False Point Harbour and Approaches.
„ 24. Harbours of Kurwar and Bankot.

Notices to Mariners.

Notices issued during the year 1880—

No. 1. Prohibited Anchorage near the Telegraph Cables in Zanzibar Harbour.
" 2. Discontinuance of Maroon Lights at Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
" 3. Exhibition of the new fixed Light at False Point.
" 4. Extension of the period of exhibition of the "intermediate" Light at the Entrance to the Hooghly River.
" 5. Alterations in the position and visibility of the Light exhibited from Fort Canning, Singapore.
" 6. Alteration of position and elevation of the red Light at Cannanore.
" 7. Discontinuance of the exhibition of maroons from the Light-vessels of the Hooghly River.
" 8. Fixed Light at Tolkeshwar, Dabhol or Anjanvel.
" 9. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
" 10. Changes in the buoyage of the port, Madras.
" 11. Kenery (Kundari) Island Light. Intended alteration, Bombay.
" 12. Flashing Light on Flat Cape, Sunda Strait, Sumatra.
" 13. Destruction of First Point Light-house, Java, Sunda Strait.
" 14. Harbour Light at Beliling, Baly Island.
" 15. Position of Gwalia Reef, Carimata Strait.
" 16. Position of Parkin Rock, Hanish Islands.
" 17. Shoal south-west of Barren Islands, Madagascar, West Coast.
" 18. Intended alteration in Light Apparatus, Calicut.
" 19. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
" 20. Intermittent flashing Light on Pulo Undan.

Notices to Mariners, 1881.

No. 1. River Hooghly Sandheads. Light Regulations for Pilot Brigs.
2. Coromandel Coast. Rules for regulating the entry and departure of vessels using the Harbour.
" 3. Java. Approach to Sunda Strait. Re-exhibition of flashing Light on First Point.
" 4. Java, North Coast. Harbour Light at Tegal.
" 5. British Burma, Akyab. Beacon on Table-land of Borongo Island.
" 6. (1) Exhibition of a 4th order dioptric white revolving Light at Armeghon.
(2) Change of Pulicat red fixed Light to a white fixed Light.
" 7. Erection of Bar Tidal Semaphore on Jooldea Flagstaff Hill, entrance to Chittagong or Kornafuli river.
" 8. Alteration in colour of Light exhibited from the south bastion of Ratnagiri Fort.
" 9. Exhibition of red Light on Breakwater, Colombo.
" 10. Red Buoy off point Gordeware (Godavery.)
" 11. Slight alteration in Lights, Paumben Pass, Gulf of Manar.
" 12. Particulars of first point Light, Java, approach to Sunda Strait.
" 13. Alteration in character of Flat Cape Light, Sumatra.
" 14. Removal of North Buoy, entrance to Madras Harbour.
" 15. Range of visibility of Paumben Light.
" 16. Leading beacons for clearing the S. W. Prong, Kolaba.
" 17. Zanzibar Island—
(1) Ras Kizimkazi Light-house.
(2) Light-house near Mungopani.
(3) Light-house on Mwana Mwana Island.
(4) Ras Nungwe Light-house.
" 18. Port Said entrance—Experimental Buoy lighted by gas.
" 19. Exhibition of revolving Light, Armeghon.
" 20. Beacon on Tucker's Patch—Bombay Harbour.
" 21. Exhibition of fixed white Light—Pulicat.
" 22. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri. Exhibition of fixed white Light.
" 23. Bay of Bengal, Coast of Orissa, False Point. Occasional obscuration of Light by fog.
" 24. India, West Coast, Karwar or Sadashivgad. Breaking adrift of Karwar Rock Buoy.
" 25. India, West Coast, Calicut. Date of exhibition of permanent white Light.
" 26. Bay of Bengal—Chittagong Coast, Kutubdea. Alteration of colour of Light house.
" 27. India—Coromandel Coast, Pondicherry—Exhibition of red and green Lights.
" 28. Red Sea, Gulf of Suez, Suez Bay—Beacon on Kal-ah-Kebeireh Shoal.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

At a Half-yearly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund, Calcutta, held at the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 27th July 1881.

PRESENT: The Hon'ble L. R. Tottenham; J. Westland, Esq.; W. H. Grimley, Esq., B.A.; A. P. MacDonnell, Esq., B.A.; J. Scobell Armstrong, Esq.; H. J. S. Cotton, Esq.; C. A. Wilkins, Esq.; R. Logan, Esq.; J. A. Bourdillon, Esq.; H. M. Kisch, Esq.; and W. D. Blyth, Esq.

J. Scobell Armstrong, Esq., in the Chair.

The following report was submitted by the Managers:—

REPORT.

1. The Managers submit the proceedings for the past half-year for the consideration and sanction of the meeting.

2. Subject to the approval of the subscribers, they have admitted to the benefits of the Fund the following families:—

Mr. Graham's three daughters ...	£ 225	The three daughters of the late Mr. Geo. Graham, who died in London on the 7th October 1880.
Mrs. Young	„ 300	The widow of the late Mr. J. H. Young, who died at Naples on the 21st November 1880.
Lady Wilson	„ 300	The widow of the late Sir J. Craeroft Wilson, who died at Christ Church, New Zealand, on the 2nd March 1881.
Mrs. Winter	„ 300	The widow and three children—two sons and one daughter—of the late Mr. C. D. C. Winter, who died on the 8th April 1881 at Monghyr.
Three children	„ 120	
Total ...	£ 420	
Mr. Garstin's three children	£ 450	The three daughters of the late Mr C. Garstin, who died at Bournemouth on the 15th May 1881.

3. The Managers have notified, under Article XVI, the following amendments to the rules:—

In Article V in the last clause before the words "of birth" *insert* "other evidence of the date," and before the words "be accepted" *insert* "or evidence."

In Articles XXVIII and XXIX after the words "shall have died" *add*—

"or if such member has been divorced from his wife and leaves no widow, or, if his widow has been excluded from the Fund under Article XXV."

In Article XXX for the words "or if there be no widow" *substitute*—

"on her admission to the Fund, or if there be no widow, or if such widow has been excluded from the Fund under Article XXV."

The object of the Managers in proposing to amend Articles XXVIII, XXIX, and XXX is to secure the interests of children in cases where a widow survives who has been excluded under Article XXV. As the rules now stand such a widow could claim the donation and the children would not be entitled to extra pension.

4. An objection has been raised by Sir Louis Jackson to the assessed subscription on his pension of £1,200 per annum, on the ground that the Fund has nothing to do with the 'special pension' granted to him as a late Puisne Judge of the High Court. The old rule, Article VIII, under which annuitants are for the present to pay ordinary subscriptions declares that retired subscribers are to contribute on their "annuities," and the original wording of the rule was "annuities of the Civil Service Annuity Fund." Under these circumstances the Managers have ruled that High Court Judges can only be required to contribute on £1,000 per annum, the ordinary annuity of a retired Civilian. As Mr. F. B. Kemp has, since his retirement, paid subscriptions on his pension of £1,200 per annum, the Managers have directed a refund to him of the excess amount paid.

5. By a resolution of the general meeting of January 1876, Mrs. Morris (widow of Mr. Drew, of the Bengal Civil Service,) was permitted, as a special case, to make a bequest of £50 a year to her daughter, Miss Fanny Sophia Drew, without entailing a reduction of Miss Drew's pension. The ground of the concession was that Miss Drew is of weak intellect, and that there are special expenses connected with her care and maintenance. It has been reported that Miss Drew, owing to her mother's death, has become entitled to about £102 out of her mother's personal estate. The relatives ask that she may be allowed to enjoy the income (about £4), derived from the above sum, without deduction from her pension, as the capital sum set apart by Mrs. Morris does not produce more than £32. Under the special circumstances of her case, and as the concession applied for would be within the spirit of the resolution of January 1876, the Managers have granted the request, on the distinct understanding that the case will again be referred if the total income enjoyed by Miss Drew, over and above her pension, at any time exceeds £50.

Proposed by *Mr. A. P. MacDonnell*, seconded by *Mr. H. J. S. Cotton*, and carried unanimously—

"That the Managers' proceedings in admitting the families of the late Messrs. Geo. Graham, J. H. Young, Sir J. Cracroft Wilson, C. D. C. Winter, and C. Garstin, to the benefits of the Fund, be confirmed."

In proposing that Article V of the Rules be amended, *Mr. Westland* stated that the Managers had recently, at a general meeting, adopted a system by which subscribers were enabled to register in the Fund Office the dates and information which were required by the rules before a pension could be granted, as they considered it of great advantage that widows should thus be able to obtain their pensions upon a simple application without having, at such a time, to seek for certificates and other evidence which it was often found they had difficulty in collecting.

The wording of the rules then adopted required, however, the production of an actual certificate of baptism or of birth; and the Managers had on several occasions felt themselves obliged to reject evidence which, though otherwise perfectly good, did not fall within this limited definition.

It appeared to the Managers that the wife's real title was proved by her marriage certificate, and so long as they did not diminish the requirement in this respect, they might with safety allow other forms of evidence of date of birth. In fact the date of birth determined only one thing—viz., the amount of fine paid upon marriage, and no subscriber therefore could be said to have any object in misstating it. All that was necessary was to make sure that the statement of date of birth was not made carelessly or doubtfully, and this was sufficiently secured by requiring any kind of satisfactory evidence. The Managers were anxious to encourage the system of registration of evidence in support of possible claims; and they therefore proposed, that in registration of the date of birth they might be allowed to accept any evidence that seemed sufficient.

The proposal that the amendment of Article V of the rules as proposed by the Managers be confirmed, was seconded by *Mr. W. H. Grimley*, and carried.

On the next proposed alteration of the Articles *Mr. Westland* stated that the principle of the recent changes of the rules, in the matter of children's allowances, was to assimilate in some measure the circumstances of a family which obtained the widow's pension of £300 and of one which did not. It had been felt that too much of the pecuniary position of the family hinged upon the existence of the mother, and it was consequently arranged that when there was no widow's pension of £300, the children's pensions should be greater than when there was.

The rules as they were drawn up, however, regarded the contingency only of the determination of the widow's pension through death, and it had been pointed out to the Managers that that pension may have determined, not by death, but by the operation of the rule which excludes from the benefit of the Fund a wife who has been divorced, &c. The inclusion of these cases seems plainly within the meaning and intention of the rules adopted by the Service, as the position of children whose mother may be alive but divorced from her husband and obtaining no benefit from the Fund is evidently the same as if there were no mother in the case at all. The Managers therefore thought it wise to distinctly provide for such cases before any claims arose.

Mr. Westland, however, said that if the members present considered the matter to be open to doubt or discussion, it might be best that its consideration be put off till the larger meeting that would be held in January.

Proposed by *Hon'ble L. R. Tottenham*, seconded by *Mr. R. Logan*, and carried—

"That the amendments to Articles XXVIII, XXIX, and XXX, as proposed by the Managers, be confirmed."

Proposed by *Mr. J. A. Bourdillon*, seconded by *Mr. W. H. Grimley*, and carried—

"That the Managers' action in ruling that High Court Judges can only be required to contribute on £1,000 per annum, the ordinary annuity of a retired Civilian, be approved.

Proposed by *Mr. H. M. Kisch*, seconded by *Mr. W. D. Blyth*, and carried—

"That the Managers' decision, in the case of Miss Fanny Sophia Drew, be approved."

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was proposed by the *Hon'ble L. R. Tottenham*, seconded by *Mr. J. A. Bourdillon*, and carried.

CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
The 27th July 1881.

J. SCOBELL ARMSTRONG,
Chairman.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen

The Government Promissory Note, No. 026520, of the 4 per cent. of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 1,100, originally standing in the name of J. R. Duxbury, and last endorsed to Piralli Behelulji, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bombay, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

PIRALLI BEHELULJI,
Chinch Bunder, 3rd Row, No. 9.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 33. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1881.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXVIII OF 1881.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Receipts for week ending 17th July 1880.		Receipts for week ending 16th July 1881.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1880 to 17th July 1880.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 16th July 1881.		Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-82.
		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
23rd July 1881	East Indian ...	6,35,480	422	7,07,915	471	1,23,70,268	532	1,26,12,350	548	2,42,082	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	77,457	451	84,662	493	9,50,893	358	9,79,120	364	28,227	...
16th July 1881	Oudh and Rohilkhand	68,864	126	61,972	113	15,24,304	181	14,36,089	172	...	88,215
23rd July 1881	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,69,138	250	1,44,127	213	37,63,907	361	26,44,359	256	...	11,19,548
Ditto ...	Madras ...	1,14,823	134	1,18,601	138	18,25,934	138	18,37,211	140	11,277	...
16th July 1881	South Indian ...	69,688	110	70,839	108	11,78,181	121	11,77,299	118	...	882
23rd July 1881	Great Indian Peninsula	3,58,341	253	3,41,202	235	83,08,762	376	1,03,37,747	467	20,28,985	...
16th July 1881	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	99,176	223	81,406	183	31,44,365	459	35,39,639	521	3,95,274	...
	TOTAL ...	15,92,970	254	16,10,724	255	3,30,66,614	342	3,45,63,814	358	14,97,200	..
	State.										
23rd July 1881	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,084	74	1,960	70	41,796	97	46,487	109	4,691	...
16th July 1881	Nalhati ...	932	34	1,044	38	21,641	52	19,140	46	...	2,501
23rd July 1881	Northern Bengal ...	21,917	95	28,860	123	4,29,278	128	4,43,348	126	14,070	...
Ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	7,785	94	7,546	92	1,69,859	134	1,85,421	148	15,562	...
Ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	5,368	94	7,232	127	1,30,527	139	1,31,113	150	586	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	1,762	61	2,341	81	35,891	80	37,288	84	1,397	...
...	Dhond and Manmad(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23rd July 1881	Wardha Coal ...	709	16	8,648	192	60,953	88	1,41,774	206	80,821	...
Ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	2,302	43	3,317	63	(*c*)45,066	55	98,763	107	53,697	...
16th July 1881	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	14,400	89	16,627	103	4,04,752	163	4,67,354	190	62,602	...
23rd July 1881	Sindia ...	3,060	44	4,633	60	58,510	54	90,198	76	31,688	...
16th July 1881	Rajputana ...	55,109	101	80,497	111	12,67,002	141	20,69,773	186	8,02,771	...
...	Western Rajputana (Southern Sec.)(*b*) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23rd July 1881	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch ...	19,630	77	24,973	86	4,07,148	119	6,12,438	139	2,05,290	...
Last 5 days of June 1881...	Punjab Northern ...	49,121	286	(*d*)...	...	9,59,472	361	(*e*)8,45,163	153	...	1,14,309
16th July 1881	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	53,019	82	67,866	106	(*f*)20,49,510	220	15,19,909	155	...	5,29,601
...	Khamgaon(*a*) ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	Amraoti(*a*) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16th July 1881	Nizam's ...	11,375	94	14,353	119	2,21,880	119	2,54,513	138	32,633	...
23rd July 1881	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	...	...	5,743	67	...	...	78,776	60	78,776	...
9th July 1881	Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	...	...	(*d*)...	...	...	...	(*g*) 2,88,342	112	2,88,342	...
16th July 1881	Mysore ...	...	...	1,784	30	...	...	37,663	42	37,663	...
23rd July 1881	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur.	...	...	607	51	...	...	14,295	78	14,295	...
	TOTAL ...	2,48,523	102	2,77,981	102	63,03,285	167	73,81,758	148	10,78,473	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	18,41,493	211	18,88,705	209	3,93,69,899	293	4,19,45,572	286	25,75,673	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	...	...	1,91,09,133	142	2,05,99,108	141	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	...	...	2,02,60,766	151	2,13,46,464	145	10,85,698	...

(*a*) Included in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway figures.
(*b*) Included in the Rajputana Railway figures.
(*c*) Total receipts from 6th April to 17th July 1880.
(*d*) Return not received.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st April to 30th June 1881.
(*f*) Includes receipts of the Kandahar Line from 2nd May 1881.
(*g*) Total receipts from 1st April to 9th July 1881.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1880-81.

No. A13.—ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1879-80 and 1880-81 in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

Zila.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREA IRRIGATED.										RAINFALL.		
			Fasl Kharif, 1880-81.			Fasl Rabi, 1880-81.			Whole year, 1880-81.			Percentage of increase or decrease, 1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	Percentage of increase or decrease, 1880-81.
			Total area.	In comparison with 1879-80. Increase.	In comparison with 1879-80. Decrease.	Total area.	In comparison with 1879-80. Increase.	In comparison with 1879-80. Decrease.	Total area.	In comparison with 1879-80. Increase.	In comparison with 1879-80. Decrease.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Acres.													
Sahéranpur	1,418,880	805,120	50,850	...	1,394	47,420	...	10,354	98,270	...	11,748	—11·9	30·2	40·7	34·7
Muzaffarnagar	1,061,989	699,622	73,118	2,992	...	77,303	...	13,355	150,421	...	10,363	—6·8	23·8	45·1	89·4
Meerut	1,510,664	1,071,493	125,862	18,593	...	121,184	...	8,294	247,046	10,299	...	4·1	34·1	44·1	29·3
Bulandshahr	1,222,400	875,520	79,098	3,867	...	106,389	44,160	...	185,487	48,027	...	25·8	47·4	26·2	—44·7
Aligarh	1,256,775	919,880	58,836	5,281	...	93,732	17,784	...	152,568	23,065	...	15·1	35·4	16·2	—54·2
Muttra	1,031,538	827,843	16,539	7,320	...	47,683	34,130	...	64,222	41,450	...	64·5	26·3	20·3	—22·8
Agra	1,230,819	873,970	10,617	...	4,559	27,884	8,871	...	38,501	4,312	...	11·1	27·6	19·4	—29·7
Etah	967,680	620,800	33,358	13,836	...	57,987	4,819	...	91,345	18,655	...	20·4	46·0	18·3	—60·2
Mainpuri	1,085 626	607,409	42,634	14,557	...	101,512	38,156	...	144,146	52,713	...	36·5	40·2	15·8	—60·6
Farukhabad	1,116,633	687,361	19,552	4,951	...	40,307	14,859	...	59,859	19,810	...	33·0	51·0	17·0	—66·6
Etáwah	1,274,240	563,200	48,080	9,928	...	114,535	40,956	...	162,615	50,884	...	31·2	25·6	12·7	—50·3
Cawnpore	1,495,576	865,065	64,518	24,120	...	124,883	28,951	...	189,401	53,071	...	28·0	28·1	7·6	—72·9
Delhi	817,280	532,480	422	373	...	487	478	...	909	851	...	93·6	35·2	24·0	—31·8
Gurgaon	1,267,200	967,680	9,814	3,980	...	31,054	25,879	...	40,868	29,859	...	73·0	24·4	16·4	—32·7
Dún	653,271	82,248	6,152	...	8	6,867	...	1,937	13,019	...	1,945	—14·9	96·3	70·1	—27·2
Bijnor	1,217,886	663,135	2,808	2,152	...	2,041	311	...	4,849	2,463	...	50·7	40·3	36·9	—8·4
Tarái	588,793	144,230	5,129	1,957	...	3,846	...	356	8,975	1,601	...	17·8	50·1	39·0	—22·1
Pilibhít	873,094	1,228,040	9,055	36,706	...	3,476	...	37,944	12,531	...	37,944	—3·0	80·1	50·3	—37·2
Bareilly	1,037,416		43,460			22,653	2,008	...	66,123	38,714	...	58·5	57·9	30·8	—46·8
Jhansi	1,002,880	482,560	57	...	...	315	...	128	372	...	128	—34·4	31·6	21·2	—32·9
Hamírpur	1,463,424	800,128	180	...	154	442	...	466	622	...	620	—99·6	22·7	10·3	—54·6
Total	23,594,064	14,317,790	700,139	150,613	6,115	1,032,010	261,362	72,834	1,732,149	395,774	62,748	19·2	...	...	...
			Net Increase ... 144,498			Net Increase ... 188,528			Net Increase ... 333,026						

Allahabad,
The 7th July 1881.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Assistant Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., I. B.

No. B13.—ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated by zilas.

Crops.	Saharanpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Farukhabad.	Etawah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dún.	Bijnor.	Tarai.	Pilibhit.	Bareilly.	Jhansi.	Hamírpur.	Grand Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Gardens and orchards	1,781	1,222	3,060	2,886	2,063	954	1,598	1,815	1,639	406	1,208	1,898	13	323	634	6	13	51	548	6	19	22,143
Sugarcane	11,335	30,377	53,775	7,503	633	330	313	2,176	3,205	2,395	3,672	5,998	...	432	897	2,138	307	1,800	8,132	17	58	135,493
Cereals — Rice	30,847	25,853	12,906	415	1,267	...	29	1,214	2,919	2,226	4,179	2,559	...	6	4,978	598	4,813	7,100	33,598	12	51	135,570
Cereals — Bajra	172	58	25	36	89	88	149	481	205	51	426	1,796	2	165	...	...	...	...	89	...	...	3,832
Cereals — Juar	...	...	23	1,036	4,076	3,065	1,379	3,134	8,363	653	5,398	9,661	79	2,290	...	...	...	...	249	...	28	39,434
Cereals — Makai	3,435	7,406	30,413	15,898	8,049	283	434	3,468	4,630	3,577	3,173	7,645	13	494	8	...	...	...	348	...	...	89,274
Cereals — Wheat	40,942	68,019	96,977	73,359	42,870	10,164	7,668	27,396	46,453	14,689	40,560	46,159	139	10,602	4,885	1,286	821	1,556	10,743	62	14	545,364
Cereals — Barley	2,078	2,820	10,834	12,307	23,540	16,317	5,999	15,021	35,115	20,101	42,378	69,071	29	5,650	357	178	...	...	...	18	...	261,813
Cereals — Oats	433	109	322	12	3	...	...	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,307
Cereals — Chena	...	...	6	146	814	17	127	317	813	14	1,713	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,996
Other grains	375	535	1,894	69	49	7	7	139	428	567	428	1,078	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5,584
Mixed do.	908	155	1,163	10,813	19,330	13,277	9,455	11,902	11,354	...	18,263	...	241	8,612	...	406	2,605	1,275	8,920	18	427	119,124
Pulses (kharif).—Urd, mash, and moth	112	423	223	87	...	130	3	24	104	...	...	...	3	190	...	2	...	...	...	6	5	1,312
Pulses (rabi) — Gram	492	1,706	2,965	2,179	3,941	6,638	3,477	1,311	1,381	107	2,406	305	67	5,664	129	155	34	175	1,154	172	...	34,458
Pulses (rabi) — Peas	30	1,615	3,699	3,858	56	...	...	...	508	159	610	3,483	...	...	...	...	16	33	64	8	...	14,139
Pulses (rabi) — Arhar	...	...	42	504	644	237	122	410	453	85	497	118	...	72	...	...	...	16	59	...	...	3,349
Pulses (rabi) — Masur	437	922	603	51	25	...	...	120	4	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	320	210	528	9	...	3,276
Fodder crops	626	1,883	3,602	2,129	413	99	24	41	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	8,830
Fibres—Cotton	614	2,410	12,295	11,598	9,368	8,919	2,070	3,007	2,239	230	2,063	2,352	34	5,597	2	55	...	...	...	16	9	62,878
Fibres—Other fibres	223	486	...	6	71	43	89	141	169	12	136	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,385
Dyes—Indigo	531	2,106	10,643	38,009	33,104	3,083	4,974	17,127	17,718	9,620	25,921	31,245	...	354	...	...	...	...	243	1	...	194,679
Dyes—Other dyes	136	186	4	805	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,131
Drugs—Opium	...	...	...	...	151	...	7	293	1,521	3,527	6,055	2,982	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14,537
Drugs—Other drugs	99	19	63	126	111	12	37	286	1,875	697	44	8	289	28	337	...	...	12	285	...	...	4,328
Oil-seeds	707	129	1	...	...	43	9	6	7	...	2	2	...	15	315	12	46	159	658	...	3	2,114
Miscellaneous	1,957	1,982	1,508	1,565	1,901	516	531	1,506	3,035	743	3,483	3,032	...	528	20	10	...	144	505	26	7	22,799
Total, 1880-81	98,270	150,421	247,046	185,487	152,568	64,222	38,501	91,345	144,146	59,859	162,615	189,401	909	40,868	13,019	4,849	8,975	12,531	66,123	372	622	1,732,149
Total, 1879-80	110,018	164,784	236,747	137,469	129,503	22,772	34,189	72,690	91,433	40,049	111,731	136,330	58	11,009	14,964	2,386	7,374	41,420	36,464	500	1,242	1,399,123

ALLAHABAD,
The 7th July 1881.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., I. B.

No. C13.—ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated by Canals in canal divisions.

Crops.	Ganges Canal.						Lower Ganges Canal.						Eastern Jumna Canal.	Agra Canal.	Rohilkhand Canal.	Dún Canal.	Bundelkhand Lakes.		Bijnor.	Grand Total.
	Northern	Anúpshahr.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Total.	Narora.	Mainpuri.	Cawnpore	Etawah.	Bhognipur.	Total.					Jhánsi.	Hamirpur.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Gardens and orchards	469	1,057	1,341	2,481	3,729	9,077	441	825	1,929	2,013	312	5,520	3,462	2,807	612	634	6	19	6	22,143
Sugarcane	13,773	17,999	32,734	7,146	1,440	73,092	979	1,787	6,233	7,485	51	16,535	31,450	1 067	10,239	897	17	58	2,138	135,493
Cereals — Rice	17,916	3,288	9,048	646	2,329	33,227	133	1,108	4,403	6,373	...	12,017	39,170	6	45,511	4,978	12	51	598	135,570
Cereals — Bajra	97	57	...	23	137	314	384	224	62	2.222	...	2,892	133	404	89	...	...	...	...	3,832
Cereals — Juar	.		...	281	7,478	7,759	711	3,708	4.489	15,850	...	24,758	...	6,640	249	...	...	28	...	39,434
Cereals — Makai	465	8,525	12,272	14.816	12,676	48,754	538	1,843	11,320	5,513	...	19,214	19,859	1,091	348	8	...	...	...	89.274
Cereals — Wheat	24,552	34,260	45,763	65.034	59,164	228,773	8,169	29,509	33,393	79,844	7,604	158,519	111,274	27,431	13,120	4,885	62	14	1,286	545,364
Cereals — Barley	978	4,694	9,101	7,279	34,135	56,187	5,054	22,822	65,227	79,489	579	173,171	3,978	27,924	...	357	18	...	178	261.813
Cereals — Oats	...	39	360	1	21	421	...	...	...	..	..	...	476	...	...	410	...	...	...	1,307
Cereals — Chena	...	...	6	...	1,522	1,528	...	83	9	...	2,213	2,305	...	163	...	...	..	...	...	3,996
Other grains	..	9	2,145	81	131	2,366	...	476	1,999	80	...	2,555	641	21	...	...	1	...	...	5,584
Mixed do.	..	2,838	..	7,387	33,295	43,520	1,864	1,534	...	...	26,270	29,668	1,097	31,188	12,800	...	18	427	406	119,124
Pulses (kharif).—Urd or mash and moth	381	324	15	...	...	720	..	128	...	...	...	128	125	326	...	...	6	5	2	1,312
Pulses (rabi) — Gram	483	783	524	2,815	3,747	8,352	360	544	153	1,108	2,466	4,631	3,850	15,806	1,363	129	172	...	155	34,458
Pulses (rabi) — Peas	607	5,234	...	1,910	. .	7,751	...	...	2,957	1,803	...	4,760	1,507	...	113	...	8	...	...	14,139
Pulses (rabi) — Arhar	...	115	1	611	648	1,375	289	462	143	18	556	1,468	...	431	75	...	. .	...	...	3,349
Pulses (rabi) — Masur	220	26	101	62	145	554	. .	2	..	..	...	2	1,606	...	1,058	47	9	...	...	3,276
Fodder crops	476	1,554	2,305	2,218	14	6,567	..	...	...	...	...	...	2,127	133	...	...	...	...	3	8,830
Fibres—Cotton	...	3,599	4,099	10,093	13,733	31,524	286	936	983	4,623	...	6,828	7,966	16,478	...	2	16	9	55	62,878
Fibres—Other fibres	693	.	...	...	120	813	84	106	19	218	...	427	16	129	...	...	...	...	...	1,385
Dyes—Indigo	...	11,984	5,151	32,589	44,135	93,859	4,554	8,617	31,754	44,857	...	89,782	2,927	7,867	243	...	1	...	...	194.679
Dyes—Other dyes	322	799	.	10	...	1,131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	1,131
Drugs—Opium	...	...	...	...	260	260	198		6,291	7,186	601	14,276	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14.537
Drugs—Other drugs	1	6	23	119	178	327	12	2,68	94	66	17	2,869	133	76	297	626	...	...	...	4,328
Oil-seeds	29	1	...	...	.	30	..	9	...	8	...	17	807	67	863	315	...	3	12	2,114
Miscellaneous	893	1,378	202	1,667	2,206	6,346	559	1,698	2,198	6,096	582	11,133	3,258	1,350	649	20	26	7	10	22,799
Total, 1880-81	62,355	98,569	125,191	157,265	221,243	664,627	24,615	79,101	173,656	264,852	41,251	583,475	235,862	141,405	87,629	13,308	372	622	4,849	1,732,149
Total, 1879-80	67,614	93,810	137,307	106,663	189,678	595,072	21,461	18,318	154,488	208,098	...	402,365	240,233	57,103	85,258	14,964	500	1,242	2,386	1,399,123

ALLAHABAD,
The 7th July 1881.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., I. B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF JULY 1881, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 904, 905, 908 AND 909 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 6TH AUGUST 1881.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaro, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracana*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Average wages per month in the 2nd half of June 1881. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Assam.	Sylhet	13 0	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	31 8	31 8	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	13 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 8	8 4	9 0	...	...	...
	Cachar	15 4	11 4	9 6	16 0	13 5	13 5	20 0	21 5	16 0	24 10	24 10	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 4	12 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	...	...	...
	Goálpárá	26 10	32 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	13 5	22 14	21 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...
	Darrang	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	6 7	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 0	6 8	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	8 0	6 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	6 0	6 8	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	8 0	...	7 0	...	...	...	8 0	...	6 0	16 0	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	...	160 0	...	...	6 0	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills	8 0	8 0	5 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	7 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 5	...	...	...
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0	3 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	2 8	2 8	...	...	...	...
Mysore.	Bangalore	11 14	12 3	8 5	13 2	13 4	9 1	9 4	9 10	10 4	10 13	11 11	11 9	26 15	23 1	21 5	...	...	...	28 1	30 15	27 8	34 5	33 12	28 3	84 0	84 0	84 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	4 0 to 8-0	5-0 to 7-0	13-2 to 22-8
	Kolar	...	...	...	10 6	...	7 6	11 0	11 14	11 9	14 2	14 15	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	32 6	34 0	33 0	28 14	38 4	42 3	34 3	172 6	172 6	172 6	11 1	11 1	11 1	5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
	Túmkúr	12 0	14 8	6 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	33 0	35 0	38 0	33 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	12-0 to 15-0
	Mysore	10 0	10 0	7 0	...	...	...	10 8	11 1	11 5	11 0	11 12	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 13	30 12	29 8	33 5	30 0	81 0	81 0	78 0	7 10	7 10	7 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
	Hassan	12 0	12 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	600 0	600 0	800 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	18 0 0
	Shimoga	14 11	14 11	6 13	16 13	15 12	8 6	12 10	13 2	12 10	16 13	16 13	14 11	39 14	47 12	25 3	...	...	...	45 7	43 0	33 1	36 4	38 14	22 1	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 10	8 6	8 6	4 0 0	6 0 0	22 8 0
	Kadur	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	15 0	18 0	12 0	17 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	64 0	64 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	18-12 to 22-8
	Chitaldroog	16 0	16 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	48 0	48 0	32 0	48 0	48 0	32 0	52 0	50 10	35 0	48 0	48 0	28 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	4 0 0	5-0 to 6-0	12-0 to 20-0

T. C. HOPE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9th AUGUST 1881.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has been very general and copious during the week, and in some parts of the country, where the fall had hitherto been deficient, agricultural prospects have materially improved. This is particularly the case in the Mysore State and in several districts of the Madras Presidency; but in portions of the latter more rain is still required, and in the Mysore district the change for the better is not so marked as it is elsewhere in the State. In a few places in the Deccan, and in the Southern Mahratta Country also, the weather continues to be too dry; and in many districts of Bengal, especially to the north-east and east, the transplantation of the late rice would be facilitated by further rainfall. On the other hand, a break in the rains would be beneficial in the Central Provinces, and in some of the central districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Elsewhere in the provinces last mentioned, as also in the Punjab, Rajputana, the Central India States, Berar, Assam, and British Burma, prospects are favourable, the only exceptions being the Marwar State of Rajputana, where, however, the showers are said to have been sufficient for the autumn harvest, and the Allahabad district, in which the crops are so far satisfactory, but need more rain.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Aug. 10th)		
Bellary ...	·95 (average of ten stations).	Standing crops, wet good, dry moderately fair; wet and dry grains being sown; harvest of paddy and wheat, yield average; fever in parts.
Kurnool ...	·52 (average of eight stations).	Tungabhadra full; agricultural operations generally resumed; prospects improved; cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	2·45 (average of twelve stations).	More rain wanted for tank supply and transplantation in parts; standing crops, wet and dry grains, cotton and sugarcane, thriving; cattle-disease prevalent.
Kistna ...	1·00 (average of ten stations).	More rain wanted; wet and dry grains and indigo being sown; cultivation progressing; water over anicut 3·75 feet; fever and small-pox in parts.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·56 (average of nine stations).	Water-supply still insufficient; standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, yield average; agricultural operations progressing; fever abating; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore ...	·47 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops, wet doing well, dry suffering from want of rain in parts; harvest of dry grains and cotton, outturn about average.
Tanjore ...	·53 (average of six stations).	Agricultural operations impeded by deficiency of rainfall and freshes.
Madura ...	·19	Water-supply deficient and crops fading; harvest paddy, yield average.
Malabar ...	11·80 (average of fourteen stations).	Rainfall sufficient for standing crops.
Travancore ...	6·13	Prospects improved; fever exists. *General Remarks.*—General prospects improved.
Bombay—(Aug. 10th)		
Kurrachee ...	Manora 1·71; Bulakan ·88; Tatta ·09; Mirpur Botoro 1·50.	*Kharif* crops coming on well; rice being transplanted in six talukas; fever and ague in three talukas; one case small-pox in Sehwan taluka, fatal; prices of wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 22, 36 and 32½, in Dadur 36, 28 and 28, in Tatta 23, 44 and 44, and in Mirpur Botoro 20, 56 and 60 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Rain general throughout district; average fall 1·97.	*Kharif* crops flourishing; *barani* operations in progress; fever and small-pox in three talukas; locusts reported in taluka Badin, no damage; wheat 22, *bajri* 44, *jowari* 42, red rice 28, and white rice 18 lbs. per rupee; river 16 feet 5 inches on 9th against 16 feet 4 inches on same date last year.
Ahmedabad ...	2·90	Rain occasional, total rainfall 22·43; resowing going on; wheat 33 and *bajri* 46 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	3·47	Total rainfall 36·85; some injury in parts to sowings by continuous rain, but prospects are generally good; *bajri* 39 and common rice 23 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	2·41	Total rainfall 20·81; young crops healthy where grown; break wanted in Mandvi and rain in Jalálpur; *jowari* 44 and *nagli* 48 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Násik ...	Maximum fall in Igatpuri 13·00, and in Malegaon ·26.	Rain still wanted in Niphad, Yeola, Nandgaon, Malegaon, and Baglan, prospects elsewhere good; cholera in Mannar and Malegaon, but abating; wheat 31, *bajri* 42, and *jowari* 52½ lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Rain every day except on 6th, very excessive on 3rd, 11·30; total of week 13·72.	Total rainfall to date 59·54, being 9·79 above average; abnormal temperature rose from 3° cool on 3rd to 2° warm on 6th, fell to 1° cool on 7th and again became 1° warm on 8th and 9th; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal; abnormal wind northerly and strong on 3rd, westerly on 4th, and afterwards *nil*; thunder on 3rd.
Poona ...	Rain general throughout district.	More rain wanted in Indapur and Bhimthari; average prices—*bajri* 46 and *jowari* 66 lbs. per rupee, in Poona city *bajri* 41 and *jowari* 60 lbs. per rupee; crops doing well.
Ahmednagar ...	Maximum in Newasa, 2·05; minimum in Rahuri, ·15.	Young crops in good condition in all talukas except Rahuri and Sangamner, where withering for want of rain; rain generally wanted; *jowari*—maximum 108 lbs. in Jhamkhed, minimum 66 lbs. in Kopergaon, *bajri* in Jhamkhed 72 lbs., in Kopergaon 48 lbs. per rupee.
Sholapur ...	·80	Total rainfall 8·52; *jowari* 76 lbs. 31 tolas and *bajri* 65 lbs. 18 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	.....	Good rain in all talukas except Navalgund, Gadag, Ron, Nargund, and Mundergi Petta, where it is still badly wanted for sowing, which is much hindered; more wanted elsewhere; young crops fair; scarcity of drinking water at Nargand and Ranibennur continues; ague and cattle-disease slight in some places; rice 30, *jowari* 86, and *tur dal* 36 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	Karwar 7·20; Kumpta 6·06; Sirsi 12·51; Halyal 4·47.	Total rainfall 55·27; transplanting and weeding completed; early rice crop in ear in low lands near Karwar; foot-disease among cattle in four talukas; common rice in Karwar 16, in district average 15¼ seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	1·73	Total rainfall 27·57; weather rainy; sowings completed; health fair; *bajri* 40 and *jowari* 50 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain general and prospects good, except in parts of Násik, Ahmednagar, and the Southern Mahratta Country, where rain is much wanted; cholera still generally prevalent, increasing in Khandesh; prices generally steady.
Bengal—(Aug. 10th)		
Chittagong ...	1·37	Weather seasonable; some damage reported by recent floods to late rice; early rice almost harvested; small-pox and cattle-disease disappearing.
Dacca ...	1·42	Early rice being harvested, yield average; rivers are not rising fast enough; more water required for late rice; jute being cut, but water wanted for steeping.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	Alipore 1·28	Prospects of rice and jute crops good; transplanting of late rice nearly finished; fever reported from Barripore and Satkhira; rivers nearly full.
Moorshedabad ...	.....	Report not received.
Rajshahye ...	·50	Only slight rain during week, more urgently wanted throughout district; no fear about crops so far, but they are beginning to suffer from want of rain; transplanting stopped on that account; price of rice unchanged; fever reported from all parts of district.
Burdwan ...	1·72	Light showers except in Raneegunge, where there was very heavy rain; prospects good except in three thanas, Cutwa, Ketugram, and Poorbasthali, where rain still urgently required; floods last week did more good than harm; health fair.
Rungpore ...	2·10	Rain, though heavy in some parts, generally wanted; transplanting going on everywhere; a few brisk showers would make everything right; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	·22	Prospects of crops favourable, but more rain wanted.
Purneah ...	1·32	Weather cloudy at time of report; rain very much wanted; transplanting of crops being attempted in places; health bad, much fever; Ganges in flood, other rivers low.
Patna ...	1·03	Autumn crops doing well, but damaged in some places owing to flood; transplanting of paddy going on.
Durbhunga ...	1·81 up to 8th; heavy rain on 9th.	Prospects much improved; health good.
Hazaribagh ...	4·21	Weather seasonable; prospects of autumn and all other crops good; field work still in progress for rice crops; general health good.
Cuttack ...	1·26	Floods again in Jajpur and parts of Kendrapara; crop prospects there bad; prospects in Sadr sub-division very good.
		General Remarks.—Rainfall during the week general but insufficient in many districts; more rain much required for transplanting of late rice in several places, particularly in Rajshahye and Cooch Behar division and in Malda and Purneah; in Dacca and Faridpur late rice wants flooding; prospects of autumn crops generally good, except of early rice in some places where it has suffered from drought; sugarcane promising in Cuttack; floods again in Jajpur and parts of Kendrapara, and prospects there bad; fever prevalent in some districts, and cholera has broken out in Chumparun, otherwise public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Aug. 10th)	Benares ·31; Chandauli ·17.	Weather cool and cloudy; crops looking well; no disease among men and cattle; bazars well supplied; prices stationary.
Allahabad („ „)	Average ·8 in eight parganas.	None in Bara, where most wanted; continuous rain needed now; crops so far good everywhere; *bajra* still being sown; late rice pretty generally planted out; no sickness; prices falling; wheat $19\frac{3}{16}$, barley 26⅞, gram 23½, coarse cleaned rice 14¼, unhusked rice 22¼, *bajra* $21\frac{1}{16}$, and peas 26⅞ seers per rupee.
Gorakhpur („ 9th)	Good rain throughout the district.	Rice planted out; a few cases of cholera in south of district; prices stationary.
Jháusi („ „)	Jhansi ·66; Mau ·15; Moth ·30; Garotha ·12.	Crops thriving; weeding and sowing of *tili* and *bajra* continue; ploughing for *rabi* commenced; prices fluctuating; wheat 22, gram 27, rice 13, *juar* 26 seers per rupee; health good.
Agra („ 10th)	Rain in all parganas from ·28 to ·55 during week.	All crops doing well, but clear weather much needed; health good; prices—wheat 19 seers, gram 21, barley 23, *bajra* 21, *makkai* 25 seers per rupee.
Bareilly („ „)	Average rainfall ·58	Agricultural prospects excellent; health fair; prices of wheat 20½, barley 26¾, *bajra* 19¼, common rice 14¼, gram 20½ seers per rupee.
Meerut („ „)	Meerut ·86; Garhmuktesar ·14; Hapur ·23; Ghaziabad ·7; Bagpat ·9; Sardhana ·22; Mawand ·7.	Health good; crops excellent; cheapest wheat 22, gram 24, barley 31, *juar* 26, *arhar* 28 seers per rupee.
Kumaun („ „)	Rainfall increasing	Crops very good; health fair; measles prevalent; prices cheaper; cattle-disease continues.
Lucknow („ „)	Sadr ·37; Maliabad ·71; Mohanlalganj ·39.	Has been raining incessantly for 24 hours, ·70 fell from 6 P.M. to 10 A.M., a break required; health fair; prospects good; barley 26 seers per rupee.
Partabgarh („ 9th)	Good and general rain	Prospects very favourable; prices show a tendency to fall; health good.
Sitapur („ 10th)	Sitapur ·70; Biswan ·24; Misrick ·47; Sidhouli ·49.	Prospects good; prices steady; wheat 23, barley 28, gram 25 seers per rupee; health good.
Fyzabad („ „)	·43	Rainfall general; jhils fairly filled; crops all in excellent condition; prices falling.
Aligarh („ „)	Average rainfall ·33	Wind now veered round to west; *kharif* sowings nearly completed; crops thriving; health good; wheat 21, barley 27, *bejhar* 26, gram 22 seers per rupee.
Saharanpur („ „)	Average rainfall ·90	Health good; *kharif* thriving; wheat 20¾, gram $22\frac{2}{7}$, barley 24, rice $11\frac{2}{5}$, *juar* 24½, *bajra* $17\frac{1}{5}$, *urd* 24, *makki* 19, *bejhar* 20 seers per rupee.
Rae Bareli („ 9th)	Rae Bareli ·36; Dalman ·25; Digbijaiganj ·31; Salon ·52.	Good rain everywhere; crops thriving; prospects bright; prices falling; wheat 19, *juar* 21½, *dhan* 22, barley 23, *makra* 25½ seers per rupee.
Cawnpore („ 10th)	·43 average throughout district.	Excessive rain injurious to crops, break wanted; health good; prices almost stationary; wheat 19, barley 26, *bajra* 24, *juar* 23 seers per rupee.
Moradabad ...	Moradabad ·54; Bilari ·97; Sambhak ·72; Hassanpur ·18; Amroha ·53; Thakurdwara ·16.	Health reports good, but some fever still in west of district; *kharif* prospects good; prices tend to fall; wheat $21\frac{5}{16}$, barley $31\frac{4}{16}$, gram 25 seers per rupee.
Farukhabad (Aug. 10th)	Average rainfall ·31	Crops in good condition, but sunshine needed, especially for indigo and maize; health good; prices stationary; wheat $19\frac{22}{32}$, barley $27\frac{8}{32}$, gram $21\frac{4}{32}$, *bajra* $26\frac{18}{32}$ seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Good and general rain throughout the provinces, and a break would now be beneficial in Cawnpore, Lucknow, Farukhabad, and Agra; more rain, however, still required in part of Allahabad; *kharif* everywhere in good condition; prices falling; slight fever continues in Moradabad; measles has appeared in Kumaun and slight cholera in Gorakhpur, otherwise health good.
Punjab—(Aug. 9th)		
Delhi ...	1·7	Agricultural prospects and health good.
Hissar ...	·8 at Sadr	The rainfall has been general; prospects excellent; prices falling and health good.
Umballa ...	·8	*Kharif* sowing in progress; health fair.
Jullundur ...	2½·0	Agricultural prospects promising; prices stationary; few cases of cholera in city only.
Amritsar ...	7·4	Prices stationary; health good.
Lahore ...	·4	Prices tending downwards; prospects good; cholera about.
Ferozepore ...	·4 at Sadr	Rainfall general; sowings for autumn crops still in progress; prices stationary; health good.
Siálkot ...	3·0	Agricultural prospects and health good; a few cases of rinderpest.
Ráwalpindi ...	2·5	Agricultural prospects good; prices falling; health good.
Peshawar ...	No rain	Agricultural prospects good; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Mooltan ...	1·1	Agricultural prospects favourable; prices tending downwards; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	No rain	Agricultural prospects good; prices steady; health good.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects good; prices generally have a downward tendency; health generally good; the rainfall has been general, except at Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Aug. 10th)	3·65	*Juar* sowings not completed, owing to excessive rain; few cases of cholera; prices steady.
Jubbulpore („ „)	4·40	Weather cloudy; weeding operations commenced; cholera exists; wheat 24 seers per rupee.
Saugor („ „)	3·74	Crops doing well; health good; prices easy.
Seoni ...	3·36	Transplantation of rice progressing, weeding completed; prospects good; cholera prevalent.
Khandwa ...	2·22	Weather cloudy, occasional showers; health good; wheat 21 seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad (Aug. 10th)	2·57	Crops damaged by excessive rain; small-pox exists.
Raipur („ 6th)	4·27	Weather close and cloudy; weeding almost finished; cattle-disease continues; cholera still reported.
Sambalpur („ 4th)	4·42	Transplanting of rice in progress; heavy rain has injured crops in some places; health good; rice 47 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain general, with cloudy weather; sowings retarded and crops damaged in some parts by heavy showers; cholera reported from several districts; prices easy.
British Burma—		
Akyab (Aug. 6th)	3·48	Total rainfall 117·95 inches; some small-pox in one township, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease still prevalent in parts of district; ploughing and sowing nearly completed.
Rangoon ...	2·82	Total rainfall 65·19 inches; public health good.
Bassein ...	6·15	Total rainfall 66·9 inches; slight small-pox and cholera here and there, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease more or less prevalent throughout district; ploughing well advanced except in two townships, where there is cattle-disease.
Prome ...	1·31	Total rainfall 27·83 inches; cholera continues in Prome town and in district but not severe, otherwise public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	10·38	Total rainfall 120·45 inches; public health and agricultural prospects good; cattle-disease in one township; ploughing and sowing proceeding.
Toungoo ...	3·72	Total rainfall 47·95 inches; public health good; ploughing and sowing proceeding rapidly; cattle-disease abating.
		General Remarks.—Some cholera in Tharawaddy, Prome and Bassein, prevalent in Henzada and Thayetmyo; a little small-pox, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in several districts, especially prevalent in Bassein.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Aug. 9th)	3·20	Weather seasonable; agricultural operations in progress; public health improving.
Sylhet („ 10th)	4·56	Prospects of crops good, but more rain wanted.
Cachar („ „)	6·99	Weather warm; reaping of *dumahi* and *murali* crops continues; sowing of *asra* and *aus* crops finished; transplanting of *sali* crop commenced; common rice 28 seers per rupee; health good.
Dibrugarh („ „)	7·65	Transplanting of *sali dhan* going on, but more rain wanted in North Lakhimpur; health good; cattle-disease still reported.
Mysore and Coorg— (Aug. 10th)		
Bangalore ...	1·26	Weather showery; prospects improved; prices fallen; rice 10½, *ragi* 26 seers per rupee against 10 and 20 last week.
Mysore ...	·21	Crops withering; prospects unimproved; prices continue to rise.
Mercara ...	14·46	Heavy rain in all taluks; Cauvery in flood; transplanting of rice and coffee being pushed on; prospects generally good.
		General Remarks.—General prospects of the Mysore State greatly improved during week, rain having fallen throughout,—in Shimoga 2·45, in Hassan 1·69, in Chitaldrug ·33; no material change in prices.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Aug. 10th)		
Amraoti ...	2·60	Crops growing well; wheat 20, *jowari* 36 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	5·0	Crops in good condition; weeding is retarded, owing to excessive rain.
Hyderabad ...	1·67	Withering *kharif* crops have much benefited by rainfall during week; total rainfall from 1st January 10·23 inches; *rabi* sowings not yet commenced, owing to tanks having received little water; cattle-disease in places; prices—coarse rice 10, wheat 15, gram 20, white *jowari* 22, yellow *jowari* 28, and *tur* 28 seers per current sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—(Aug. 10th)		
Indore ...	·34	There has been a short break which has allowed cultivators to sow, with prospects of securing a late *kharif* crop; health good; signs of more rain.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	2·37	Health and prospects good; prices stationary.
Sutna ...	6·89	One fatal case of cholera at Rewah, otherwise health and prospects everywhere favourable.
Rutlam ...	...	No report received.
Neemuch ...	3·07	Crops thriving; public health good.
Goona ...	1·02	Health and crops very good.
Bhopal ...	4·20	Constant rains; health and prospects favourable.
Agar ...	2·29	Health good.
Nowgong ...	2·24	Health fair; prospects good.
Manpur ...	1·55	Weather cool, frequent showers; cattle-disease in one village; prices as before.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Aug. 10th)	4·57	Total rainfall 53·92; weather now and then clear and close.
Sirohi („ 7th)	·4	Total rainfall 11·29; tanks and wells good; season healthy; prospects good and seasonable.
Marwar („ 5th)	1·75	Total rainfall 7·25; health and crops good; showers sufficient for *kharif*, but little water in tanks; prices stationary; locusts hovering about.
Meywar („ „)	2·62	Total rainfall 15·48; wells, tanks, health, and crops good.
Harowti („ 6th)	Deoli 2·05; Kotah 1·19; Tonk ·73; Shahpura 1·97.	Young crops suffering from excessive rain, break needed; health good; some fever in Kotah.
Jhallawar („ 3rd)	1·12	Health and prospects good.
Ajmere („ 10th)	2·65	Prospects excellent; health good.
Jeypore („ „)	·38	Prospects progressing; prices firm; a few cholera cases in Hindown district, otherwise health good.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwar ...	.....	No report received.
		General Remarks.—Excepting in Marwar, prospects fair.
Nepal—(Aug. 4th)		
Katmandu ...	1·88	Weather still very sultry; agricultural prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

Nothing for publication.

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Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 34.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 19th August, 1881.

No. 24.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. C. Boulnois, Barrister-at-Law, to be Reporter for the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the staff of the Indian Law Reports, with effect from the 1st October, 1881, *vice* Mr. N. H. Thomson, who has resigned from the 30th September, 1881.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SANITARY.

Simla, the 18th August 1881.

No. 158.—*Appointment.*—Surgeon-Major A. S. Lethbridge, M.D., Inspector General of Jails in Bengal, to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on three months' leave of Surgeon-Major R. Lidderdale, M.D., or until further orders.

No. 163.—The quarantine against plague in the ports of Bombay, Karachi, and Aden, imposed by the rules published in Home Department Notifications Nos. 81 and 105, dated respectively the 20th April and the 20th May 1881, is hereby removed.

C. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—REVENUE.

Simla, the 18th August 1881.

No. 66.—The following agreement, entered into between the Bombay Tramway Company, Limited, and the Secretary of State for India in Council under the provisions of Section 49 of Act X of 1870, for the acquisition of certain land required at Pydhowni in the city of Bombay for tramway purposes, is published for general information under Section 50 of the Act:—

AN AGREEMENT made this twenty-sixth day of July one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one between The Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and The Bombay Tramway Company Limited a Company registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies

Act 1866 (hereinafter called the said Company) of the other part Whereas the said Company being desirous to acquire for its purposes the land described in the Schedule hereto annexed lately requested the Local Government of Bombay to put in force the provisions of Section six to Section forty-five of the Land Acquisition Act 1870 in order to acquire the said land for the said Company And whereas the said Government appointed the Collector of Bombay to make enquiry at his office in Bombay on the eighteenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one whether such acquisition is needed for the construction of some work and whether such work is likely to prove useful to the public And whereas the said Collector has reported to the said Government the result of the said enquiry and the said Government is satisfied that the proposed acquisition is needed for the construction of a work (namely the extension of a certain existing tramway of the said Company from Parell Road at Pydhowni in the city of Bombay so as to effect its junction with a new Tramway of the said Company now in course of construction from Parell Road Pydhowni aforesaid to and along Grant Road in the city of Bombay aforesaid) and that such work is likely to prove useful to the public and has required the said Company to enter into this present agreement Now these presents witness that the parties hereto mutually agree together as follows :—

First.—As soon as the said land has been acquired by Government under the said Act the said Company shall pay to Government the costs of Government or the said Collector of and incidental to the said acquisition.

Second.—On payment of such costs the said Secretary of State in Council shall transfer the said land to the said Company at their expense subject nevertheless to the provisions of Bombay Act I of 1874 and to the terms and conditions next hereinafter mentioned.

Third.—The said land shall be transferred to and held by the said Company their successors and assigns absolutely subject nevertheless as to part thereof to the following Trusts that is to say as to so much of the said land as shall be required for the Tramway extension hereinbefore mentioned upon Trust to use the same for the purpose of making and maintaining the Tramway required for the said extension and as to so much of the said land as shall be actually occupied by the tracks of the said Company and a space of eighteen inches on the east side of the said tracks upon Trust to make the same over to the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay free of cost except the expenses of transfer if and whenever the said Corporation shall acquire sufficient additional land to make a public road over along and adjoining the said land so to be actually occupied by the tracks of the said Company as aforesaid.

Fourth.—The work of making forming and laying down the said Tramway extension on and over the said land shall be executed within six calendar months from the date of this agreement and the said Tramway extension when constructed shall be maintained to the satisfaction of the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

Fifth.—The public shall be entitled to use the said Tramway extension when so constructed as aforesaid under the provisions of Bombay Act I of 1874 or any other Act for the time being regulating the working of Street Tramways in Bombay.

Sixth.—In the event of the cost mentioned in paragraph one hereof or any part of such costs being ordered by the High Court Bombay to be paid by the parties at present interested in the said land so much of such costs as shall be payable and paid by the said parties interested shall be paid to the said Company the payment agreed in paragraph one hereof to be made by the said Company having first been duly made In witness whereof the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay in Council on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council has caused one of the Secretaries to the Government of Bombay to set his hand hereto and Pickering Clark Esq. the Managing Director of the said Company in Bombay has set his hand hereto the day and year first before written.

THE SCHEDULE.

All that piece of land together with the buildings standing thereon situate at Pydhowni in the city of Bombay containing altogether by admeasurement one hundred and seventy three square yards more or less and assessed by the new Revenue Survey under No. 1238 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 15 and 16 and bounded on the North by the property of Taijia Sudajee and Huckma Rangjee managers of the Temple of Shri Adasur Bhugwan on the South by the Parell Road on the East partly by the property of Hormusjee Dadabhoy Poachkhanawalla and partly by the property of Taijia Sudajee and Huckma Rangjee managers of the Temple of Shri Adasur Bhugwan aforesaid and on the West by the property lately purchased by the said Bombay Tramway Company Limited which said premises are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Mandreie are now in the occupation of the heirs of Bhaw Ballajee deceased and are more particularly delineated in the plan hereunto annexed and are therein surrounded by a Red boundary line.

Signed and delivered by one of the Secretaries to the Government of Bombay in the presence of } (Sd.) J. NUGENT.

(Sd.) FRASER S. HORE,
Solicitor, Bombay.

Signed and delivered by the abovenamed Pickering Clark in the presence of } (Sd.) PICKERING CLARK,
Managing Director of the Bombay Tramway Company, Limited.

(Sd.) RISLEY V. HEARN,
Solicitor to the Govt. of Bombay.

E. C. BUCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 15th August 1881.

No. 642*I.-P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has learned with much satisfaction that transit dues have been abolished throughout the Charkhari State from the 1st July 1881.

The 17th August 1881.

No. 233*G.-P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. C. Bancroft as Acting Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. A. B. Cobb.

No. 236*G.-P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. R. Hunter as Acting Consular Agent for the United States of America at Madras.

The 18th August 1881.

No. 239*G.-P.—Erratum.*—In Notification No. 214G.-P. of the 29th July 1881, for *Mr. Georges Biardet d'Aunet* read *Mr. Georges Biard d'Aunet.*

No. 242*G.-P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned officers of the Bombay Commissariat Department as personal distinctions the titles specified opposite their respective names:—

Khan Sahib Bazonjee Sorabjee,—"Khan Bahadur."

Pallonjee Ruttonjee,
Ruttonjee Bazonjee,
Jamsetjee Rustomjee,
Dinshaw Dossabhoy Khambatta,
—"Khan Sahib."

GENERAL.

The 18th August 1881.

No. 1572*G.-G.*—Mr. R. Warder, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, with temporary rank as Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Mysore, is promoted to be Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, from the 13th May 1881.

No. 1573*G.-G.*—Surgeon J. Duke, Medical Officer at Gilgit, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1575*G.-G.*—Lieutenant W. A. B. Dennys, attached to the 39th Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Wing Officer of the Bhopal Battalion, with effect from the date of assuming charge, consequent on the departure of Major Peart, on furlough.

No. 1577*G.-G.*—Lieutenant J. M. Clements, Officiating Wing Officer and Adjutant of the Erinpura Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and is posted as an Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 19th August 1881.

No. 1037*I.-G.*—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, His Highness the Maharaja Sindia, His Highness the Maharaja of Dhar, the Rajas of Rutlam and Sailana, the Nawab of Jaora, and His Highness the Maharana of Udepur (Meywar) have granted to the British Government full jurisdiction (in all civil suits where the cause of action has arisen, or the defendant at the time of the commencement of the suit dwells, or personally works for gain) within the limits of those portions of the lands forming the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch and Neemuch-Nasirabad State Railways (including the lands occupied as stations, out-buildings, and for other purposes connected with the said Railways) which lie within their respective territories; for the better exercise of such jurisdiction, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following Notification under Sections 4 and 5 of Act XXI of 1879:—

The Code of Civil Procedure as amended by subsequent Acts, and Act XI of 1865 as amended by subsequent Acts, are hereby (in so far as they may be applicable) extended to the said lands.

The Cantonment Magistrate of Mhow is appointed Judge of a Court of Small Causes, which is hereby constituted, having jurisdiction in suits where the relief sought does not exceed Rs. 500 within the limits of the lands forming the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways from the north bank of the Nerbudda to and including the Rutlam station limits.

The Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch, is similarly appointed Judge of a Court of Small Causes within the lands forming the Sindia-Neemuch and Neemuch-Nasirabad State Railways from the northern limits of the Rutlam station to and including the Chittor station.

The 1st Assistant to the Governor General's Agent for the time being is invested with the powers of a District Court for hearing original suits, whatever be the amount or value of the subject-matter, within such portions of the said Railway lands as lie within the Central India Agency.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th August 1881.

No. 2432.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read again—

Financial Resolution No. 2776, dated the 6th September 1878, regarding measures for withdrawing shroff-marked coins from circulation.

Proceedings (Mint, &c., Abstract) for the month of November 1879, Nos. 197—242, showing the action taken by the several Local Governments in accordance with the instructions issued in the abovementioned Resolution.

Proceedings (Mint, &c., Abstract) for the month of May 1879, Nos. 96—102, sanctioning a temporary suspension of the orders contained in the Resolution of the 6th September 1878 in the provinces under His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

Read the undermentioned letters reporting the result of the action taken under the Resolution of the 6th September 1878:—

From Resident, Hyderabad, No. 26, dated the 14th January 1880, and No. 37, dated the 8th February 1881.

From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 1936—131, dated the 28th May 1881.

From Government, N. W. Provinces and Oudh, No. 1054, dated the 9th June 1880.
" " " " 252, " 22nd Feb. 1881.
" " " " 282, " 1st March 1881.

Read also—

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 467, dated the 17th February 1881, enquiring whether the orders regarding the withdrawal of shroff-marked coin should continue in abeyance in that Province.

OBSERVATIONS.—In the Resolution of the 6th September 1878, cited in the preamble, two methods of procedure were laid down for withdrawing silver coins defaced by shroff-marking, one adapted for Provinces where such coins do not, and the other where they do, form a considerable portion of the currency.

2. The first set of rules was adopted in the Madras Presidency and in British Burma, Assam and the Lower Provinces of Bengal, and the second set in the Bombay Presidency, the Central Provinces and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. It is chiefly in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab that a very large portion of the current coins is more or less defaced; and as rupees are ordinarily imported into the Punjab in the usual course of trade, and as during the last few years there was a very great additional demand in consequence of the military operations beyond the Frontier, it was apprehended that the carrying out of the reform at such a conjuncture would be attended with extreme difficulty and inconvenience. The Government of the Punjab was therefore permitted to suspend the rules temporarily.

3. The receipt of shroff-marked coins in Government treasuries under the orders of the 6th September 1878 has nowhere been large, not even in the Central Provinces where they were understood to be rather common; and the Government of India have reason to believe that the fact of such coins being at a disadvantage was not made known as widely as could be wished, and that consequently a large number of them may be still in circulation.

4. In the North-Western Provinces specially, the omission to give due publicity in time to the intentions of Government in regard to shroff-marked coins, has caused serious inconvenience. The Government of the North-Western Provinces notified in May 1879 that after the 1st January 1881, shroff-marked coins, even though they might not have lost more than two per cent. of their weight, would cease to be legal tender and be accepted only as bullion at a valuation of one rupee per tola. Public attention was, however, prominently drawn to the orders only towards the beginning of the current year when they were actually enforced. Much excitement was created in consequence amongst the people and even good rupees, to which no reasonable objection could be taken, were depreciated in value. The Government of the North-Western Provinces then postponed the enforcement of the rules to the 1st January 1882.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council now considers it necessary that the process of withdrawing shroff-marked coins from circulation should everywhere be begun again.

2. Accordingly His Excellency in Council directs that all Government treasuries (including those of the Punjab) shall, for the present, receive at full value all genuine coin which has not been diminished by fraudulent means or has been diminished only by what are ordinarily known as shroff-marks.

3. No such coins shall be re-issued from a Government treasury. They should be separated into an uncurrent balance and disposed of under instructions from the Accountant General, to whom a monthly report of the amount thus set apart must be made.

4. The Accountant General will send in his consolidated report to the Comptroller General who will watch the progress of the purification of the coinage in each province and determine in each case the time after which shroff-marked coins can expediently be dealt with, as required by law.

5. The Governor General in Council further directs that when in any province it is decided no longer to accept shroff-marked coins at full value, officers of Government authorised to receive money must exercise due and intelligent care in the receipt or rejection of suspicious coin. The Government of India will not call upon such officers to bear the loss upon any such coin which they may have accepted *bonâ fide* in behalf of Government, provided it appears that they have exercised proper discretion. On the other hand, they must be careful not to reject coin which may be good for all purposes, though accidentally marked in some trifling way.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information and distributed for information and guidance as follows:—

To the several Departments of the Government of India.

To the Local Governments and Administrations.

To the Comptroller General and the Local Accountants General.

To the several Chiefs of Departments administered by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce and the Presidency Banks, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

The 19th August 1881.

No. 2458.—The following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department are published for general information:—

CODES OF THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

DEFINITIONS.

Page III.

Strike out the word "also" which occurs after "In the case of a Native Civil Servant, 'Active Service' means."

No. 2401.

Page IX.

To the second paragraph of the definition "LOCAL GOVERNMENT" *add the following:—*

"and under the Rules in the Civil Leave and Pay and Acting Allowance Codes."

No. 2489.—Mr. T. W. Rawlins resumed charge of the offices of Accountant General, Punjab, and Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Issue of State Paper Currency at Lahore after noon on the 12th August 1881.

No. 2507.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st July 1881, published as required by Section 23 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta ...	6,52,70,425	1,93,47,231	4,65,155	1,98,12,386
Madras ...	1,25,00,155	63,84,675	10,90,000	74,74,675
Bombay ...	3,72,35,165	1,32,37,613	1,10,242	1,33,47,855
Allahabad ...	47,24,420	81,89,860	...	81,89,860
Lahore ...	88,83,640	1,81,09,810	...	1,81,09,810
Calicut ...	14,59,450	24,19,800	...	24,19,800
Coconada ...	18,39,995	23,72,675	1,65,000	24,37,675
Nagpur ...	23,46,040	22,96,910	...	22,96,910
Kurrachee ...	39,31,835	37,23,670	60,200	37,83,870
Akola ...	22,30,700	25,70,800	...	25,70,800
TOTAL ...	4,04,27,825	7,86,13,044	18,00,597	8,05,03,641
Invested in Government Securities under Section 17 of the Act				5,99,24,184
GRAND TOTAL ...				14,04,27,825

T. C. HOPE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 19th August, 1881.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

No. 454.—CONTRACTS—

The following resolution is published for general information:—

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Military Department,—(No. 1190-S./D., dated Simla, the 16th August, 1881).

Read the following documents relative to a representation made by the several brewery companies in regard to their contracts for the supply of hill-brewed malt liquor to the British troops in Bengal:—

From Messrs. { F. B. Hopkins, Director, Murree Brewery Company, Meakin & Co., E. Dyer & Co., J. W. Whymper & Co., J. MacDonald, Managing Director, Naini Tal Brewery Company, Limited, Mackinnon & Co., } dated 12th April, 1881.

To the Commissary General, Bengal, No. 262-S./D., dated 29th April, 1881.

From the Commissary General, Bengal, No. 2144, dated 29th June, 1881.

Observations.—In the correspondence here referred to, it is represented that the various brewery companies suffered during the years 1878-79-80 heavy losses on their contracts. It is said that these losses were sustained owing to the absence of the troops on service, in consequence of which there was a much less consumption of malt liquor than was anticipated. The conditions of the contracts, however, rendered it necessary for the companies to keep ready in stock the full quantity of malt liquor contracted for; and the prices of supplies and carriage being increased on account of the recent campaign, combined with an unprecedented failure of the hop crop in England in 1879, it is alleged that heavy losses were incurred by the brewery firms in question. It is now proposed on behalf of the brewers that the present contracts be extended for five years, and tenders

further invited for the supply of Indian beer at Lucknow, Fyzabad, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Benares and Dinapore.

RESOLUTION.—In order to encourage the brewing of beer in India, and to enable the brewery companies to recoup themselves for their first outlay on the enterprise, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to permit the extension of the existing contracts at the present rates for a period of five years, *i.e.*, to the end of 1887, as proposed by the brewers, in the expectation that this concession will enable them to make an abatement ultimately in the rates of supply to the State.

This extension of time to be subject to the condition that the brewing operations at the different breweries shall be open to such inspection, by officers to be appointed for the purpose, as may be ordered by Government from time to time.

Tenders will be invited for the local supply of beer during the same period at Cawnpore, Lucknow, Fyzabad, Allahabad, Benares and Dinapore.

It is to be understood that the supply during the period of extension will be merely according to the actual requirements of the troops, and that there will be no unexpended balance at the end of the year 1887 to be taken from the contractors in the year 1888.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to—

The Financial Department.
The Commissary General, Bengal.
The Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal.
The Accountant General, Military Department.

Ordered also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India.*

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 455.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Holdsworth, Infantry, (m. c.) for two years,—171 days under rule XIV, clause I, and the remaining period, without pay, under rule XVI, of the regulations of 1868.

This cancels the furlough granted to Lieutenant-Colonel Holdsworth, in G. G. Orders Nos. 227 and 301 of 1881.

Captain T. E. Spencer, s.c., Wing Officer, 35th Native Infantry, (m. c.) for two years, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant F. H. R. Drummond, s.c., Squadron Officer, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers, (m. c.) for one year and 90 days,—one year under rule I, and the remaining period under rule VI, of the regulations of 1875.

Surgeon-Major C. J. McKenna, 39th Native Infantry, (m. c.) for one year, under rule XIV, clause (2), of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon F. C. Nicholson, M.B., (m. c.) for 184 days, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

No. 456.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Stewart, s.c., Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 5th Punjab Infantry, has been granted an extension of furlough, to the 10th August 1881, by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

No. 457.—Conductor J. Hogan, Ordnance Department, is granted leave in India, (m. c.) for 182 days, under rule XXV of the regulations of 1868.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 458.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 22nd March, 1881, pages 1308 and 1309.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

To be Lieutenants.

* * * * * * *

Chessborough Gordon MacKenzie Kennedy, Esq., late Lieutenant, 59th Foot. Dated 23rd March, 1881.

"London Gazette," dated the 19th July, 1881, page 3549.

HER Majesty has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Henry Thompson. Dated 11th May, 1881.

Major Edward Henry Ernest Kauntze. Dated 11th May, 1881.

To be Major.

Captain Augustus Henry Turner. Dated 24th May, 1881.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Henry Campbell Lamb. Dated 5th May, 1881.

BENGAL ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Cadogan Parkison Baillie. Dated 6th May, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Robert Blair. Dated 12th May, 1881.

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Reid Martin, Bengal Infantry. Dated 24th March, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Mackie Stewart, Bengal Infantry. Dated 1st April, 1881.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 459.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Royal Warrant, dated 6th July 1881, conferring the title of Surgeon on Probation and the relative rank of Lieutenant on candidates for the Indian Medical Service on their joining the Army Medical School:—

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Whereas We deem it expedient, with a view to the assimilation of the grades of Our Indian

Medical Service to those of Our Army Medical Department, to provide for the appointments to Our Indian Medical Service being, in the first instance, made on probation.

Our Will and Pleasure is that, from and after the date of this Our Warrant,—

1. The grades of Medical Officers in Our Indian Military Forces shall be six in number, the undermentioned grade being added to those enumerated in Article One of Our Warrant of the 16th November 1880; *viz.*:—

6. Surgeon on Probation.

2. A Surgeon on Probation shall have the relative rank of Lieutenant.

Given at Our Court at Windsor, this sixth day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one in the forty-fifth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,
HARTINGTON.

PENSIONS.

No. 460.—Conductor James Jackson, Ordnance Department, is transferred to the Pension Establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 461.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Arthur Frederick Barrow,—18th August, 1881.

No. 462.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Sergeant and Officiating Sub-Conductor John Brown, to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor W. H. Russell, pensioned.

No. 463.—NATIVE ARMY—

24th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Havildar Hussun Ally Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Nutha Shah, invalided,—1st May, 1881.

31st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Boota Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Guness Dass, invalided; Jemadar Prem Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Jowalla Singh, invalided; Havildar Assa Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Boota Singh, promoted; Havildar Roor Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Golaub, invalided; Havildar Gundah, to be Jemadar, *vice* Prem Singh, promoted,—1st May, 1881.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 464.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a Volunteer Rifle Corps to be designated the "Seebpore College Volunteer Rifle Corps."

The Corps will be attached for administrative purposes to the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 19th August, 1881.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 29.—Mr. J. McArthur, Officiating Chief Engineer, Kidderpore Dockyard, is granted twelve months' furlough to Europe, under section 131, Chapter 10, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st July, 1881.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 30.—Mr. G. E. Holland, 4th Grade Officer, to be 3rd Grade Officer, with effect from the 15th August, 1881.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th August 1881.

No. 278.—Major W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., Manager, Rajputana State Railway, and Captain W. A. J. Wallace, R.E., Manager, Northern Bengal State Railway, are promoted from Class I, Grade 3, to Class I, Grade 2, of the Superior State Railway Revenue Establishment, with effect from the 7th June 1881.

No. 279.—The post of Engineer-in-Chief of the Kandahar State Railway is abolished, with effect from the date Mr. H. F. Storey proceeds on privilege leave.

The 18th August 1881.

No. 280.—*Erratum.*—In that part of Public Works Department Notification No. 272, dated the 11th August 1881, authorising the promotion and reversion of Mr. Gilbert, for *C. F.* read *W. R.*

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1881.

From the 2nd April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 26th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

Robert Charles Tucker, Manager of Tiplink Tea Factory in the District of Sibsagar in Assam, died at Nazirah, Sibsagar, on the 13th October 1880.

Henry Raymond Fink, of No. 3, Fancy Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, Solicitor, at Calcutta, on the 3rd March 1881.

James Hadden, otherwise James Farquhar Hadden, a Manufacturer, in Aberdeen, at Union Grove, Aberdeen, on the 10th September 1879.

Hugh Edward Fleschi Heneage, a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, at Cawnpore, on the 28th August 1878.

Anne Watson, of Dum-Dum, in the 24-Pergunnahs, widow of the late George Watson, a Pensioned Sergeant in the Royal Bengal Artillery, at Dum-Dum, on the 12th April 1881.

Richard Barett, Quarter Master in Her Majesty's 18th Regiment of Foot, at Ali Musjid in Afghanistan, on the 17th October 1880.

Charles Edward Grinter, Proprietor of the Park Hotel, Simla, at Simla, on the 26th November 1880.

Edward Goodeve, of Drinagh, in the Parish of Westbury-on-Tryon, in the County of Gloucester, Bachelor of Medicine, Retired Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals in Her Majesty's Bengal Army, in England, on the 27th October 1880.

Hugh Lloyd Jones, formerly of Pubna, but late of Julpigorie, in Bengal, District Superintendent of Police, at Sea, on the 21st September 1880.

George Waddington, Field Superintendent of the Government Pontoon Bridge at Agra, at Calcutta, on the 26th July 1880.

George Falkner, of the Town of Mozufferpore, in Bengal, at Mozufferpore, on the 12th April 1881.

William C. Spain, Commander of the Steam Tug *Conqueror*, at Calcutta, on the 15th April 1873.

John Duncan Campbell Wallace, a Major-General in the Retired List of the Indian Army, in England, in July 1877.

Charles Herbert, of Boyle Cottage, Thames Ditton, in the County of Surrey, in England, Companion of the Bath, formerly a Colonel in Her Majesty's 54th Regiment of Foot, afterwards Major-General, but late a Lieutenant-General in Her Majesty's Army, in England, on the 19th September 1879.

William John Henry Wagentreiber, of the Amgoorie Tea Factory, in Assam, a Tea Planter, in Assam, on the 24th October 1880.

Edward Heneage, of Stag's End, in the Parish of Great Gadderden, near Hennel, Hempstead, in the County of Hertford, Esq., in England, on the 25th June 1880.

Francis Pinto, a Christian inhabitant of the Town of Calcutta, at Calcutta, on the 23rd May 1881.

Robert Duncan Graham, a Veterinary Surgeon in the British Veterinary Department, at Simla, on the 16th November 1880.

Henry Scott, of Hilkha Tea Factory, in the District of Sibsagar, in Assam, at Hilkha Factory, on the 12th July 1879.

In the following Estates certificates have been granted under Section 36, Act II of 1874, by the Administrator General, and all persons having claims against the said Estates should communicate with the persons to whom certificates have been granted :—

Charles Henry FitzGibbon, of the Customs Preventive Service, died at Calcutta on the 3rd May 1878, to Mary Elizabeth Dudrenec, widow of the deceased.

Joseph Martin D'Cruze, of Calcutta, a Government Pensioner, at Calcutta, on the 16th January 1881, to Amelia Aurora D'Cruze, widow and executrix of the deceased's will.

Perin D'Cruze, of No. 7, Bebee Rozio's Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, at Calcutta, on the 6th February 1881, to Jonathan Dias, executor of the deceased's will.

George McDonald, a Sergeant in the 59th Regiment, at Deolali, to Ann McDonald, widow of the deceased.

Edward Masters, of Calcutta, a Government Pensioner, at Calcutta, on the 10th June 1881, to Sarah Anne Masters, widow of the deceased.

F. CLARKE,
Offg. Administrator Genl.

HIGH COURT, CALCUTTA,
The 5th July 1881.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 29 of 1881.

CEYLON—EAST COAST.

Reported Reef off Batticaloa.

The Master Attendant, Colombo, has issued the following Notice to Mariners :—

"Notice is hereby given that the S. S. *Brennus*, drawing 22 feet of water, struck on what is supposed to be a coral reef off Batticaloa (East Coast, Ceylon), and had to be beached to save her from sinking. The reef is about 4 miles off shore and bears from Batticaloa Flagstaff about N. E. by E. ½ E.; and Mariners are hereby cautioned to give that part of the coast a wide berth."

NOTE.—It is very probable that this reef is not so far off shore as reported.

By direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.)*,
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Calcutta,—Marine Survey Department;
The 15th August 1881.

This Notice affects the following :—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 2031, 828, 70 and 748*b*.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 15*b* and 103*a*. Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 442.

If this Notice is received on board-ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mussoorie, the 15th August 1881.

No. 234.—Major J. E. Sandeman, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Survey of India, having availed himself, on the forenoon of the 1st August 1881, of the furlough granted to him in Military Department Notification No. 391, dated 15th July 1881, the following temporary promotions will have effect from the same date :—

Captain J. Hill, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Major R. Beavan, S.C., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.

No. 235.—Mr. G. Campbell, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted furlough for one year, under Chapter X, Section 131, of the Civil Leave Code.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.*,
Surveyor General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th August 1881.

No. 12.—Mr. W. C. N. Jones, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for two years, under Section 49 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th March 1880.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 9th August 1881.

No. 1601 *G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Captain E. A. Fraser, 1st Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, held charge of the current duties of the Office of Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere, in addition to his own duties, from the 28th to 30th July 1881, both days inclusive, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel C. K. M. Walter, on special duty at Ahmedabad.

No. 1604 *G.*—Lieutenant J. A. Bell, Adjutant, Merwara Battalion, returned from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notifications Nos. 1010 G. and 1094 G., dated, respectively, the 2nd and 10th June 1881, and assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 1st August 1881.

By Order,
E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

The 13th August 1881.

No. 1645 *G.*—2nd Class Hospital Assistant Goolam Mahomed is appointed to the medical charge of No. 7 Topographical Party, with effect from the forenoon of the 25th July 1881.

3rd Class Hospital Assistant Sheikh Fazeelut Hoosein is transferred from the Rajputana State Railway to the Customs Hospital at Bhatki, with effect from the afternoon of 12th July 1881.

By Order,
F. T. HEWSON,
for *1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.*

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 10th August 1881.

No. 23.—Mr. R. J. Wood, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 4th July 1881.

The 11th August 1881.

No. 24.—Mr. M. McInerny, Officiating Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Kandahar State Railway, is granted furlough to Europe for one year, with effect from 15th August 1881, of such subsequent date as he may avail himself or it.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Offg. at Lahore.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 11th August 1881.

No. 54.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 269, dated 9th August 1881, Mr. H. T. Ferguson, Locomotive Superintendent, is placed at the disposal of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, to take charge of the Locomotive Department, Punjab Northern State Railway.

The 13th August 1881.

No. 55.—Mr. F. W. Morse, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 29th July 1881.

W. S. TREVOR, *Col., R.E.,*
Director General of Rys.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned Students have passed the L. C. E. Examination :—

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Lalitmohan Basak ...	Govt. Engineering College, Howrah.
2	Satyacharan Bandyopadhyay...	Do.
3	Haripada Ghosal ...	Presidency College, C. E. Department.
4	T. B. Byers ...	Do.
5	Prankrishna Sen ...	Govt. Engineering College, Howrah.
6	P. W. Byers ...	Do.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 10th June 1881.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The University Examinations in Arts of 1881-82 will be held on the undermentioned dates :—

Entrance Examination and First Examination in Arts on Monday, the 5th December, and following days.

B. A. Examination on Monday, the 2nd January, and following days.

Applications from candidates for admission to the Entrance and First Arts Examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 5th November.

Applications from candidates for admission to the B. A. Examination must be lodged with the Registrar before the 2nd December.

All candidates from the same Institution must appear at one and the same place of examination.

By order of the Vice-Chancellor,

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 10th August 1881.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, The Cheshire Regiment of Foot, dated at Allahabad, this 11th day of August 1881.

Number, Rank and Name,—No. 18B.—501, Private Andrew Clarke.
Age,—27 years 1 month.
Size,—5 feet 7¼ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, dark; Hair, black; Eyes, hazel.
Date of Desertion,—8th August 1881.
Place of Desertion,—Allahabad.
Date of Enlistment,—16th March 1874.

At what Place Enlisted,—Chester.
Parish and County in which Born,—Preston, Lancashire.
Marks,—A tattoo mark, blue and red.
Trade,—Painter.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— ... } Regimentals.
Breeches or Trowsers— ... } Regimentals.
REMARKS,—Deficient of most of kit.

F. W. B. PARRY, *Major,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Cheshire Regt. of Foot.

Report of an Absentee from the 2nd Battalion, R. I. Fusiliers, dated at Belgaum, this 10th day of August 1881.

Number, Rank and Name,—No. 1722, Private William Lucas.
Age,—34 years 10 months.
Size,—5 feet 6½ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, sallow; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.
Date of Absence,—5th August 1881.
Place of Absence,—Belgaum.
Date of Enlistment,—7th September 1870.

At what Place Enlisted,—Westminster, London.
Parish and County in which Born,—Elmordew, Warwick.
Marks,—Scar on back and between shoulders.
Trade,—Engine-driver.
Coat or Jacket,—Serge coat.
Waistcoat,—None.
Breeches or Trowsers,—Serge trowsers.
REMARKS,—None.
Under 11 years' service.

J. FULTON, *Colonel,*
Lt.-Col. Comdg. 2nd Battn., R. I. Frs.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Foot, dated at Nowshera, this 11th day of August 1881.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 10B.—1977, Private Joseph Emsley.
Age,—27 years.
Size,—5 feet 5¾ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, dark; Hair, dark; Eyes, hazel.
Date of Desertion,—6th August 1881.
Place of Desertion,—Nowshera, Punjab.
Date of Enlistment,—25th April 1878.

At what Place Enlisted,—Skipton, Yorkshire.
Parish and County in which Born,—Yeadon, Yorkshire, England.
Marks,—A soft wart near angle, right scapula.
Trade,—Labourer.
Coat or Jacket,—Regimental white clothing.
Waistcoat,—None.
Breeches or Trowsers,—Regimental white clothing.
REMARKS,—None.
Under 3 years' service.

R. S. LEMON, *Major,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn. (P. W. O.), West Yorkshire Regt.

Report of an Absentee from the 2nd Battalion, R. I. Fusiliers, dated at Belgaum, this 12th day of August 1881.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 1179, Private John Loftus.
Age,—31 years 10 months.
Size,—5 feet 11 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, sallow; Hair, brown; Eyes, hazel.
Date of Absence,—7th August 1881.
Place of Absence,—Belgaum.
Date of Enlistment,—9th October 1868.

At what Place Enlisted,—Liverpool.
Parish and County in which Born,—Liverpool, Lancashire.
Marks,—Scar under chin and in right groin.
Trade,—Labourer.
Coat or Jacket,—Serge coat.
Waistcoat,—None.
Breeches or Trowsers,—Serge trowsers.
REMARKS,—None.
Under 13 years' service.

J. DUNN, *Major,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., R. I. Frs.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that eleven Hay Presses, the property of Government, used by the Commissariat Department for pressing hay for despatch to the front during the late war, will be sold by public auction at the following stations, where they now are, on 1st September 1881:—

By the Deputy Commissioner, Gujranwalla	5
By Assistant Commissary General, Mccan Meer	4
By Assistant Commissary General, Rawalpindi	2
	11

These Presses are believed to be in thorough working order, and parties wishing to see them before day of sale can do so, on application to the Officers named above, who will also furnish information regarding hour and place of sale.

J. BARNARD SMITH, *Major,*
Offg. Depy. Commsy. Genl.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1881.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aug. 8	...	...	...	4,969	26,74,739	4,52,304
" 9	...	...	...	4,969	26,73,170	4,52,304
" 10	...	...	...	4,969	26,18,111	4,52,304
" 11	...	...	4,832	34	25,90,079	4,57,238
" 12	...	...	...	34	25,90,936	4,57,238
" 13	...	...	...	34	25,90,897	4,57,238

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 15th Aug. 1881.

R. V. RIDDELL, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Mint Master.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th June 1881.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS								4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS STERLING PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURE FOR 15 YEARS, RE-PAYABLE JUNE 1882.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1859-60.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
		Of 1824-25.	Of 1828-29.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	REDUCED 4 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1879.	Of 1870.	Of 1871.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.					
Balance of 31st May 1881	54,100	38,506	3,413	15,45,493	30,48,500	2,22,40,900	1,09,03,700	1,78,47,900	2,90,82,400	45,77,400	4,38,000	1,03,06,200	8,99,83,300	1,08,500	34,08,000	64,300	7,400	19,36,57,112
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th June 1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,58,000	...	...	...	...	6,56,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th June 1881	...	...	...	...	...	25,500	1,000	5,000	24,500	...	...	1,83,000	9,17,000	...	...	...	...	11,56,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th June 1881	...	...	...	...	...	17,100	500	61,200	54,000	25,000	...	3,17,000	11,17,500	...	...	...	...	15,92,300
	54,100	38,506	3,413	15,45,493	30,48,500	2,22,83,500	1,09,05,200	1,79,13,200	2,91,60,900	46,02,400	4,38,000	1,08,06,200	9,26,73,800	1,08,500	34,08,000	64,300	7,400	19,70,61,412
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	35,520	...	1,48,000	31,600	77,800	1,01,200	...	1,79,000	22,000	1,21,100	...	1,01,000	...	...	8,16,420
Balance on 15th June 1881	54,100	38,506	3,413	15,09,973	30,48,500	2,21,35,500	1,08,73,600	1,78,36,200	2,90,59,700	46,02,400	2,59,000	1,07,84,200	9,25,52,700	1,08,500	33,07,000	64,300	7,400	19,62,44,992

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th April 1881, enfaced from India 4,113 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,561 lakhs.

„ 16th April 1881 to 30th	„	„	„	6	„	„	„ 5 „
„ 1st May	„ to 15th May	„	„	10	„	„	„ 8 „
„ 16th	„ „ to 31st	„	„	39	„	„	„ 8 „
„ 1st June	„ to 15th June	„	„	34	„	„	„ 8 „
				4,202 lakhs.			3,590 lakhs.
				3,590 „			
Balance against India				612 lakhs.			

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 19th August 1881.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th August 1881.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	25,12,001	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 1,74,83,883 13 4)	3,58,45,782	5	6
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,83,61,898 8 2)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,19,75,345	12	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,13,076	0	8
Sundries	9,88,635	15	2
RUPEES	9,17,34,841	6	7

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,24,30,830	4	0
Other authorized Investments	37,55,080	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	59,77,585	3	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	53,59,901	1	8
Bills discounted and purchased	2,15,29,888	8	5
Balances with other Banks	5,36,743	4	6
Bullion	1,28,631	6	5
Dead Stock	11,29,504	4	11
Stamps	8,685	14	11
Sundries	5,28,028	5	9
	5,13,84,878	5	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 1,24,47,805 13 2)	4,03,49,963	0	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 2,79,02,157 3 9)			
RUPEES	9,17,34,841	6	7

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 18th August 1881.*

J. GORDON, *Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Akola Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
K 7—24448, „ —24449	5	Dayabhoy Runjildass, Pay Clerk, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Bombay.
C 91—24765 ...	10	Mrs. Maria L. N. J. DeCarvalho, Damon.
K 3—25651 ...	50	Narain Dass Prabhu, Kumpta.
K 4—32089 ...	100	Mr. Pestonjee Ruttonjee, Contractor. Kharaghora, Ahmedabad.

AKOLA, *The 12th August 1881.*

C. A. W. DAVIES, *Asstt. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1881.		Rs.	
W48 ...	M 44—04358, „ —04612, „ —11964, „ —15059, „ —18058, „ —21273, M 43—80058, M 37—98508	100 each.	Mr. G. Wilson, C.S., Collector of Ratnagherry.
W49 ...	M 38—38809 ...	500	T. Cozens, Poona.

Bombay Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1881.		Rs.	
H93 ...	M 53—18311 ...	20	J. Baker, Jeypur.
H94 ...	M 46—93878 ...	50	Morton and Co., Bombay.
	M 56—08803 ...	20	
	M 52—42103 ...	10	
H95 ...	M 58—43957 ...	10	Goostadji Jamsetji, Neemuch.
H96 ...	M 4—08993 ...	5	Jagannath Narsinh, Mhow.
H97 ...	M 53—46333 ...	20	Luxumon Dhondew, Wái.
H98 ...	M 46—77714 ...	50	Major C. W. Brereton, Madras.
H99 ...	M 43—97354 ...	100	Cowasji Cursetji Jamsetji, Karwar.
	M 46—58864 ...	50	
	M 35—61059 ...	50	
	M 46—62405 ...	50	
M46 ...	M 6—45294, „ —45293	5	Deoji Jeswant, Bombay.

BOMBAY, *The 16th August 1881.*

C. E. CRAWLEY, *Asst. Acctt. Genl., Paper Currency Dept.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
153 ...	O 96—00455 ...	100	Mrs. C. Field.
155 ...	O 61—60743 ...	20	The District Superintendent of Police, Midnapore.
	O 63—35392 ...	20	
	O 85—82181 ...	20	
	„ —21890 ...	20	
	„ —16240 ...	20	
	O 64—49796 ...	20	
	„ —52203 ...	20	
	„ —62749 ...	20	
	„ —78523 ...	20	
	„ —87412 ...	20	
	O 86—27908 ...	20	
	„ —27810 ...	20	
	„ —27811 ...	20	
	„ —27813 ...	20	
	„ —27814 ...	20	
	„ —40440 ...	20	
156 ...	O 71—56204 ...	500	Hafiz Abdool Karim.
157	O 69—13943 ...	100	Messrs. Ram Lal Buddree Das.

Calcutta Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
95	O 88—43835 O 67—48853	100	Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim.
96	O 86—28379 „ —28376	20	Babu Biresshur Bhuttacharjee.
97	L 46—49559 „ —49556	20	Babu Radha Nath Jana.
98	L 25—94366 L 24—65873	5	Babu Potit Pabun Shaha.
104	O 53—33016	10	Babu Hury Lal Das Dey.
105	O 95—20932	10	Babu Unes Chunder Banerjee.
106	L 72—72092 O 82—02593 „ —02594 L 21—11554	10 10 10 5	Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co.
107	O 85—83194	20	Babu Potit Pabun Shaha.
108	O 78—83373 O 38—04539	10 5	Babu Mohavarut Dey.
109	O 38—66210	5	Babu Ram Lal Singha.
110	O 59—98937	20	Kamaruddin Mohamed.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th August 1881.

R. A. STERNDALE.
Asst. Comptlr. Genl., Paper Currency.

Coconada Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
I 10—29747 I 12—22083 I 14—24364 „ —21863	10 50 100 100	Mathinany Butchiah, of Allur.

COCONADA,
The 2nd August 1881.

E. G. RICKETTS,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 14—29473	10	Munshi Suchanund Raimull, of Hyderabad.

KURRACHEE,
The 11th August 1881.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., S. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant
		Rs.	
32	E 17—68131 to „ —68145	20 each	The Adjutant, 30th N. I., Jhelum.

LAHORE.
The 13th August 1881.

H. J BRERETON,
for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
38	B 54—91450 B 64—09628 B 66—75753	20 20 100	Adaji Rayachand Maravadi, Shimoga, Mysore Province.
35	B 61—84062	50	Yemmanur Nagiah, Pleader, District Munsiff's Court, Proddatore.

Madras Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
59	B 57—98700	20	Syed Abdool Mahood, Tripliken, Madras.
60	B 63—41667 B 57—25506	10 20	Kutbuddin Sahib, Iron Merchant, Palmaner.
61	B 61—90832	50	B. Subbiah Chetti, Peddanayadupetta, Madras.
13	B 61—91827 „ —89027 *	50	Annarapathi Chetti, care of M. Nagappa Chetti, Salt Merchant, Madras.

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 8th August 1881.

C. HALL,
Offg. Chief Clerk to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Devt.,
for *Commissioner.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st August 1881.

Consequent upon the admission of Barbadoes and St. Vincent (British West Indies) into the Universal Postal Union, the rates and conditions of postage (as given below) appertaining to Union countries served through the United Kingdom, will be applicable from the 1st September 1881 to correspondence addressed to Barbadoes and St. Vincent:—

(c) denotes compulsory prepayment.	Each letter per ½ oz.	Each post-card.	Printed papers, including books, &c.		Legal and commercial documents. Each packet.		Samples. Each packet.
			Each newspaper per 4 oz.	Each packet per 2 oz.	Not exceeding 4 oz.	Per 2 oz. additional.	Per 2 oz.
	A.	A.	A. c	A.	A.	A.	A.
Barbadoes and St Vincent (West Indies, British)— *Vid* Brindisi, through *United Kingdom*	c1½	1½	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
Vid Brindisi, through *French Office, Modane*—							
Additional route from Aden only— *By French Packet*, through *Agent on board*	3	1½	1	1	2	1	1

L. G. WAIT,
Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India, Foreign Post Branch.

The 13th August 1881.

No. 5264.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India:—

POSTAL CIRCLE, BEHAR.

Babu Bissen Chandra Datta is appointed to officiate as Deputy Post Master General, Behar.

POSTAL CIRCLE, ASSAM.

Mr. J. J. T. Bennett is appointed to be Examiner of Post Office Accounts, Assam.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 19th August 1881.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1881.	
Persian Gulf	7 P. M.	26th Aug.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports.	7 "	25th "	Str. *Kerbela.*
Madras and Ceylon	7 "	26th "	P. & O. Str. *Australia.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai; also *viâ* Hong-Kong for Yokohama; also for Australian Colonies	7 "	23rd "	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	7 "	27th "	From Bombay.
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	7 "	26th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits	7 "	24th "	Str. *Simla.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	7 "	25th "	Str. *Medina.*
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	7 "	20th "	From Bombay.*

* Also *viâ* Aden for Zanzibar, Mozambique; also *viâ* Aden for Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Bé and Réunion, can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 14th August 1881.

Alcock, Thomas.
Bepeen Behary Pattuck, care of Simla P. O.
Berthold, Messrs. Smith & Co.
Bickwell, E.
Brewer, T. S. M. (C.B.)
Cooper & Co.
Corbete, Lionel E. H.
Crofton, G.
Daniel, E.
D'Cruze, Master E. H.
Duncan, L. A.
Fenton, Master.
Fielman, F. B. Collins.
Francis, John A.
Green, Dr.
Green, Messrs. Thomas.
Halden, Mrs. A.
Hurley, Mrs. M. A.
Ivey, W.
Jackson, M. P.
Joseph, D. H.
Kellock, Mrs.
Keogh, Mrs.
Kiddle, S.
Kock, Mrs.
Malins, Mrs. P.
McMillen, C.
Morrison, Mr.
Priestley, Miss Lily May.
Rose, E. C.
Savage, E.
Savage, Mrs. Alice Couridge.
Smith, R. W.
Smyth, H.
Stevens, W. R.
Stevens, Mrs. E. H.
Swan, Mrs.
Thuzet, Monsieur.
Walker & Co.
Warg, R. C.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

A. B. C.
Abinash Chunder Banerjee.
Adcock, W.
Anderson, A. S.
Archer, Capt. E. Berkely.
Billinge, Dudley.
Bott, S. R., care of C. Post Office.
Brawley, A.
Brundage, J. D.
Campbell, Major A. D.
Cars, B.
Clefton, R. H.
Collyer, Mrs. L.
Daniel, A. A.
Dobbin, Philip T.
Dutt, R. N.
Dutt, Surjo Cumar.
Dykes, L. F.
Eisenowsky, Mr.
Enris, W.
Evanson, Major R. C.
Ferm, Arthur.
Fleming, Miss.
Forster, John.
G. E.
Gheater, Mrs. J.
Gilchrist, D.
Glazebrook, J. T. W.
"Gorse."
Greive, Miss.
Grimes, T.
Harbert, Edward.
Harris, S. P.
Havard, D.
Hazard, Fred.
Hedderly, Allen.
Horridge, Charles.
Houston, A. C.
Hughes, Mrs. W. H.
Jash, Captain F. H.
J. B. B. P.
J. B. R.
Jones, Pryce.
J. R. P.
Kelly, W. Raywood.
Kenderick, Geo.
King, J. P.
Lampen, Lieutenant J.
Lindenan, L. K.
Littlewood, J. H.
MacLaughlin, Dr. A. J. M.
Malbrook, P.
Marshall, W. K.
Martin, C. M.
Martin, G.
Michael, G.
Mills, E. H.
Mitter, A. C.
Montgomery, H. J. B.
Nicholas, G.
O'Brien, W.
Pearce, Mrs. R.
Peters, D.
Peters, J.
Power, Sergt. T. W. G.
Raymond, Victor.
Richards, Capt. J. W.
Rose, W.
Roxburgh, J.
Rourke, Mrs. E.
Rubely, Monsieur.
Scott, Mrs. E.
Sinclair, W. Gordon.
Smith, T. H.
Snelling, T. R.
Synnot, W.
Vaneum, R. M. (D.A., B.L.)
Vansitart, Mrs. T. P.
W. E. S.
Ware, Mrs. H.
Willis, Albert.
Wilson, J. E.
X. Y. Z.

Newspapers.

Anderson. A. S.
Brundage, J. D.
Campbell, Major A. D.
Cowleshaw, J.
Hedderly, Allen.
Henry, Col.
Johnson, E. C.

Registered Letters.

Bourillaly, T.
Brown, J. W.
Green, A.
Mitchell, H.
Rengan, G.
Rubely, C.
Sohanlal.
Sougouloff, A.
White, Mrs.
Z. Y. X. W.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master.

NOTICE.

The following stock in the Nilambur Division is open to inspection and offers :—

Nos.	Varieties.	Contents. C. feet	In.	P.
371	Teak	9,230	8	6
33	Blackwood	1,196	4	8
279	Benteak	7,848	7	5
208	Karimardu	7,028	4	1
45,500	Teak saplings of classes according to size varying from 15 to 40 feet in length and from 3 to 10 inches diameter butt-end.			

The above stock is stored in the Forest and Plantation Depôts, respectively, on the river bank, convenient for tying into rafts for transport to the sea coast at Calicut and Beypore. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

J. FERGUSON,
Depy. Conservator.

DEPY. CONSVR.'S OFFICE,
NILAMBUR;
The 17th June 1881.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates :—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كوئينائين كا خوب قائم مقام هى اور كلكته ے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ ے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات ے اور سيواے اوركے جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد ليے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس ے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ ے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ ے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس ے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ ے ٹين كا بيس روپيه

يهه دوا كلكته ے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانوںمين بكتي هى ماسيواے قيمت مذكورۂ بالا ے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس ے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ ے ٹين كا بارہ آنه

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1878, 4to., 149 pages text, 380 pages tables, 3 plates, 4 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to., 86 pages, 2 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to., 62 pages, 8 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 87 pages, 4 plates ...	2	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclone, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	2	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set :

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance.

	Without Postage	With Postage
For the CALCUTTA SERIES ...	Rs. 35	Rs. 37-8
„ MADRAS SERIES ...	„ 8	„ 9
„ BOMBAY SERIES ...	„ 8	„ 9
„ ALLAHABAD SERIES	„ 8	„ 9
Complete set... ...	„ 45	„ 47-8

The price of each Part purchased separately will vary according to the amount of matter it contains, and will be printed on the wrapper. It will, however, never be below the following :—

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„ 13. Destruction of First Point Light-house, Java, Sunda Strait.
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„ 21. Exhibition of fixed white Light—Pulicat.
„ 22. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri. Exhibition of fixed white Light.
„ 23. Bay of Bengal, Coast of Orissa, False Point. Occasional obscuration of Light by fog.
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A limited number of copies is available to the public at the Bengal Secretariat Press. *Price, Rs. 5 per copy.* Orders accompanied by remittances, and 5 annas for packing and postage of each copy, may be sent to the Accountant, Bengal Secretariat.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

HINDU FAMILY ANNUITY FUND.

An Abstract of the Audited Accounts of the Hindu Family Annuity Fund for the quarters ended 30th June, 30th September and 31st December 1880.

Receipts.	Quarters ended 30th June 1880.	Quarters ended 30th September 1880.	Quarters ended 31st December 1880.	Disbursements.	Quarters ended 30th June 1880.	Quarters ended 30th September 1880.	Quarters ended 31st December 1880.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Subscriptions	4,445 6 9	4,751 11 9	4,804 9 1	Annuity	364 0 0	484 0 0	374 0 0
Entrance fees	43 0 0	23 0 0	16 0 0	Establishments	221 13 3	235 8 0	235 8 0
Miscellaneous	0 9 6	0 9 6	53 13 0	Miscellaneous	369 3 6	170 7 6	192 0 2
Government of India—				Government of India—			
Amount withdrawn	1,000 0 0	885 0 0	910 0 0	Amount deposited	4,544 13 0	4,831 2 0	4,872 7 4
Deposits	1 15 6	7 11 9	5 1 3	Deposits	11 2 3	4 1 9	3 6 6
Opening cash balance	221 15 11	201 15 8	144 13 5	Closing cash balance	201 15 8	144 13 5	256 14 8
Total Rs. ...	5,712 15 8	5,870 0 8	5,934 4 9	Total Rs. ...	5,712 15 8	5,870 0 8	5,934 4 9

Hindu Family Annuity Fund Office,
The 13th August 1881.

Published by order of the Directors, agreeably to Rule 75,

Gobind Laul Roy,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

Lost between Kekree and Nusseerabad, the following Currency Note of the Bombay Circle :—

No. M38—38174, for Rs. 500.

The public are cautioned against purchasing the above. A reward of Rs. 25 is offered by me, the owner, for information leading to the recovery of the said Note.

Paras Ram Bihari Lall Chokriwala,
Nusseerabad.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Notes, No. 000595 of 4 per cent. of 31st March 1835-36, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in my name; and No. Ct. 717 of 4 per cent. of 1st February 1842-43, for Rs. 500, interest of which has been long since drawn by me, and not endorsed by me to any one. The interest and the renewal of the said two Notes have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal.

Woomes Chunder Ghose,
Calcutta, No. 140, Upper Chitpore Road.

Stolen

The Government Promissory Note, No. 026520, of the 4 per cent. of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 1,100, originally standing in the name of J. R. Duxbury, and last endorsed to Piralli Behelulji, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bombay, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

Piralli Behelulji,
Chinch Bunder, 3rd Row, No. 9.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 34. { CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1881.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXIX OF 1881.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Receipts for week ending 24th July 1880.		Receipts for week ending 23rd July 1881.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1880 to 24th July 1880.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 23rd July 1881.		Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-82.
		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
30th July 1881	East Indian ...	6,00,208	398	6,90,569	459	1,29,70,476	524	1,33,02,919	534	3,32,443	...
Ditto ..	Eastern Bengal ...	1,03,208	600	96,652	563	10,54,101	373	10,88,631	382	34,530	...
23rd July 1881	Oudh and Rohilkhand	60,627	111	67,103	123	15,84,931	176	14,93,192	168	...	91,739
30th July 1881	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,34,439	199	1,36,996	203	38,98,346	351	27,67,709	251	...	11,30,687
Ditto ...	Madras ...	1,13,005	131	1,24,190	144	19,38,939	138	19,41,332	139	2,393	...
23rd July 1881	South Indian ...	65,623	104	67,224	103	12,43,804	119	12,45,362	117	1,558	...
Ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	3,34,550	236	3,75,853	260	86,43,312	370	1,07,13,600	450	20,70,288	...
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	89,980	203	70,355	158	32,34,345	442	36,09,994	499	3,75,649	...
	TOTAL ...	15,01,640	240	16,28,942	258	3,45,68,254	336	3,61,62,739	352	15,94,485	...
	State.										
30th July 1881	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,990	71	1,989	71	43,786	95	48,423	106	4,637	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,089	40	1,017	37	22,730	51	20,253	46	...	2,477
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	25,299	110	28,290	122	4,54,577	110	4,71,638	126	17,061	...
Ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	7,684	94	8,634	105	1,77,543	132	1,94,055	145	16,512	...
Ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	5,483	96	7,024	123	1,36,010	145	1,39,076	150	3,066	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	1,634	56	2,178	75	37,525	79	39,721	84	2,196	...
...	Dhond and Manmad(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30th July 1881	Wardha Coal ...	1,814	40	10,109	225	62,767	85	1,53,147	209	90,380	...
Ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	1,694	32	3,390	64	(c)46,760	54	1,01,089	100	54,329	...
23rd July 1881	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	13,254	82	14,668	91	4,18,006	158	4,82,022	184	64,016	...
30th July 1881	Sindia ...	2,168	31	3,916	50	60,678	53	94,770	75	34,092	...
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	55,035	101	65,874	91	13,22,037	148	21,39,217	181	8,17,180	...
...	Western Rajputana (Southern Sec.)(b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30th July 1881	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch ...	22,324	88	23,683	82	4,29,472	115	6,36,467	135	2,06,995	...
First 2 days of July 1881...	Punjab Northern ...	37,339	217	(d)...	...	9,96,811	353	(e)8,63,117	179	...	1,33,694
30th July 1881	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	48,390	75	52,016	81	(f)20,97,900	211	16,24,027	155	...	4,73,873
...	Khamgaon(a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Amraoti(a) ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23rd July 1881	Nizam's ...	11,341	94	14,874	123	2,33,221	117	2,69,381	137	36,160	...
30th July 1881	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	...	..	4,779	56	...	...	83,722	60	83,722	...
23rd July 1881	Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	...	...	2,153	45	...	...	2,93,057	102	2,93,057	...
Ditto ...	Mysore ...	...	...	1,999	34	...	...	42,899	45	42,899	...
30th July 1881	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur.	...	...	615	51	...	...	14,810	76	14,810	...
	TOTAL ...	2,86,538	96	2,47,298	87	65,39,823	162	77,10,891	145	11,71,068	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	17,38,178	199	18,76,150	205	4,11,08,077	287	4,38,73,630	281	27,65,553	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	...	...	2,00,53,442	140	2,15,64,463	138	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	...	...	2,10,54,635	147	2,23,09,167	143	12,54,532	...

(a) Included in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway figures.
(b) Included in the Rajputana Railway figures.
(c) Total receipts from 6th April to 24th July 1880.
(d) Return not received.
(e) Total receipts from 1st April to 2nd July 1881.
(f) Includes receipts of the Kandahar Line from 2nd May 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST AND 2ND HALVES OF JUNE AND 1ST HALF OF JULY 1881, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 758, 759, 830, 831, 908 AND 909 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 9TH AND 23RD JULY AND 6TH AUGUST 1881.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Remarks.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
	1st half of June 1881.																														
Rajpootana.	Deoli Cantonment	18 8	19 10	16 13	25 3	25 3	26 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	28 0	28 2	27 8	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	22 8	24 0	24 12	240 0	240 0	240 0	11 0	11 3	12 0	
	2nd half of June 1881.																														
	Deoli Cantonment	18 6	18 8	16 4	23 15	25 3	24 3	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	10 8	27 0	28 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	21 2	22 8	23 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	
	1st half of July 1881.																														
	Deoli Cantonment	18 12	18 6	16 4	23 12	23 15	23 13	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 5	27 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 2	23 4½	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	11 0	10 5	
	Banswára (Meywar Agency)	28 12	28 12	21 4	..	...	...	8 12	7 8	6 4	17 8	17 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	50 0	50 0	30 0	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 6	

T. C. HOPE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16th AUGUST 1881.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The rain has continued to be abundant and general in the Central Provinces and in the Central India and Rajputana States, and a break is much needed in parts of these tracts. In the Bombay Presidency, also, there has been excessive rain in Guzerat and Baroda; but in portions of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country the season has so far been too dry, and more rain is urgently wanted. Good showers are also needed in the Nizam's territories. The improvement in prospects reported last week from the Madras Presidency and the Mysore State has been maintained. In a few Madras districts the rainfall has indeed still proved insufficient; but in Mysore generally, with the exception of the Mysore district, prospects are now satisfactory. In Bengal also the autumn crops promise well, but there has not yet been enough rain in some places. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Punjab crops are in good condition, and clear weather would be beneficial in two districts of the former. In Assam and British Burma, in Berar and Coorg, prospects continue favourable.

On the whole, in the centre of the country, rain has fallen in excess; in the Northern Provinces, except in a comparatively small part of Bengal, prospects are very good; in the south of India the character of the season has much improved within the last fortnight.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Aug. 17th)		
Bellary ...	·70 (average of fourteen stations).	Standing crops, wet good, dry moderately fair; wet and dry grains being sown; harvest of paddy and wheat, yield average; fever in parts.
Kurnool ...	1·35 (average of seven stations).	Tungabhadra full; standing crops reviving; agricultural operations generally resumed; cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	2·32 (average of seventeen stations).	Standing crops, wet and dry grains, cotton and sugarcane, thriving; cattle-disease continues.
Kistna ...	2·86 (average of thirteen stations).	Standing crops fair; wet and dry grains and indigo being sown; water over anicut 8·95 feet.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	3·05 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest of paddy, yield average; agricultural operations fairly progressing; fever abating; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore ...	·33 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops withering in parts; harvest of dry grains, outturn about average; fever and small-pox in parts.
Tanjore ...	·61 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops generally good; indifferent in parts; cultivation generally in fair progress.
Madura ...	·54 (average of four stations).	Water-supply scarce for cattle; crops fading.
Malabar ...	4·39 (average of fourteen stations).	Rainfall sufficient for standing crops.
Travancore ...	·23	Paddy plants have withered, and agricultural operations are impeded for deficiency of rain. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair and improving.
Bombay—(Aug. 17th)		
Kurrachee ...	During week ending 8th Kurrachee 2·12; Tatta 5·15; Sehwan 2·15; Kotri 1·90; Keti 2·79; Mirpur-Botoro 2·75; Manihand 2·50.	In Kurrachee, week ending 15th, a fair shower Monday morning; freshet in Gaj; extensive *barani* cultivation in Dada and Sehwan looked for; river at Kotri on 15th, 16 feet 8 inches against 16 feet 11 inches on same date last year; *kharif* crops looking well; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 22, 36 and 34½, in Ghorabari 20, 44 and 46, in Mirpur-Botoro 18, 54 and 56, and in Kotri wheat 26 and *bajri* 44, lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Rain in six talukas, average 2·53.	*Kharif* crops flourishing, *barani* operations progressing; locusts in taluka Sakrand, no damage; weather cool; wheat 22, *bajri* 44, *juari* 40, red rice 28, and white rice 18 lbs. per rupee; river on 14th, 16 feet 11 inches against 17 feet 1 inch on same date last year.
Ahmedabad ...	2·15	Total rainfall 24·58; rain does not quite hold off; some resowings in Dholka washed away by heavy fall on 13th; resowing continues elsewhere; wheat 33 and *bajri* 42 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	3·67	Total rainfall 40·52; sowing much retarded in Baroda division by continuous rain; resowing of *bajri* and other *kharif* crops and transplantation of rice progressing in Karwi and Naosari divisions; in Karwi division cotton and sugarcane crops in good condition; cholera abating in Naosari division, prices risen in Baroda and Karwi divisions; in Baroda city *bajri* 37 and common rice 21 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Surat ...	1·19	Total rainfall 22·00; young crops healthy where grown; break wanted in Mandvi and rain in Jalalpur; *juari* 45 and *nagli* 49 lbs. per rupee.
Násik ...	.....	No rain in Nandgaon, crops withering, more urgently wanted in Niphar, parts of Sinnar, Yeola, Malegaon, Baglan and east of Kalwan, good rain in Point and Igatpuri, showers elsewhere; cholera in six talukas.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	1·79	Total rainfall 61·33, being 8·58 above average; average abnormal temperature *nil*; vapour in air normal; wind normal.
Poona ...	Rain general, more wanted everywhere but in Nawal.	Average prices—*bajri* 46, *juari* 66 lbs. per rupee; in Poona city *bajri* 41, *juari* 57 lbs.; crops doing well.
Ahmednagar ...	Maximum in Sheogaon 1·08; minimum in Nagar ·03; rain generally wanted except in Akola.	Young crops withering in four talukas; much *kharif* area in three talukas remains unsown; prices—*juari* maximum 108 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 66 in Kopergaon; *bajri* 72 in Jamkhed, 48 lbs. in Kopergaon per rupee.
Sholapur ...	·75	Total rainfall 9·27; *juari* 77 lbs. 29 tolas, *bajri* 65 lbs. 27 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Maximum in Gadag ·28, Mundargi *nil*; maximum in Gadag 1·90; minimum in Korajgi ·25.	Prospects gloomy in four talukas and two pettas for want of rain, and consequent hindrance to sowing; scarcity of drinking-water continues both for sowing and weeding; heavy rain wanted soon; prices rising—rice 30, *juari* 84, *turdal* 36 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	Karwar 5·33; Kumta 7·29; Sirsi 6·26; Halyal 2·30.	Total rainfall in Karwar 60·60; rice crops in low lands around Karwar coming into ear; all plants healthy; cholera in Sirsi, four deaths; cattle-disease continues in four talukas, in Karwar subsiding; common rice in Karwar 16 seers, in district average 15¾ seers per rupee; weather fair.
Rajkot ...	·76	Total rainfall 28·33, fall incessant, break much desired for crops to grow; public health fair; *bajri* 40, *juari* 50 lbs. per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Rain excessive in Guzerat and Baroda, urgently wanted in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, favourable in Konkan and Sind; cholera continues in most districts, increasing in Khandesh, Ahmednagar, and Sholapur; prices generally unchanged.
Bengal—(Aug. 17th)		
Chittagong ...	2·03	Weather seasonable; general prospects fair; cattle-disease still reported.
Dacca ...	1·82	Rain and rise of rivers have done good, but still there is much jute uncut; crops not safe but prospects fair.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	5·78	Prospects of late rice good, those of early rice and jute generally favourable everywhere; transplanting of late rice nearly finished; fever reported from Baripur, Baraset, and Satkhira; rivers full.
Moorshedabad ...	1·35	Early rice being still harvested; more rain required for transplanting of late rice, although it is now going on in some places; fever still rife in Gokrun.
Rajshahye ...	·64	Slight rain throughout district; crops in a backward state, owing to continued want of rain; fever very prevalent in most parts of district.
Burdwan ...	6·03	Prospects of crops generally good and better in Cutwa than previous week; public health fair.
Rungpore ...	·26	Weather cloudy and hot; more rain wanted; transplanting of late rice going on; jute and indigo fair; early rice, sugarcane, ginger, and turmeric good; health good.
Bhágalpur ...	2·1	Prospects good; rice being transplanted vigorously.
Purneah ...	1·42	Prospects of crops precarious for want of rain; late rice not transplanted, though transplanting is attempted in some places; rivers except Ganges low; health bad; fever very prevalent.
Patna ...	·64	Autumn crops doing well; paddy being transplanted; a few cases of cholera reported from the town and interior of Behar thana.
Durbhunga ...	2·16	Autumn crops good in Tajpore; more rain wanted for rice; health fair.
Hazaribagh ...	3·40	Weather seasonable; rain with alternate sunshine; autumn crops doing well; transplanting of rice going on; general health good.
Cuttack ...	2·79 in Sadr sub-division.	Crops excellent in Kendrapara; prospects bad in north only; in Jajepore prospects not good; cholera in Cuttack town. *General Remarks.*—Rain still very insufficient in Rajshahye, Bogra, Pubna, Mymensing, Purneah, and some other places for transplanting of late rice; Furreedpore requires good flooding soon for safety of rice crop; in lowlands of Midnapore and in inundated tracts of Cuttack prospects unfavourable; prospects of autumn crops on the whole continue good; early rice being harvested; this crop in some places has suffered from want of rain; fever prevalent in many districts.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Aug. 17th)	Benares ·12; Chandauli ·16.	Health of men and cattle good; supplies plentiful; prices moderate.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Allahabad (Aug. 17th)	Average rainfall ·25; in Bara ·40; in parts of Duaba, where hitherto light rain, ·19	Crops all well; all fine rice now planted out; no sickness among men or cattle; prices on the whole slightly fallen; wheat 19 1/16, barley 27 3/16, gram 23½, coarse cleaned rice 14 15/16, unhusked rice 22½, *bajra* 24 3/16, and peas 27 seers per rupee.
Gorakhpur („ 16th)	Good showers daily	Crops thriving; public health fair; prices falling.
Jhánsi („ „)	Average rainfall ·40	*Juar* in *mar* soil being injured by excessive rain, other crops thriving; prices falling; wheat 22, gram 27½, *bajra* 22 seers per rupee.
Agra („ 17th)	Rain in all parganas from ·29 to ·63.	Crops doing well; a break in the weather is much needed; health good; prices—wheat 19 seers, gram 21, barley 23, *bajra* 21, *makka* 26 seers per rupee.
Bareilly („ „)	Average rainfall ·21	Prospects continue good; health fair; prices—wheat 20½, barley 26¾, *bajra* 20, common rice 15, gram 20½ seers per rupee.
Meerut („ „)	Meerut ·16; Sirdhana ·27; Mawana ·36; Bagpat ·27; Hapur ·27; Garmukhtsar ·43; Ghaziabad ·4.	Weather cloudy; wind variable and light rain; fine weather needed; cholera 3 of 6 cases fatal, otherwise health good; cheapest wheat 21½, gram 23, barley 32, *arhar* 29, *juar* 26 seers per rupee.
Kumaun („ „)	Good rain	Corps very good, some reaped; health fair; measles prevalent; prices stationary; cattle-disease increasing.
Lucknow („ „)	Partial showers during week.	Weather appears set in fair; prospects good; health fair; prices stationary.
Partabgarh („ 16th)	.....	Rainfall sufficient for the present; prospects continue favourable; prices falling; health good.
Sitapur („ 17th)	Sitapur ·15; Biswan *nil*; Sidhauli ·28; Misrik ·21.	Prospects very good; wheat 23, barley 32, gram 23 seers per rupee.
Fyzabad („ „)	Rain in tahsils ·3 to ·9, none at Sadr.	Crops in good condition; cattle-disease in parts of tahsils Fyzabad and Akbarpur; fever in parts of tahsil Fyzabad.
Saharanpur („ „)	Average rainfall ·28	Health good; prospects brilliant; wheat 20 5/6, gram 21½, barley 29½, rice 11 4/5, *juar* 22, *bajra* 19½, *urd* 23, *makki* 20, *bejhar* 21 seers per rupee.
Farukhabad („ „)	Average rainfall ·24	Present break favourable; crops good, but have suffered from floods in tahsil Tirwa; health good; prices stationary; wheat 19 19/32, barley 27 30/32, gram 21 24/32, *bajra* 27 30/32 seers per rupee.
Rae Bareli („ 16th)	Rae Bareli ·13; Dalmau ·23; Digbijaiganj 1·08; Salon ·28.	Prospects excellent; a break wanted for weeding; sowing *bajra*, *moth* and *mash*, and transplanting *jarhan* rice; prices falling; wheat 19½, *juar* 21½, *dhan* 22½, barley 23¼, *makra* 26 seers per rupee.
Moradabad („ 17th)	Moradabad ·53; Bilari ·67; Sambhal ·63; Hassanpur ·61; Amroha ·57; Thakurdwara ·46.	Health reports good; one death from cholera reported; some fever continues in Sambhal; no variations worth noting in prices; *kharif* prospects good.
Cawnpore („ „)	Average rainfall ·40	Some damage to crops from excessive rain, break wanted; health good; prices almost stationary; wheat 19, barley 28, *bajra* 24, and *juar* 24 seers per rupee.
Aligarh („ „)	Average rainfall ·31	Crops healthy; health good; wheat 20, barley 27, *bijhar* 26, gram 21 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—General rain averaging 2 to 3 inches throughout the provinces; crops generally in good condition, but slightly damaged by excessive rain in Jhánsi and Farukhabad, and a break now would be beneficial; prices stationary or falling; measles in Kumaon; a few cases of cholera in Meerut and Moradabad, and fever in parts of Fyzabad and Moradabad, otherwise health good; cattle-disease has reappeared in Fyzabad and is increasing in Kumaon.
Punjab—(Aug. 16th)		
Delhi ...	2·3	Agricultural prospects and health good; prices steady.
Hissar ...	Rainfall copious	Agricultural prospects brighter; health good; prices falling.
Umballa ...	3·1	Agricultural prospects promising; few cases of cholera in the city.
Jullundur ...	1·5	Agricultural prospects promising; prices steady; cholera prevailing in the city.
Lahore ...	·2	Agricultural prospects good; prices tending downwards; cholera increasing.
Ferozepore ...	At Sadr ·2; at Zira 2·8	Autumn sowings still in progress; prices steady; health good.
Siálkot ...	4	Agricultural prospects and health good; cattle-disease disappearing.
Ráwalpindi ...	Nearly 3½	Agricultural prospects good; prices steady; health good.
Amritsar ...	4·1	Prices stationary; health excellent.
Peshawar ...	·2	Crops on irrigated lands good; prices steady.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Agricultural prospects good; prices tending downwards; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·17	Agricultural prospects and health good; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—The rainfall has been general, except at Mooltan; agricultural prospect good; prices generally are steady; health generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Aug. 17th)	1·62	Showers daily; *juar* and cotton damaged by excessive rain; rice doing well; cholera disappearing; prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	4·75	Weather cloudy, rainy; weeding stopped; break wanted for cotton and other crops; rice 12 and wheat 19 seers per rupee.
Saugor ...	5·71	Crops flourishing; prices easy; health fair.
Seoni (Aug. 17th)	4·66	Weather rainy; transplantation of rice nearly completed; cotton flourishing; cholera declining; wheat 27¼ and rice 14 4/10 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	1·5	Weather cloudy, occasional showers; wheat 18 and *juar* 45 seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad ...	6·89	Break urgently needed to improve crops; rice 8, wheat 19, and *juar* 31 seers per rupee.
Raipur (Aug. 13th)	3·59	Weather close; cotton damaged in some places owing to excessive rain; cattle-disease abating; cholera continues; rice 38 and wheat 40 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur („ 11th)	4·5	Slight showers daily; weather changeable; transplanting of rice progressing; cotton thriving; health good; rice 44 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain general; heavy showers in some districts have damaged *juar* and cotton, and a break is much needed; cholera still reported from several districts; prices easy.
British Burma—(Aug. 13th)		
Akyab ...	14·59	Total rainfall 132·54 inches; public health good; cattle-disease still prevalent; early crops thriving well.
Rangoon ...	4·59	Total rainfall 69·78 inches; public health good.
Bassein ...	5·59	Total rainfall 72·49 inches; some cholera in one township, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease diminishing, though still prevalent in some parts, and ploughing and transplanting proceeding well, except in circles where cattle-disease prevails.
Prome ...	0·36	Total rainfall 28·19 inches; cholera continues in Prome town and in districts; planting out nearly completed.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	19·41	Total rainfall 139·86 inches; slight cholera in one township, otherwise public health good; some cattle-disease; transplanting nearly completed; crops in some places damaged by floods.
Toungoo ...	7·18	Total rainfall 55·13 inches; public health and prospects of crops good; cattle-disease abating.
		General Remarks.—Some cholera in Prome, Bassein, and Amherst, still prevalent in Thayetmyo, abated in Henzada, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in each district of Arakan, in Tharrawaddy, Amherst, Bassein, and Toungoo; but diminishing in last two districts; agricultural operations generally well advanced, and young crops said to be doing well; some damage from continued heavy rain in Amherst.
Assam—(Aug. 16th)		
Gauháti ...	2·60	Weather seasonable; *aus dhan* being reaped; *sali* transplanting in progress; public health much better.
Sylhet (Aug. 17th)	9·91	Prospects of crops good, but more rain wanted.
Cachar („ „)	2·35	Weather warm; about half of *dumahi* and *murali* crops reaped; transplanting of *sali* crop continues; price of common rice 26⅝ seers per rupee; health good.
Dibrugarh ...	2·63	*Sali dhan* being transplanted, *aus* being cut; more rain wanted; public health good; cattle-disease still continues.
Mysore and Coorg—(Aug. 17th)		
Bangalore ...	1·28	Rain general in district and prospects much improved; standing crops in good condition and being harvested; sowing of *ragi* in progress; no material change in prices.
Mysore ...	·34	Weather threatening; except sugarcane, standing crops suffering from want of rain; rain is insufficient for sowing; prices varied little.
Mercara ...	3·89	Transplanting of rice and coffee continues; prospects good.
		General Remarks.—Rain pretty general throughout the Mysore State, but not so plentiful as previous week; prospects, except in Mysore district, are satisfactory; health good.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Aug. 17th)		
Amraoti ...	2·0	Weather rainy; crops in good condition; wheat 20 and *juari* 36 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Prospects good; *kharif* crops, including cotton, doing well.
Hyderabad ...	·76	Rainfall during the week insufficient for *kharif* crops; total rainfall from 1st January 11 inches; *rabi* sowings delayed for want of water in tanks; sickness and cattle-disease prevail; prices of coarse rice 11, wheat 14, gram 21, white *juar* 23, yellow *juar* 27, and *tur* 24 seers per current sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States— (Aug. 17th)		
Indore ...	·60	Weather cloudy; owing to moist ground, weeding of crops retarded; agricultural prospects, excepting maize, are favourable; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	14·72	Break in the rains would be beneficial; health good.
Sutna ...	3·07	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch ...	2·09	Public health good.
Goona ...	4·69	Health and crops good.
Bhopal ...	1·10	Frequent showers; prospects and public health good.
Agar ...	0·41	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong ...	4·03	Health and prospects good; a break in the monsoon would be beneficial.
Manpur ...	0·30	Cattle-disease still prevalent in Julvania and Allipura.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Aug. 17th)	6·22	Total rainfall 60·14; weather cloudy and rainy, with few intervals of sunshine, a break desirable.
Sirohi („ 14th)	·40	Total rainfall 12·05; tanks, wells, health, and crops good; weather seasonable.
Marwar („ 12th)	·10	Total rainfall 7·35; two months' water in tanks; health generally good, but some fever prevails; crops flourishing; rain general and sufficient for present crops; prices stationary; locusts hovering about.
Meywar („ „)	·11	Total rainfall 15·59; tanks, wells, and crops good; health fair.
Harowti („ 13th)	Deoli 1·63; Kotah ·67; Tonk 1·53; Shahpura 1·06.	Health good; fever at Kotah; Indian-corn and cotton damaged by excessive rain; time of second sowing passed; break urgently needed.
Jhallawar („ 10th)	.....	Total rainfall 24·22 inches; prospects and health good.
Ajmere („ 17th)	·87	Prospects and health continue good.
Jeypore ...	.....	Report not received.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	Report not received.
Ulwar (Aug. 16th)	3·63 average rain	A break in the rains is much needed; cholera is reported in north-east of the State.
Nepal—		
Katmandu (Aug. 11th)	1·94	Agricultural prospects good; weather continues to be close and sultry.

E. C. BUCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Wednesday, the 17th August, 1881.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bart., G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. Grant, C.S.I.

COURT-FEES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to Court-Fees. He said that in the year 1879 Mr. F. R. Cockerell of the Bengal Civil Service, who had been in charge of the Bills which became respectively Act XVIII of 1869 and Act I of 1879, and was therefore thoroughly familiar with the Indian Stamp-law, was instructed by the Government of India to place himself, on arriving in England, in communication with Messrs. De La Rue & Co., the eminent paper-makers and stamp-manufacturers. He was to bring before them the whole question of the stamp forgeries recently discovered in Oudh and the North-Western Provinces, and to submit, for their inspection and examination, some specimens of those forgeries, together with the mechanical apparatus employed, or supposed to have been employed, in their manufacture. He was then, in consultation with Messrs. De La Rue, and with the aid of their practical experience in such matters, to devise some kind of stamping machinery which would afford due protection to the revenue against the fraudulent practices by which its security had been menaced from time to time, and to submit, as the result of this conference, his conclusions on the whole question, and any recommendations for the alteration of the existing system of collection of fees, stating at the same time how far those conclusions and recommendations had the concurrence of that firm.

Mr. Cockerell had now submitted his report. The principal question for consideration was whether adhesive labels were to be retained for the collection of court-fees wholly or partly.

The frauds to which the use of adhesive stamps had given rise might be said to be of two kinds:—

1st.—Abstraction of the labels from the papers to which they had been affixed for re-use;

2nd.—The production of counterfeits which had passed current as genuine labels.

Messrs. De La Rue were of opinion that from the stamp-manufacturers' point of view there was no way of preventing such attempts at counterfeiting adhesive labels as had been recently discovered, or rendering their accomplishment more difficult. The Government of India had therefore to choose between persevering with the adhesive stamps and a partial or complete recourse to the use of stamped papers in lieu of the labels. Messrs. De La Rue advocated a complete re-introduction of stamped papers for the collection of court-fees generally. They were of opinion that it was more profitable for forgers to work upon labels of the smaller values, as they passed with less scrutiny than

labels of the higher values, and that the forgeries discovered were of so clumsy and inaccurate a nature that they should have been detected at once with ordinary care. The real difficulty and danger to the revenue, Messrs. De La Rue considered, arose out of the other kind of fraud, namely, the abstraction and re-use of the adhesive labels.

On the other hand, Mr. Cockerell was of opinion that the wisest course, under the present circumstances, would be a partial substitution of stamped papers for adhesive labels. If after a fair trial of such a measure it was found necessary to go further in the direction of the discontinuance of the use of adhesive labels, such progressive action would not have been rendered more difficult by the adoption of what he proposed, inasmuch as his proposals did not embrace any considerable initial outlay, the value of which would be lost in the event of any closely following change of system. Mr. Cockerell also thought that, considering the great difficulty which forgers had in this country in manufacturing forged stamps rapidly, owing to deficient mechanical appliances and the great expense incurred in paying persons to pass the counterfeit labels, it was unlikely that forgers would work upon the smaller values. With regard to the abstraction and re-use of adhesive labels, he was of opinion that an examination of the cases in which such frauds had been committed showed that they might have been prevented by a due examination and cancellation of the labels affixed to documents when presented to the court or office in which the fraud occurred. He therefore came to the conclusion that it would be premature to condemn a system the checks and precautions for the proper working of which had never been fairly and perseveringly enforced.

The great advantage which the substitution of stamped papers for adhesive labels in the collection of the court-fees of the higher values instead of those of the lower values possessed was that the increase of expenditure entailed by the former change was very much less than that entailed by the latter change. Mr. Cockerell calculated that the average annual consumption of stamps of the value of ten rupees and upwards was less than Rs. 3,00,000 out of a total consumption of more than 25½ millions. Then the cost of the lower values of adhesive labels was two shillings and sixpence per thousand, while the cost of the smallest size of stamped papers was 37 shillings per thousand. Besides this vast difference in the cost of production, the introduction of stamped papers involved a great increase in the cost of carriage.

For these reasons Mr. Cockerell recommended that stamped papers should be used for the collection of all court-fees of ten-rupee value and upwards, and that the use of adhesive labels in respect of all denominations of fees below that amount should be continued. His reasons for thinking that the change should commence at the ten-rupee denomination were briefly as follows:—

(1) that this would include all values of substantial amount in regard to which the greatest risk to the revenue from forgeries was to be apprehended;

(2) that, to avoid expense in the introduction of stamped papers, it would be necessary to manufacture them on the same pattern, using the same plates, &c., as the stamped papers used under the Indian Stamp Act. The classification of stamped papers for court-fees should, therefore, be the same as that for stamp-duties, and class III of the latter commenced at ten rupees;

(3) that it was of great importance that the denominations below one rupee should be represented by adhesive labels, as these denominations were specially required for the purpose of making up the fractional parts of five rupees where the whole value of the stamp required exceeded ten rupees.

Mr. Cockerell proposed no change in the present scale of fees payable in suits the amount or value of the subject-matter of which did not exceed five thousand rupees. With regard to the fees chargeable on suits of higher values, he proposed to re-adjust the scale of fees prescribed by Schedule I of the Court-fees Act so as to reduce materially the number of denominations of stamps required for the collection of fees. The sliding scale fixed by the

present law comprised no less than one hundred and thirty-five denominations of fees above two hundred and seventy-five rupees, which was the fee chargeable on a suit for an amount or value of five thousand rupees. To meet the requirements of this scale very many new denominations of stamped papers would have to be provided. Great additional expense would have to be incurred in making the proposed change, while the new stamp papers would, comparatively speaking, be seldom used, the number of suits for large amounts forming so small a portion of the entire litigation of the country.

The greatest enhancement in the fees which this change in the law would involve would be in suits for seven thousand and ten thousand rupees. In the former suits there would be an increase of twenty rupees and in the latter an increase of fifty. In the case of suits exceeding ten thousand rupees the increase would be less in proportion. Thus, the fee on a suit for fifteen thousand rupees would be only twenty-five rupees above its amount under the existing scale, and the fee on suits for twenty thousand rupees would be the same as, and that on a suit for thirty thousand only twenty-five rupees more than, the present fee. The proposed increase, it was calculated, affected only about one per cent. of the entire litigation of the country.

Mr Cockerell calculated that the annual cost of substituting stamped papers for all values of ten rupees and upwards and continuing the use of adhesive labels for values below ten rupees would be about £8,600, or an increase of rather more than £5,000 over the present cost. The total annual cost of substituting stamped papers in respect of all denominations of court-fees and discontinuing the use of labels absolutely would be about £56,000, or an increase over the present expenditure for manufacture alone of about £53,000.

The Government of India had resolved to adopt Mr. Cockerell's recommendations, and it was therefore necessary to legislate and to amend the first article of Schedule I of the Court-fees Act in accordance with his suggestions. The Act would also be amended so as to prevent the fraudulent removal and re-use of adhesive labels. And the opportunity would be taken to make certain other amendments in the law which the reported decisions of the High Courts and the experience of the past ten years had shown to be desirable.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PANJAB LAWS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

His Honour the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of the Panjáb moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872. He said that the object of this amending Bill was to place watchmen who were appointed to perform police duties in municipalities under the same legal control in regard to their duties as watchmen of the same class in villages. The alteration in the Act was a very small one, and was rendered necessary by the peculiar circumstances of the case. By Act No. XV of 1875 the Panjáb Laws Act of 1872 was amended, and power was taken to frame rules to regulate the duties of village watchmen. Municipalities were expressly excluded from the operation of the amended law, as it was supposed that the police duties in all municipalities would be invariably performed by organised police and not by watchmen; it has been found however that the expense of organised police is greater than the funds of the several municipalities can bear; and in order to reduce the expenditure on the police it is necessary to use the services of watchmen instead of police. Under the existing law no power existed by which the rules to regulate the duties and responsibilities of such watchmen in municipalities could be framed. The Bill which he asked permission to introduce would confer those powers. The necessity for the change had been admitted by the Government of India, as there appeared no way by which the powers sought could be conferred or exercised under the existing law.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 31st August, 1881.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

SIMLA;
The 17th August, 1881.

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

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The Gazette of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

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Nothing for publication.

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Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 35.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 23rd August 1881.

No. 1218.—Under the provisions of Section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, XI of 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt the retainers of Raja Sheoraj Singh, C.S.I., of Kashipur and Burhapur in the North-Western Provinces, from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in Sections 13, 14, 15, and 16 of that Act, other than those referring to cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war rockets, and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, subject to such orders as the Local Government may issue regarding the number of retainers to be included within this order of exemption.

MEDICAL.

The 26th August 1881.

No. 404.—Surgeon J. J. Moran, M.D., Madras Army, is appointed to be Civil Surgeon of Akola in Berar, *vice* Surgeon T. Hume, transferred to Amraoti.

PATENTS.

The 22nd August 1881.

No. 663.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under, the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 8 of 1881.—William Renwick, Mechanic, residing at Lakhanhati Bungalow, near Malanchi Station, Northern Bengal State Railway, for the improvement of vertical roll sugarcane crushing mills.

No. 26 of 1881.—Maurice Gandy, of 5, Ansdell Street, Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, England, Manufacturer of Belting, for improvements in, and relating to, belts or bands for driving machinery, and an improved mechanical process of manufacturing the same, and machinery employed therefor.

No. 28 of 1881.—Joseph Haggas, of the Village of Uxbudge, in the County of Ontario, in the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, Mechanical Engineer, for improvements in apparatus for supplying locomotive tenders with water.

No. 63 of 1881.—George Archer, Tea Planter of Darjeeling, in British Sikkim, for drying

tea, coffee, cinchona bark, and other vegetable products, named "The Vacuum Stove."

No. 69 of 1881.—James Macbeth Robertson, Tea Planter, residing at Arcuttipore, Tea Estate, Cachar, for drying or roasting tea leaves, entitled "The Typhoon."

No. 72 of 1881.—John Ball Ball, of Putney, in the County of Surrey, in that part of Great Britain called England, Public Accountant, for improvements in apparatus for consuming smoke and saving fuel in the furnaces of steam boilers.

No. 74 of 1881.—William Pears Johnston, Government Telegraph Department, residing at 33, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, for improvements and simplification in apparatus and arrangements for telephonic and microphonic purposes.

No. 75 of 1881.—James Kerr and Joseph Haworth, both of Church, in the County of Lancaster and Kingdom of England, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for printing fabrics.

No. 76 of 1881.—Juan Francisco Nepomuceno Macay, of Charapoto, in the Republic of Ecuador, South America, for improved apparatus for dissolving and filtering in chemical and metallurgical processes.

No. 77 of 1881.—Thomas Alva Edison, of Menlo Park, in the State of New Jersey, United States of America, for improvements in systems of conductors for the distribution of electricity as a lighting and motive power agent, and appliances connected therewith.

No. 78 of 1881.—Thomas Alva Edison, of Menlo Park, in the State of New Jersey, United States of America, for improvements in electric lamps and in carbons, or incandescing conductors therefor, and in means for and methods of manufacturing the same.

No. 79 of 1881.—Pierce Butler Wilson, Consulting Chemist of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, one of the United States of America, for improvements in amalgamators for the separation of metals from other substances.

No. 80 of 1881.—Thomas Alva Edison, of Menlo Park, in the State of New Jersey, United States of America, for improvements in means for measuring the amount of electrical current flowing through a circuit which is denominated a vebermeter.

No. 89 of 1881.—Alexander William Gillman and Samuel Spencer, both of the Castle Brewery, St. George's Road, Southwark, in the County of Surrey, England, for improvements in the treatment of grain or cereals to be used in brewing, distilling, and vinegar-making.

FORESTS.

The 26th August 1881.

No. 783*F.*—Mr. J. T. Jellicoe, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade in Mysore, is transferred to Bengal.

C. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 26th August 1881.

No. 249*G.-P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to continue to Framjee Nasarwanjee, as a personal distinction, the title of "Khan Bahadur" enjoyed by him during his tenure of the office of Huzur Deputy Collector of Nasik in the Bombay Presidency.

No. 1937*E.-P.*—The following translation of a letter, dated the 3rd July 1881, addressed by the Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Teheran, is published for general information :—

"Since the right of purchasing arms and munitions of war abroad and introducing the same in Persia belongs to the Persian Government, who exercise it through their own specially appointed officials, and if this absolute right were not exclusively confined to the Government, and every body who thought fit to do so were allowed to purchase such articles and introduce them into the country, this great governmental privilege would become obsolete, and considerable evils would result to the State:

"Therefore His Majesty the Shah has issued stringent orders that no one shall import arms of any description whatever into this country from abroad, and any person in whose possession arms of foreign make are found will be liable to have them confiscated by Government.

"By His Majesty's orders, the above is communicated to Your Excellency, in order that you may bring it to the knowledge of British merchants and subjects, so that being informed of it they may be careful to avoid trading in these prohibited goods, and so that no injury may result to them from ignorance of the present Regulation."

GENERAL.

The 25th August 1881.

No. 1608*G.-G.*—Major A. W. Roberts, Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class, and Assistant Commissioner in Merwara, is posted to Sujangarh as Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Mr. W. R. Lawrence, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, in the Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and is posted as Assistant Commissioner in Merwara, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Major Roberts.

No. 1611*G.-G.*—The services of Surgeon J. Duke, Medical Officer at Gilgit, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which the three months' privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 1573G.-G. of the 18th August 1881, shall expire.

No. 1614*G.-G.*—Khan Bahadur Edulji Pestonji, Honorary Magistrate of Mhow, officiated as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at that station, from the 19th March to the 9th August 1881, both days inclusive.

Captain W. Ashfield, Bombay Staff Corps, is appointed to be Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Mhow, with effect from the 10th August 1881, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Keays, retired.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th August 1881.

No. 2521.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read again—

Financial Resolution No. 953, dated 10th June 1881, declaring that for European stores articles of Indian manufacture should be substituted wherever this can be done without inconvenience or extra expense.

Read also—

A letter from the Mint Master, Calcutta, No. 537, dated 22nd June 1881, forwarding an indent and estimate for European stores required for the Mint during 1882-83.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council directs that the indent and estimate be forwarded to the Assistant Under-Secretary of State for India, with the recommendation that the articles enumerated in the indent may be supplied except as regards the items noted below, the demand for which has been struck out of the indent.

Spun yarn.—10 cwt. were indented for at a total cost of £47-10. This article is manufactured at Calcutta by Messrs. Ahmuty and Company, with whom the Mint Master should communicate.

Soft soap.—15 cwt. were indented for at £1-15 per cwt. The North-West Soap Company, Limited, Meerut, are willing to deliver soft soap at the Howrah Railway Station for Rs. 20 a cwt., and probably other soap manufacturers will be able to supply soft soap at similarly low rates as compared with the cost of imported soap. It is made at Dr. Waldie's Chemical Works, Cossipore.

Linseed oil, boiled.—30 gallons are wanted. This oil should be procured locally either from the Gouripur Company or from other oil-mills in Calcutta.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the Mint Master, Calcutta, and to all Local Governments and Administrations.

Ordered also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India.*

The following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department are published for general information :—

No. 2665.

CODES OF THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

DEFINITIONS.

Page XIII.

Insert the following Note under "STAFF SALARY" :—

[NOTE.—The following allowances are not treated as staff salary :—

Command allowance of hill convalescent depôts, of depôts of British troops, of all stations and forts (Asseerghur excepted) not being brigade commands; and the salaries of staff officers of stations and of convalescent depôts and superintendents of bazars.]

P. & A. A. C.

PAGE 266.

Section 19.

Insert the following Note under this Section :—

[NOTE.—For the purposes of this Section, the pay of the officer is taken at the full staff salary, *plus* his military pay and allowances or Staff Corps pay, though for the purposes of the Military Rules he may be considered to take with him to his officiating appointment only half the staff salary.]

No. 2644.

C. P. C.

PAGES 53 AND 54.

Section 106, Rule 6.

Add the following to the Rule :—

"A Brigade Surgeon or Surgeon-Major who entered the service on or after the 13th January

1860 ceases to be in civil employment on attaining the age of 55 years."

C. L. C.

PAGE 151.

Section 44.

Insert the following after the word "Employ" *in the third sentence,* "other than privilege leave."

No. 2645.

PAGE 156.

Section 55.

For "164" *substitute* "162."

No. 2671.—Mr. R. E. Hamilton having been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, received charge of the office before noon on the 23rd August 1881.

T. C. HOPE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 26th August, 1881.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 465.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Albert Dallas Enriquez, Royal Irish Rifles, Officiating Wing Officer, 16th Native Infantry,—9th July, 1880.

No. 466.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant K. S. Dunsterville, R.A., to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class.

No. 467.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

No. 3 Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant F. H. J. Birch, R.A., 2nd Subaltern and Officiating 1st Subaltern, to be 1st Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant W. H. Frith, R.A., vacated on promotion to Captain.

Lieutenant A. Mansel, R.A., Officiating 2nd Subaltern, to be 2nd Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant Birch.

The above appointments will have effect from the 6th April, 1881.

No. 468.—NATIVE ARMY—

Jemadar Ram Sing, appointed on probation to the 30th Regiment of Native Infantry in G. G. O. No. 1030 of 1878, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 20th November, 1878.

No. 469.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Darjeeling and Northern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain T. M. Maxwell, Dorsetshire Regiment, Adjutant of the Behar Mounted Rifle Corps, to be Adjutant.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 470.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major H. S. Hutchinson, S.C., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating 1st grade, Survey of India, (m. c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

Major A. G. Hartshorne, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 12th Regiment of Native Infantry, (u. p. a.) for 182 days, under rule XI of the regulations of 1868.

No. 471.—Major J. Eckford, R.E., Superintendent, 1st grade, Telegraph Department, is granted furlough out of India, (u. p. a.) for 182 days, under rule XI of the regulations of 1868, with effect from the 3rd June, 1881.

MEDALS.

No. 472.—With reference to paragraph 2 of G. G. O. No. 673 of 1880, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the extension of the grant of the bronze decoration given in commemoration of the march from Kabul to Kandahar in August 1880, to the troops which then composed the garrison of Khelat-i-Ghilzai and accompanied the force under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts, G.C.B., V.C., from that place to Kandahar.

PENSIONS.

No. 473.—Sub-Conductor John Grimshaw, Ordnance Department, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 474.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain (Brevet Major) Andrew Harry Spencer Neill,—20th August, 1881.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Atwell Robert Porter,—21st August, 1881.

BREVET.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry Clay, Bombay S. C.,—24th August, 1881.

No. 475.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to whom.
Sergeant and Officiating Sub-Conductor Edward Wadsworth.	Sub-Conductor ...	28th November, 1880.	Sub-Conductor C. T. Hobbs, pensioned.
Sergeant and Officiating Sub-Conductor John Brown.	Ditto ...	20th May, 1881	Sub-Conductor W. H. Russell, pensioned.
Sub-Conductor James Townsend ...	Conductor ...	9th June, 1881	Conductor J. H. Senior, deceased.
Sergeant and Officiating Sub-Conductor Charles Lightening.	Sub-Conductor ...	9th June, 1881	Sub-Conductor J. Townsend, promoted.

No. 476.—NATIVE ARMY—

14th Bengal Lancers.

Ressaldar Mookhram Sing, to be Ressaldar-Major, *vice* Khurruck Sing, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided; Woordie-Major Koondun Sing, to be Ressaldar, *vice* Bhurt Sing, invalided,—1st May, 1881.

11th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemadar Junnuck Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Shaikh Deen Mohomed, invalided; Havildar Ramhit Pandy, to be Jemadar, *vice* Junnuck Sing, promoted,—31st May, 1881.

17th Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar Gúlab Sing, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Dulel Sing, deceased,—1st January, 1881.

Jemadar Gowhur Khan, to be Subadar, *vice* Meeadeen Khan, deceased,—27th December, 1880.

Jemadar Issuree Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Dulel Sing, deceased,—1st January, 1881.

Havildar Khúdáyar Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Rugber Opudiah, deceased,—21st November, 1880.

Havildar Issuree Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Rughoo Sing, deceased,—30th November, 1880.

Havildar Purmesur Pandey, to be Jemadar, *vice* Gowhur Khan, promoted,—27th December, 1880.

Havildar Shaick Joomun, to be Jemadar, *vice* Issuree Sing, promoted,—1st January, 1881.

33rd Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemadar Dabeedeen, to be Subadar, *vice* Buldeo, invalided; Havildar Puncham, to be Jemadar, *vice* Dabeedeen, promoted,—1st May, 1881.

REWARDS.

No. 477.—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS—

It is hereby announced that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified:—

From the 30th January, 1881, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. Drury succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

BREVET COLONEL (BRIGADIER GENERAL) HARRY NORTH DALRYMPLE PRENDERGAST, C.B., V.C., ROYAL (LATE MADRAS) ENGINEERS.

Dates of Commissions.

Second-Lieutenant	8th June,	1854
Lieutenant	27th April,	1858
Second-Captain	7th „	1863
Brevet Major	8th „	1863
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel ...	15th August,	1868
Captain	24th March,	1871
Major	5th July,	1872
Brevet Colonel	30th January,	1875
Lieutenant-Colonel	17th April,	1878

Appointments.

Officiating Adjutant, Madras Sappers	7th October,	1856
Second Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department ...	29th „	1856
Second Assistant District Engineer, Public Works Department ...	20th September,	1859
Assistant Field Engineer in Malwa and Central India ...	20th November,	1859
Acting First Assistant District Engineer, Public Works Department	11th March,	1863
Assistant Engineer, 2nd Class, Public Works Department ...	23rd June,	1863
Acting Assistant Engineer, 1st Class, Public Works Department	30th „	1863
Assistant Engineer, 1st Class, Public Works Department ...	24th May,	1864
Acting Executive Engineer, 3rd Class	13th September,	1864
Executive Engineer, 4th grade ...	28th April,	1865
Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways	1st September,	1865
Field Engineer, Abyssinia ...	12th December,	1867
Acting Consulting Engineer, for Railways	22nd July,	1868
Officiating Commandant, Sappers and Miners	7th January,	1869
Commandant, Sappers and Miners	15th October,	1870
Commanding Sappers, Indian Expeditionary Force, Malta ...	27th May,	1878
Commanding troops, Cyprus ...	16th July,	1878
Brigadier-General Commanding Malabar and Canara ...	9th September,	1880

War services.

Served with the Madras Sappers and Miners in Persia in 1857, and was present at the bombardment of Mohumrah (medal with clasp); served as Assistant Field Engineer with the Malwa Field Force in 1857, and with the Central India Field Force under Sir Hugh Rose in 1858; took part in the sieges of Dhar (thanked by Commander-in-Chief of Bombay), Ratghur, Gorakota and Jhansi; was present at nearly all the battles and minor affairs of the above forces, till the capture of Calpee (medal with clasp, and brevet majority); received the Victoria Cross for distinguished bravery, first, at the battle of Mundesore (thanked in despatches), severely wounded; secondly, at the battle of the Bena near Ratghur (specially mentioned in despatches), horse shot; thirdly, at the battle of Betwa (mentioned by Sir Hugh Rose for his merit and gallantry as devoted as they were unostentatious), severely wounded. Commanded the detachment of three companies, Madras Sappers and Miners, in Abyssinia, was Field Engineer during the advance, and was present at the action before Magdala (mentioned in despatches as having rendered singularly valuable and important services) (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and medal).

From the 4th April, 1881, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W. A. Gib, C.B., succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL (BREVET COLONEL) FRANCIS DAWSON, C.B., MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign ...	26th July,	1844
Lieutenant ...	7th June,	1847
Captain ...	23rd March,	1855
Brevet Major ...	26th July,	1864
Major ...	26th July,	1864
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel ...	1st March,	1870
Lieutenant-Colonel ...	26th July,	1870
Brevet Colonel ...	1st March,	1875

Appointments.

Assistant Executive Camel-Officer, Lower Sind ...		1846
Executive in charge of hill road to Dalhousie, in the Himalayas ...	Not known.	
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Southern Division ...	22nd June,	1858
Officiating Deputy Judge Advocate General, Southern Division ...	7th March,	1864
Officiating Deputy Judge Advocate General, Central Division ...	8th May,	1867
Acting Assistant Quartermaster General, Pegu Division ...	14th January,	1868
Acting Deputy Judge Advocate General, Ceded Districts ...	14th July,	1868

Officiating Assistant Quartermaster General, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force ...	16th September,	1869
Assistant Quartermaster General, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force ...	27th January,	1870
Wing Officer, 1st Native Infantry	17th December,	1874
Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 1st Native Infantry ...	18th December,	1874
2nd-in-Command, 1st Native Infantry ...	15th February,	1875
Officiating Commandant, 1st Native Infantry ...	3rd May,	1875
Officiating Commandant, 13th Native Infantry ...	11th September,	1876
Commandant, 13th Native Infantry	10th November,	1876
" 1st " "	22nd June,	1877
" 9th " "	11th October,	1880

War services.

Served in the Afghan Campaign ... 1879-80.

From the 4th April, 1881, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Sir C. P. Keyes, K.C.B., succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL (BREVET COLONEL) ANDREW ROBERT CLEPHANE, MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign ...	29th December,	1844
Lieutenant ...	14th June,	1847
Brevet Captain ...	29th December,	1859
Captain ...	18th February,	1861
Major ...	29th December,	1864
Lieutenant-Colonel ...	29th "	1870
Colonel ...	29th "	1875

Appointments.

Acting Adjutant, 24th Regiment Native Infantry ...	6th July,	1852
Adjutant, 24th Regiment Native Infantry ...	24th August	1853
Brigade Major, 1st Brigade, 1st Division, Turkish Contingent ...	29th June,	1855
Adjutant, No. 1 Native Infantry Recruiting Depôt ...	3rd December,	1857
Adjutant, Madras Infantry Volunteer Guards ...	20th May,	1859
Brigade Major, Bellary ...	24th January,	1860
Acting Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Northern Division ...	14th January,	1862
Brigade Major, Thayetmyo ...	11th April,	1862
Wing Officer, 34th Infantry ...	1st "	1867
Officiating 2nd-in-Command and Wing Officer, 34th Infantry ...	7th February,	1868
Officiating Assistant Adjutant General ...	16th December,	1868
Officiating Brigade Major, Bellary	12th October,	1868
Officiating Deputy Adjutant General	1st November,	1870
Assistant Adjutant General at Head-Quarters ...	29th September,	1871
Officiating Deputy Adjutant General	12th February,	1875
Deputy Adjutant General ...	3rd December,	1876
Officiating Adjutant General ...	24th February,	1880
Deputy Adjutant General ...	30th August,	1880

War services.

Served in Turkey and the Crimea as Brigade Major of the Turkish Contingent, 1855-56 (medal).

No. 478.—ORDER OF MERIT—

The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission of No. 853, Sowar Burma Deen, 3rd (The Queen's Own) Bombay Light Cavalry, to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in action at Maiwand on the 27th July, 1880, in having, under a heavy fire, when Brigadier-General Burrows' horse was killed under him, promptly dismounted and given his own horse to the Brigadier-General, though he was himself at the time badly wounded.

SPECIAL.

No. 479.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the following despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

MILITARY, No. 245. INDIA OFFICE; *London, 21st July, 1881.*

To His Excellency the Most Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD MARQUIS,

Para. 1. I have received and considered in Council your Military letter No. 52, dated 7th February 1881, forwarding reports describing the arrangements made for the withdrawal of the British troops from Kabul and the upper portion of the Khyber in August, 1880, and expressing the high estimation in which you hold the services of Lieutenant-General Sir D. M. Stewart, G.C.B., under whose orders the retirement took place.

2. I have perused these papers with great interest, and have noticed with satisfaction the testimony borne to the excellent conduct of the troops during the evacuation. The arrangements for the passage of the different columns appear to have been carried out most successfully by all to whom the duties of directing the movement were entrusted, and I fully concur in the opinion you have expressed that the mode in which the retirement was effected reflects the highest credit on Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Stewart and the officers and men under him.

3. A copy of this correspondence will be transmitted for the information of the Secretary of State for War and His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

I have, &c.,

HARTINGTON.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 26th August, 1881.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 31.—Mr. A. D. Stewart, to be a 4th grade officer, on probation, in Her Majesty's Indian Marine.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th August 1881.

No. 281.—Mr. T. Concannon, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Railway Branch, to the establishment under the Chief Commissioner, British Burma.

The 24th August 1881.

No. 282.—The services of Lieutenant R. Jennings, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Beluchistan, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from 1st April 1881.

The 26th August 1881.

No. 283.—Consequent on the departure on privilege leave of Major-General A. Fraser, C.B., R.E., on the afternoon of the 26th August 1881, Colonel W. S. Trevor, V.C., R.E., Director General of Railways, is appointed to officiate, until further orders, as Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, and Colonel F. S. Stanton, R.E., Chief Engineer, Class II, as Director General of Railways.

No. 284.—Mr. J. W. Alexander, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, Class III, with effect from the 10th August 1881.

A. B. SAMPSON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1881.

From the 2nd April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 26th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th August 1881.

The Honorable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed William Richard Augustine Kime, of No. 49, Bedford Row, in the County of Middlesex, England, Solicitor, a Commissioner, within all parts of England, for the purpose of taking under the law in force in British India the acknowledgments of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property in British India.

By Order,

R. BELCHAMBERS,

Registrar.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 30 of 1881.

BAY OF BENGAL—COROMANDEL COAST.

MADRAS.

Revised Rules for regulating the Entry and Departure of Vessels using the Harbour.

In supersession of the Notification published in this Department Notice to Mariners, No. 2, dated 10th February 1881, the Government of Madras has issued the following :—

"Under the authority vested in him by Section 7 of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rules for regulating the entry and departure of vessels using the Madras Harbour :—

RULE 1.—No vessel shall enter or leave the Madras Harbour at any time without having on board a Pilot or Harbour Master, unless authority in writing so to do has been obtained from the Conservator of the port.

RULE 2.—Vessels about to leave the Harbour shall hoist Flag N of the International (Commercial) Code at the Fore.

RULE 3.—Vessels about to enter the Harbour shall hoist Flag F of the International (Commercial) Code at the Fore.

RULE 4.—Not more than one vessel shall enter or leave the port at the same time.

Under Clause 2, Section 42, and Section 67 of the Act, Masters or other persons in charge of vessels disobeying any of the foregoing rules will, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every such offence, and also to the payment of the costs of such conviction."

By direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.)*,
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Calcutta,—Marine Survey Department;
The 22nd August 1881.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 31 of 1881.

BAY OF BENGAL—MADRAS COAST.

Buoy marking Wreck off Pentacottah.

Information has been received from the Port Officer, Madras, that a green wreck-buoy has been laid to mark the position of the sunken vessel *Mariana* in Pentacottah roadstead.

The buoy lies in 6¾ fathoms of water, with Pentacottah flagstaff bearing W. ½ N., distant about 1½ miles.

The bearing is Magnetic;—Variation 2° Easterly in 1881.

By direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.)*,
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Calcutta,—Marine Survey Department,
The 22nd August 1881.

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 71*a*, 829 and 70.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 1172, 15*c* and 103*a*.

If this Notice is received on board-ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Proceedings at the Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bengal, held on Monday, the 15th August 1881, in terms of Section 49 of the Presidency Banks' Act, 1876.

MR. J. J. J. KESWICK, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, IN THE CHAIR.

The Secretary having read the advertisement convening the Meeting, the Chairman submitted the papers noted below,* relative to the business for the year ended 30th June last.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. D. G. Landale, the accounts for the year were passed and approved.

On the motion of Mr. John Thomas, seconded by Mr. E. C. Daniell, Mr. J. J. J. Keswick and Mr. F. J. Fergusson were re-elected Directors.

On the motion of Mr. John Thomas, seconded by Baboo Dwarkanath Dutt, Messrs. H. W. I. Wood and W. A. Browne were re-elected Auditors for the ensuing year, and their remuneration fixed at Rs. 2,500 for each audit, or Rs. 1,250 to each Auditor.

J. J. J. KESWICK,
Chairman.

* I. Copy of the Statement of the affairs of the Bank on 31st December 1880, transmitted to Government agreeably to Section 43, Act XI of 1876.

II. Directors' Report for the half-year ended 31st December 1880, and the Report of the Auditors.

III. Copy of the Statement of the affairs of the Bank on 30th June 1881, transmitted to Government agreeably to Section 43, Act XI of 1876.

IV. Directors' Report for the half-year ended 30th June 1881, and the Report of the Auditors.

V. Statement of the Profits for six months, *viz.*, from 1st July to 31st December 1880.

VI. Statement of the Profits for six months, *viz.*, from 1st January to 30th June 1881.

VII. Statement of the whole Profits for twelve months, *viz.*, from 1st July 1880 to 30th June 1881.

VIII. List of Proprietors and Shareholders.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th July 1881.

No. 34.—Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Mahendra Nath Gangooly, of the supernumerary list, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 15th July 1881.

No. 35.—Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Norendra Prosanna Sing, of the supernumerary list, is permitted to resign the service.

The 3rd August 1881.

No. 36.—Assistant Surgeon Manmatha Nath Datta, of the supernumerary list, is dismissed the service, with effect from the 3rd August 1881.

The 29th July 1881.

No. 37.—The services of the undermentioned Hospital Assistants, of the military establishment, are permanently placed at the disposal of the Agent, Governor General, for Rajputana, for civil employment in that province:—

1st Class, Shaik Rumzan Allee.
2nd „ Goolam Mahomed.
3rd „ Nidhe Lall.
3rd „ Devi Lall.
3rd „ Nazeer Khan.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 19th August 1881.

No. 1667 *G.*—Lieutenant C. W. Ravenshaw, Officiating Superintendent, Rajputana State Railway Police, is granted one month's privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1672 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1501 G.-G., dated 5th August 1881, Surgeon J. F. Tuohy, M.D., assumed medical charge of the Haroti and Tonk Agency on the forenoon of the 9th August 1881.

2nd Class Hospital Assistant Mohamad Husain held medical charge of the Haroti and Tonk Agency from 11th to 30th January 1881, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

3rd Class Hospital Assistant Said Nur Khan held medical charge of the Haroti and Tonk Agency from the 26th June to the 8th July, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,

1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 16th August 1881.

No. 569.—Referring to Notification No. 319, dated 14th May 1881, Munshi Imamudin officiated as Deputy Magistrate, Kekree, from the afternoon of the 19th May to the forenoon of the 30th June 1881, during the absence on privilege leave of Rae Bishen Sarup.

No. 571.—Rae Bishen Sarup, Deputy Magistrate, Kekree, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 19th May 1881, of the privilege leave granted in Notification No. 286, dated 29th April 1881.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,

1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th August 1881.

No. 52.—Lieutenant H. W. Duperier, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 3rd June 1881.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*

Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 15th August 1881.

No. 56.—Mr. H. G. S. Savory, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, Construction Section, passed the Professional Examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section i, paragraphs 16 to 18, on the 16th July 1881.

The 19th August 1881.

No. 57.—Mr. H. G. S. Savory, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 4th July 1881.

No. 58.—Mr. R. Sivewright, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 4th instant.

No. 59.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 345, dated 21st October 1880, Mr. W. Monies, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Delhi-Ferozepore Railway Survey.

W. S. TREVOR, *Col., R.E.,*

Director General of Rys.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on or about the 2nd June last, treasure, consisting of certain jewels valued at Rs. 39-12, was found in the village of Manjakollai, Negapatam Taluq, Tanjore District, Madras Presidency.

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office, on the 15th day of December 1881, in order to the matter being inquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

C. A. BIRD,

Acting Collector.

VALLAM, *The 6th August 1881.*

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1881.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aug. 15	...	...	...	34	25,45,860	4,57,238
" 16	Holiday.					
" 17	...	...	...	34	25,05,819	4,57,238
" 18	...	...	...	34	25,06,778	4,57,238
" 19	...	...	...	34	24,45,638	4,57,238
" 20	...	...	...	34	24,46,598	4,57,238

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 22nd Aug. 1881.*

R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E., Offg. Mint Master.*

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd August 1881.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	25,12,001	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 1,55,96,259 2 0) + Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,74,42,570 3 11)	3,30,38,829	5	11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,83,93,825	0	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	8,57,952	13	11
Sundries	10,51,249	8	9
RUPEES	8,58,53,858	1	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,33,58,203	4	0
Other authorized Investments	37,94,980	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	52,53,396	4	6
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	55,22,139	2	9
Bills discounted and purchased	2,33,65,563	0	9
Balances with other Banks	8,18,322	5	7
Bullion	1,25,278	14	3
Dead Stock	11,29,422	13	11
Stamps	8,317	2	11
Sundries	5,39,753	15	5
	5,39,15,377	0	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 80,72,852 0 2) + Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 2,38,65,629 0 10)	3,19,38,481	1	0
RUPEES	8,58,53,858	1	1

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 25th August 1881.*

J. GORDON, *Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE *Secy. & Treasurer.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
119	D 18—54407	100	T. W. Mercer, Esq., Bombay.
	„ —55252	100	
31	L 45—47836*	† 20	Babu Umbica Churn Banerjee, Calcutta.
	D 14—39138		

* Calcutta Circle. † Mismatched.

ALLAHABAD, *The 24th August 1881.*

GODREZJEE D. PUDUMJEE, *A. A. G., In charge of Paper Currency Office.*

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1881.		Rs.	
W50	M 44—08616	100	J. Aranjo, Bombay.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1881.		Rs.	
H100	M 5—40255	50	Cowasji Temulji, Poona.

BOMBAY, *The 23rd August 1881.*

C. E. CRAWLEY, *Asst. Acctt. Genl., Paper Currency Dept.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
158	O 96—26861	100	Messrs. Framjee and Co.
159	O 74—82881	1,000	The Manager, Agra Bank, Limited, Calcutta.
	O 96—29150	100	
	„ —20036	100	
	O 81—72177	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
111	P 1—28841	10	Babu Gour Gopal Bysack.
112	O 46—71509	10	Mr. J. M. Hollinsworth.
	O 15—18050	10	
113	O 85—92559	20	Mr. Wm. Kingham.
114	O 81—54137	10	Babu Shib Sunker Lal.
115	O 98—57529	5	Babu Kali Churn Roy.
116	O 68—72973	100	Jewrakhun Sing.
117	L 70—43698	1,000	Hakim Syed Ahmed Mirza.
118	O 93—56462*	10	Babu Kanahaiya Lal.
	O 36—68304	5	
119	P 3—79112	10	Babu Ram Narayon Turkorutna.
120	O 90—37599	10	Mr. Edward Cleghorn.
392 of '75	L 47—78537	20	Mrs. E. Sharpe.
	L 20—08578	5	

CALCUTTA, *The 26th August 1881.*

R. A. STERNDALE, *Asst. Comptlr. Genl., Paper Currency.*

Coconada Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
I 10—32790	10	Seetamraj Ramajagaswara Row, of Coconada.

COCONADA, *The 8th August 1881.*

E. G. RICKETTS, *Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.*

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant
		Rs.	
33	... E 17—46886 ...	20	The District Superintendent of Police, Delhi.
	E 15—76734 ...	50	
	„ —76735 ...	50	

LAHORE,
The 20th August 1881.

H. J. BRERETON,
for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
62	... B 68—09114 ...	100	Mr. C. S. Fernandes, Merchant, Mangalore.
	„ —09138 ...	100	
	„ —09139 ...	100	
	„ —09140 ...	100	
	„ —09141 ...	100	
63	... B 61—91323 ...	50	P. Murugesa Mudali, Sunnadi Street, Mailapur.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 15th August 1881.

C. HALL,
Offg. Chief Clerk of the Acott. Genl.,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Commissioner.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st August 1881.

Consequent upon the admission of Barbadoes and St. Vincent (British West Indies) into the Universal Postal Union, the rates and conditions of postage (as given below) appertaining to Union countries served through the United Kingdom, will be applicable from the 1st September 1881 to correspondence addressed to Barbadoes and St. Vincent:—

(c) denotes compulsory prepayment.	Each letter per ½ oz.	Each post-card.	Printed papers, including books, &c.		Legal and commercial documents. Each packet.		Samples. Each packet.
			Each newspaper per 4 oz.	Each packet per 2 oz.	Not exceeding 4 oz.	Per 2 oz. additional.	Per 2 oz.
	A.	A.	A. c	A.	A.	A.	A.
Barbadoes and St. Vincent (West Indies, British)— *Vid* Brindisi, through *United Kingdom*	c4½	1½	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
Vid Brindisi, through *French Offices, Modane*—							
Additional route from Aden only— *By French Packet*, through *Agent on board*	3	1½	1	1	3	1	1

L. G. WAIT,
Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India,
Foreign Post Branch.

Calcutta, the 26th August 1881.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1881.	
Persian Gulf	7 P. M.	2nd Sep.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	7 „	2nd „	Str. *Chinsura.*
Madras and Ceylon	7 „	3rd „	P. & O. Str. *Mongolia.*
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	7 „	3rd „	From Bombay.
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	7 „	2nd „	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits	7 „	31st Aug.	Str. *Kilwa.*
Chittagong, Akyab, and Rangoon	7 „	1st Sep.	Str. *Madras.*
Foreign Mail *vid* Bombay	7 „	27th Aug.	From Bombay.
Port Blair and Camorta	7 „	31st „	Str. *Satara.*

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that eleven Hay Presses, the property of Government, used by the Commissariat Department for pressing hay for despatch to the front during the late war, will be sold by public auction at the following stations, where they now are, on 1st September 1881:—

By the Deputy Commissioner, Gujranwalla	5
By Assistant Commissary General, Meean Meer	4
By Assistant Commissary General, Rawalpindi	2
	11

These Presses are believed to be in thorough working order, and parties wishing to see them before day of sale can do so, on application to the Officers named above, who will also furnish information regarding hour and place of sale.

J. BARNARD SMITH, *Major,*
Offg. Depy. Commsy. Genl.

NOTICE.

The following stock in the Nilambur Division is open to inspection and offers:—

Nos.	Varieties.	Contents.		
		C. feet	In.	P.
371	Teak	9,230	8	6
33	Blackwood	1,196	4	8
279	Benteak	7,848	7	5
208	Karimardu	7,028	4	1

45,500 Teak saplings of classes according to size varying from 15 to 40 feet in length and from 3 to 10 inches diameter butt-end.

The above stock is stored in the Forest and Plantation Depôts, respectively, on the river bank, convenient for tying into rafts for transport to the sea coast at Calicut and Beypore. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

J. FERGUSON,
Depy. Conservator.

DEPY. CONSVR.'S OFFICE,
NILAMBUR;
The 17th June 1881.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري ڈيوج

يهه دوا کوئينائين کا خوب قائم مقام هی اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور سيواے اونکے جو کوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد ليے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعني نرخ چار اونس کے ٹين کا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه

اور عوام الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعني نرخ چار اونس ٹين کا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بيس روپيه

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانوںمين بکتي هی ماسيواے قيمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بارہ آنه

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1878, 4to., 149 pages text, 380 pages tables, 3 plates, 4 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to., 86 pages, 2 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to., 62 pages, 8 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 87 pages, 4 plates ...	2	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclone, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	2	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance.

	Without Postage.	With Postage.
For the CALCUTTA SERIES ...	Rs. 35	Rs. 37-8
" MADRAS SERIES ...	" 8	" 9
" BOMBAY SERIES ...	" 8	" 9
" ALLAHABAD SERIES	" 8	" 9
Complete set... ...	" 45	" 47-8

The price of each Part purchased separately will vary according to the amount of matter it contains, and will be printed on the wrapper. It will, however, never be below the following:—

For a Part of the CALCUTTA SERIES ...	Rs.	3	8
" " MADRAS SERIES ...	"	1	0
" " BOMBAY SERIES ...	"	1	0
" " ALLAHABAD SERIES.	"	1	0
Complete set	"	4	0

Persons desiring to subscribe for or purchase the Reports, should apply to—

MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA;
MESSRS. THACKER AND CO., BOMBAY;
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS;
THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY;
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted.

THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS.

A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, at Rs. 375 a set.

The Rámáyana of Tulsi Dás. Translated

from the original Hindi: by F. S. Growse, M.A., Oxon

Price ...	Book I ...	Rs. 3 0 0	Per copy, including postage.
	Do. II ...	„ 2 8 0	
	Do. III to VI	„ 2 8 0	
	Do. VII ...	„ 1 12 0	

Prepayment is required.

GOVT. PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

Charts, &c., issued at the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, by order of the Government of India, and sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street.

Indian Ocean—

Indian Ocean, Curves of equal magnetic variation. *Annas 8.*

India, West Coast—

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„ 4. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 23. *Annas 4.*
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„ 24. Harbours of Karwar and Bankot.

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" 4. Extension of the period of exhibition of the "intermediate" Light at the Entrance to the Hooghly River.
" 5. Alterations in the position and visibility of the Light exhibited from Fort Canning, Singapore.
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" 9. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
" 10. Changes in the buoyage of the port, Madras.
" 11. Kenery (Kundari) Island Light. Intended alteration, Bombay.
" 12. Flashing Light on Flat Cape, Sunda Strait, Sumatra.
" 13. Destruction of First Point Light-house, Java, Sunda Strait.
" 14. Harbour Light at Belilling, Baly Island.
" 15. Position of Gwalia Reef, Carimata Strait.
" 16. Position of Parkin Rock, Hanish Islands.
" 17. Shoal south-west of Barren Islands, Madagascar, West Coast.
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" 20. Intermittent flashing Light on Pulo Undan.

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" 5. British Burma, Akyab. Beacon on Table-land of Borongo Island.
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" 12. Particulars of first point Light, Java, approach to Sunda Strait.
" 13. Alteration in character of Flat Cape Light, Sumatra.
" 14. Removal of North Buoy, entrance to Madras Harbour.
" 15. Range of visibility of Paumben Light.
" 16. Leading beacons for clearing the S. W. Prong, Kolaba.
" 17. Zanzibar Island—
(1) Ras Kizimkazi Light-house.
(2) Light-house near Mungopani.
(3) Light-house on Mwana Mwana Island.
(4) Ras Nungwe Light-house.
" 18. Port Said entrance—Experimental Buoy lighted by gas.
" 19. Exhibition of revolving Light, Armeghon.
" 20. Beacon on Tucker's Patch—Bombay Harbour.
" 21. Exhibition of fixed white Light—Pulicat.
" 22. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri. Exhibition of fixed white Light.
" 23. Bay of Bengal, Coast of Orissa, False Point. Occasional obscuration of Light by fog.
" 24. India, West Coast, Karwar or Sadashivgad. Breaking adrift of Karwar Rock Buoy.
" 25. India, West Coast, Calicut. Date of exhibition of permanent white Light.
" 26. Bay of Bengal—Chittagong Coast, Kutubdea. Alteration of colour of Light-house.
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND OFFICE.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the Third Quarter ending 31st January 1881, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1880.

PARTICULARS.	In the 3rd quarter ending 31st January 1881	In the 3rd quarter ending 31st January 1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.
Balance at credit of the Fund on the Government books at the end of the previous quarter.	68,97,493 5 0	64,58,200 3 4	4,39,293 1 8	.. ..
ADD RECEIPTS—				
Subscriptions from November to January in the Widows' Fund	*1,07,228 10 9	1,11,134 9 9	.....	3,905 15 0
Ditto ditto ditto Children's Fund ...	73,815 14 5	73,612 8 3	203 6 2	.. ...
Entrance Fees, &c., ditto ditto	647 9 3	418 4 0	229 5 3	.....
Interest on reserve Funds, W. F., and C. Funds and divisible surplus by a transfer to debit of subscribers.	1,028 4 0	104 4 0	924 0 0	.....
Total Receipts ...	1,82,720 6 5	1,85,269 10 0	1,356 11 5	3,905 15 0
Grand Total ...	70,80,213 11 5	66,43,169 13 4	4,40,649 13 1	3,905 15 0
DEDUCT PAYMENTS—				
Pensions paid to Incumbents in the Widows' Fund	73,283 14 1	68,077 6 3	5,205 7 10	.....
Ditto ditto Children's Fund	52,505 1 7	50,364 5 9	2,140 11 10	.....
Establishment, including office rent and contingencies	9,390 1 9	8,990 11 6	399 6 3	.....
Loss in exchange on remittances to England	10,845 9 2	9,491 11 5	1,353 13 9	.....
Total Payments ...	1,46,023 10 7	1,36,924 2 11	9,099 7 8	.....
Net balance in favour of the Fund, exclusive of Interest upon Capital.	69,34,190 0 10	65,06,545 10 5	A 4,31,550 5 5	3,905 15 0
Proportion of Interest on Reserve Fund payable to Subscribers ...	33,282 12 0	33,237 12 0	45 0 0	..
Total ...	33,282 12 0	33,237 12 0	45 0 0	.....

	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers	1,444	955	1,430	941	14	14
Ditto of incumbents	348	557	331	534	17	23
Ditto sharing interest on Reserve Fund	864	590	819	557	45	33

	Rs. A. P.
* Actual receipts	1,10,813 5 9
Deduct items refunded and written back	3,584 11 0
Total ...	1,07,228 10 9

A. Net increase of capital ... ... Rs. 4,27,644 6 5

G. W MACLEOD,
Accountant.

H. RONALDSON, J. BELL, } *Auditors.*

Published by order of the Directors,

U. S. F. P. FUND OFFICE, *the 12th August* 1881.

W. H RYLAND, *Secretary.*

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Notes, No. 000595 of 4 per cent. of 31st March 1835-36, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in my name; and No. Ct. 717 of 4 per cent. of 1st February 1842-43, for Rs. 500, interest of which has been long since drawn by me, and not endorsed by me to any one. The interest and the renewal of the said two Notes have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal.

WOOMES CHUNDER GHOSE,
Calcutta, No. 140, Upper Chitpore Road.

Lost

The lower halves of the Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 027720, 027942 and 094745, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 500, originally standing in the names of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Byramjee Nusserwanji Sirvic and the Executive Commissariat Officer, Morar, respectiveiy, and last endorsed to Lieutenant-Colonel A. Copland, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bombay, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Bankers.
Fort Bombay.

Lost

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 064391, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 1,000; 089582, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for Rs. 4,000; A012497, of the reduced 4 per cent. of 1879, for Rs. 4,000; A012498, of the reduced 4 per cent. of 1879, for Rs. 2,000; the first Note originally standing in the name of Ram Chand Seal, the second in the name of Deb Nauth Sreemany, the third and fourth in the name of Sree Ram Chunder Ghoshal, and last endorsed to Sree Ram Chunder Ghoshal, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

SREE RAM CHUNDER GHOSHAL,
Beshpara, Zillah Hooghly.

Stolen

The Government Promissory Note, No. 026520, of the 4 per cent. of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 1,100, originally standing in the name of J. R. Duxbury, and last endorsed to Piralli Behelulji, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bombay, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

PIRALLI BEHELULJI,
Chinch Bunder, 3rd Row, No. 9.

Stolen

The Government Promissory Note, No. 050117, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of the Oriental Bank Corporation, and included in No. 15007, and last endorsed to me by Baboo Prosad Das Boral, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietress.

DURGAMONI DEBAYA,
Barranossi Ghose's Street.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 35. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1881.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1881.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.																		TOTAL.	
	WEST.								EAST.											
	VIA TEHERAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUEZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		VIA RANGOON.		NATIVE BURMA.		VIA PAUMBEN.			
	No.	Indian Value.	No	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A		Rs. A.		Rs. A		Rs. A.		Rs. A		Rs. A		Rs. A		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
nt . . .	1,407	6,751 5	88	434 2	34	234 13	4,556	15,224 6	...	...	691	2,138 2	90	261 3	226	273 6	2,170	4,970 14	9,262	[illegible]
ceived . .	1,144	7,165 12	136	516 2	63	230 14	4,311	16,675 8	..	...	822	2,542 3	101	281 13	..	.	2,167	3,264 0	8,744	30,676 [illegible]
TOTAL .	2,551	13,917 1	224	950 4	97	465 11	8,867	31,899 14		.	1,513	4,680 5	191	543 0	226	273 6	4,337	8,234 14	18,006	60,964 [illegible]
TRANSIT.																				
rom East to West—																				
Vid Madras .	119	503 4	1	3 12	20	47 4	3,556	14,998 0	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,696	15,552 [illegible]
Vid Rangoon	...	.	..	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	.	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Vid Lainghn .	...	.	...	.	...	..			...	...	...	.	..	...	..	...	...	...		
Vid Paumben	38	158 4	1	4 2	1	7 12	351	1,136 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	391	1,306 15
om West to East—																				
Vid Madras .	315	1,175 10	50	167 4	4	7 2	3,183	13,201 14	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,552	14,641 14
Vid Rangoon	...	.	...		...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	.
Vid Lainghn	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	9 14
om West to West—																				
Vid Bombay and Karachi.	...	...	3	37 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	37 [illegible]
Vid Karachi and Bombay.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	
om East to East—																				
Vid Paumben .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	224 4	..	..	...	..	...	...	61	224 [illegible]
Vid Rangoon .	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		.	...		...	..	1	3 10	...	...	1	3 [illegible]
TOTAL .	472	1,837 2	55	212 4	25	62 2	7,092	29,436 0	...	...	61	224 4	..	...	1	3 10	..	...	7,70[illegible]	31,775 [illegible]
																		GRAND TOTAL ...	25,712	92,740 [illegible]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1881.

ROUTE.		NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
		To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Vid* Teheran	1,144	1,407	2,551	20·24	23·12	21·73
	„ Turkey	136	88	224	2·40	1·45	1·90
	Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi	63	34	97	1·12	0·56	0·83
RED SEA . .	*Vid* Suez	4,311	4,556	8,867	76·24	74·87	75·54
	TOTAL .	5,654	6,085	11,739	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF THE IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT IN SIND FOR 1879-80.

Nos. 320-271., dated Simla, the 10th August 1881.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter No. 110W.I.—240, dated 16th May 1881, from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, forwarding the Annual Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department in Sind for the year 1879-80, and the Resolution issued on it by the Government of Bombay.

OBSERVATIONS.—This Report was received two months later than that for the previous year, and six months after the prescribed date. It is hoped that the measures referred to in the review by the Government of Bombay will have the effect of producing greater punctuality in future.

2. The inundation of 1879 was a favourable one; the rise of the river was steady; and though the flood attained the greatest height on record (16′ 1″) on the Bukkur gauge, there was an entire absence of injurious flooding on either bank. The returns show a decrease in area of cultivation of 287,781 acres and an increase in net consolidated revenue of Rs.1,08,459, as compared with the average of the previous three years. The decrease in area is entirely due to the absence of flooding, and not to any defects in the irrigation system; there is a satisfactory increase in the area cultivated as compared with the last year in which flooding did not occur. The increase in net revenue is due to the large decrease in remissions.

3. The main feature of the Report is the explanation regarding the effect of the land revenue settlements on the income credited to the irrigation works. It is shown very clearly that, although there may be no decrease in the area irrigated, or perhaps actually an increase, there may be, and in some instances there has been, a diminution of revenue, owing to the increase of wet (rice) cultivation on the lands near the heads of the canals, which lessens the supply of water to the lands lower down, where remissions in such cases are granted under the terms of the old settlement; but nothing extra is levied on the lands on which the cultivation has been changed from dry to wet. The effect of this on the Ghar Canal is very marked. The area irrigated from the upper portion of the canal and that from the lower portion for the last four years is as follows:—

YEAR.	Upper portion.	Lower branches.
	Acres.	Acres.
1876-77	391,760	108,690
1877-78	392,585	92,958
1878-79	399,420	99,873
1879-80	412,943	79,707

Orders have been issued by the Government of Bombay to remedy this, which have been in force since last December, so that a decided improvement in the financial results may be shortly looked for.

4. It is very satisfactory that the measures adopted by the Superintending Engineer and his officers for the maintenance of the river flood embankments have been so successful, and that, too, with floods standing at the Sukkur pass three inches higher than any yet recorded. It is not stated whether the volume of water in the highest flood passing Kusmore was greater than in former years; if the volume was not actually measured, the height of the gauge at Kusmore should have been given for comparison with the gauges of other high floods. The strengthening of the embankments was completed for 122 miles out of the entire length of 174 miles on the right bank of the river.

5. The great importance of the embankments and the results of the recent improvements are very clearly shown in the diminution of the remissions of revenue on account of cultivation destroyed or injured by floods; the decrease in the remissions being, it is stated, mainly due to the shutting off of the inundations from the river. The amount of the remissions for the previous six years were as shown in the margin, while for the year under review the remissions only amounted to Rs. 97,973; and of this it is stated that more than half was not properly a remission but the difference between full assessment under the revised settlement and the amount actually levied, which under the rules in force is considerably less than the former for one year after the introduction of the revised rates.

1873-74	Rs. 2,95,197
1874-75	„ 4,00,188
1875-76	„ 1,94,978
1876-77	„ 4,02,486
1877-78	„ 1,09,401
1878-79	„ 3,41,703

6. The working expenses during the year under review were higher than usual owing to the heavy repairs necessitated by the damage caused by the extraordinary floods of the previous year. On the nine works enumerated in the margin the maintenance expenses amounted to Rs. 5,06,350, which on an irrigated area of 756,776 acres gives a rate per acre of Re. 0·73.

Begari.	Márak.
East Nára.	Sarfraz.
Sukkur.	Fuleli.
Ghar.	Desert.
Alibhai Kacheri.	

7. From the Superintending Engineer's Report it appears that the canals receive merely a nominal credit for the irrigation in jághír lands. In the Hyderabad Collectorate the "Hakaba" or water rate on 83,142 acres of jághír lands amounts only to Rs. 31,912; while, if this were Government land, the revenue would be Rs. 2,19,031. The difference, Rs. 1,87,119, should be shown as a book credit to the canals.

8. The rabi supply of water to the Desert and East Nára Canals is, it appears, deficient owing to defects in the levels of the canals at the head. Measures should be adopted to remedy this as soon as possible.

9. This Report is very full and clear so far as the data available as yet will permit.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department for information and necessary attention.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution, of the Report, and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay, be forwarded for information to the Governments noted in the margin in the Public Works Department.

Madras, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution, of the Report, and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay, be forwarded to the Department of Finance and to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information; and to the Publisher of the *Gazette of India* for publication in the Gazette Supplement.

J. CROFTON, *Major-Genl., R. E.,*
Deputy Secretary to Government of India.

General Abstract of Financial Results of Irriga tion

	Productive Public Works.			
	Begari Canal.	Eastern Nara Works.		Total.
		Mithran Canal.	Other works.*	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital outlay (excluding interest charges).				
During the year ... Ordinary ...	...	...	...	...
Productive Public Works	49,554	16,900	23,014	89,468
Contributions	...	...	...	...
Capitalisation of abatement of land revenue	...	...	...	...
Leave and pension allowances	1,652	549	727	2,928
	51,206	17,449	23,741	92,396
To end of year ... Ordinary ...	4,91,446	7,33,951	22,13,635	34,39,032
Productive Public Works	6,80,225	2,60,185	23,014	9,63,424
Contributions	...	...	...	...
Capitalisation of abatement of land revenue	324	...	2,669	2,993
Leave and pension allowances	33,364	43,047	92,580	1,68,991
	12,05,359	10,37,183	23,31,898	45,74,440
Revenue and Working expenses.				
Gross revenue.				
During the year ... Water rates, &c.	982	475	5,831	7,288
Collected with land revenue	75,656	1,26,676	31,915	2,34,247
	76,638	1,27,151	37,746	2,41,535
To end of year ... Water rates, &c.	37,835	61,024	3,18,112	4,16,971
Collected with land revenue	22,59,004	11,52,064	17,05,345	51,16,413
	22,96,839	12,13,088	20,23,457	55,33,384
Working expenses.				
During the year	73,874	81,830	42,125	1,97,829
To end of year	12,41,588	8,30,657	8,59,292	29,31,537
Net revenue.				
During the year ... From water rates only	—72,892	—81,355	—36,294	—1,90,541
From land revenue also	2,764	45,321	—4,379	43,706
To end of year ... From water rates only	—12,03,753	—7,69,633	—5,41,180	—25,14,566
From land revenue also	10,55,251	3,82,431	11,64,165	26,01,847
Simple interest on capital outlay.				
During the year	51,610	41,356	1,00,131	1,96,097
To end of year	5,61,490	6,29,912	16,16,014	28,07,425
Difference between net revenue and charges for interest.				
During the year ... If credit be taken for direct returns only	—1,24,502	—1,25,711	—1,36,425	—3,86,638
If credit be taken for land revenue also	—48,846	965	—1,04,510	—1,52,391
To end of year ... If credit be taken for direct returns only	—17,65,252	—13,99,545	—21,57,194	—53,21,991
If credit be taken for land revenue also	4,93,752	—2,47,481	—4,51,849	—2,05,578

* Not yet admitted to the category of Productive Public Works. The project estimat

Navigation Works in Sind for and up to the close of 1879-80.

WORKS IN OPERATION.

Works not classed as Productive Public Works.								Grand Total.
Sukkur Canal.	Ghar Canal.	Alibhar Kacheri Canal.	Great Márak Canal.	Sarfrazwah and branches.	Fuleli Canal and branches.	Desert Canal.	Total.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,076	—54	...	11,936	...	—23	—624	13,311	13,311
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89,468
299	...	...	...	...	...	...	299	299
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	...	...	468	...	...	...	553	3,481
2,460	—54	...	12,404	...	—23	—624	14,163	1,06,559
6,83,926	4,15,537	23,207	1,81,164	1,18,558	10,67,502	6,37,760	31,27,654	65,66,686
5,25,929	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,25,929	14,89,358
19,133	...	...	...	...	10,059	...	29,192	29,192
16,840	8,337	...	942	2,834	1,664	...	30,617	33,610
37,779	15,111	710	6,046	3,019	41,622	26,904	1,31,191	3,00,182
12,83,607	4,38,985	23,917	1,88,152	1,24,411	11,20,847	6,64,664	38,44,583	84,19,023
834	6,753	1,108	1,852	826	23,576	574	35,523	42,811
19,871	3,26,034	7,099	53,102	11,955	1,45,149	1,11,437	6,74,647	9,08,894
20,705	3,32,787	8,207	54,954	12,781	1,68,725	1,12,011	7,10,170	9,51,705
5,405	2,29,871	6,925	29,330	17,059	4,28,725	1,354	7,18,669	11,35,640
2,62,766	74,78,096	43,810	3,05,356	53,350	22,72,170	5,90,994	1,10,06,542	1,61,22,955
2,68,171	77,07,967	50,735	3,34,686	70,409	27,00,895	5,92,348	1,17,25,211	1,72,58,595
46,809	93,368	3,863	13,374	8,658	1,27,091	15,358	3,08,521	5,06,350
4,89,648	18,51,747	46,537	1,39,052	81,495	28,03,655	1,64,100	55,76,234	85,07,771
—45,975	—86,615	—2,755	—11,522	—7,832	—1,03,515	—14,784	—2,72,998	—4,63,539
—26,104	2,39,419	4,344	41,580	4,123	41,634	96,653	4,01,649	4,45,355
—4,84,243	—16,21,876	—39,612	—1,09,722	—64,436	—23,74,930	—1,62,746	—48,57,565	—73,72,131
—2,21,477	58,56,220	4,198	1,95,634	—11,086	—1,02,760	4,28,248	61,48,977	87,50,824
54,397	18,700	1,044	7,884	5,335	48,491	29,713	1,64,564	3,60,661
5,83,417	2,49,308	6,833	48,615	38,386	8,09,657	1,76,251	19,12,467	47,19,892
—1,00,372	—1,05,315	—3,799	—19,406	—13,167	—1,52,006	—43,497	—4,37,562	—8,34,200
—80,501	2,20,719	3,300	33,696	—1,212	—6,857	67,940	2,37,085	84,694
—10,67,660	—18,71,184	—46,445	—1,58,337	—1,02,822	—31,84,587	—3,38,997	—67,70,032	—1,20,92,023
—8,07,894	56,06,912	—2,635	1,47,019	—49,472	—9,12,417	2,51,997	42,36,510	40,30,932

of the entire Eastern Nara project is under consideration of the Government of India.

ANNUAL REVENUE REPORT OF THE IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT IN SIND FOR 1879-80.

1. This Report is considerably overdue, but the delay in its preparation has been caused entirely by the difficulty which exists under the present system in obtaining the correct figures relating to canal receipts and expenditure. A Report on this subject has been submitted to Government, and certain proposals have been made which, if sanctioned, will, it is to be hoped, remove all causes of delay for the future, and afford a reasonable chance of the Report being submitted when it falls due.

2. The inundation of 1879 was on the whole a favourable one, as the river rose steadily from the 16th June, and from the 2nd July to the 6th September, with the exception of 9 days, it never stood at a less height on the Bukkurgauge than 13′ 6″. From the 13th August to the 5th September the curve was above the 15 feet line, and on the 20th August it attained the greatest height on record, namely, 16′ 1″. On the chart which accompanies this Report the mean curve for the 32 years from 1848 to 1879 has been shown as well as the mean curve during the inundation months, June to September, for the ten years ending 1879. During the last ten years the river has been abnormally high, and the country has been more or less devastated by floods on both banks. The year 1879 was marked by an entire absence of floods on either bank, notwithstanding that the river rose to a greater height by three inches than it has ever done before.

3. The returns show a decrease of 287,781 acres of cultivation and an increase of Rs. 1,08,459 net consolidated revenue over the average of the three previous years, as will be seen by the following figures:—

———	Kharíf.	Rabi.	TOTAL.	Net consolidated revenue.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	
1876-77	1,291,273	418,948	1,710,221	26,69,176	flood.
1877-78	1,093,900	202,165	1,296,065	29,59,995	
1878-79	1,333,546	551,769	1,885,315	32,85,733	flood.
AVERAGE .	1,239,573	390,961	1,630,534	29,71,635	
1879-80	1,114,510	228,243	1,342,753	30,80,094	
DIFFERENCE .	—125,063	—162,718	—287,781	+1,08,459	

The increased acreage in the years 1876-77 and 1878-79 was due entirely to the floods of those years, and no proper comparison can be made between the figures for a year in which floods do not occur, and those given by an average in which flood years are included. Taking the average from the two years, 1875-76 and 1877-78, in which floods did not occur, and in which the area of cultivation was dependent solely on the canals, the result is an increase of 31,472 acres of kharíf, an increase of 1,695 acres of rabi, and an increase of Rs. 33,167 of net consolidated revenue. The figures given above for the years 1876-77 and 1877-78 do not agree with those entered in last year's Report. Since that Report was written the canal returns submitted by Executive Engineers and Collectors have been carefully scrutinised and checked, and several discrepancies were discovered; the figures now given may be considered as correct as it is possible to get them. They are admittedly not absolutely correct, but until the revised settlement comes into force generally, and a more accurate method of recording the areas and descriptions of crops irrigated is introduced, no better results can be looked for.

4. The area of Government assessed land cultivated and the net consolidated revenue of the province is shown in Table I, both for the year under review and for the three previous years, and the result is as given above in the preceding paragraph. In Table II are shown the areas of cultivation, both of Government assessed land and of jághír land, the consolidated revenue, the collections on account of water-rate and miscellaneous canal revenue, the remis-

sions, and the net canal revenue for 1879-80 and for the three previous years. The results are :—

Area of Government assessed land	—	287,781	acres.
Area of jághír land	—	15,699	„
Consolidated revenue	—	85,758	rupees.
Hakaba	+	1,261	„
Miscellaneous	—	29,915	„
Remissions	—	1,94,217	„
Net canal revenue	+	79,805	„

The decrease in the area of cultivation on Government assessed land is due entirely to the floods of 1876 and 1878 being taken into account in the average, and is not due in any way to defects in the irrigation system. The decrease in the area of jághír land is due to jághírs lapsing on the death of the holders, and this area, as was explained in last year's Report, may be expected in the ordinary course of events to decrease yearly up to a certain limit. The decrease in the miscellaneous receipts appears to be due principally to a falling-off in the Hyderabad Collectorate and in the Eastern Nára Districts, and there appears to be some doubt as to the accuracy of the figures. Those made use of have been taken from statements prepared by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, but they differ so widely from those furnished by the Collector and Political Superintendent, that in all probability a large portion of the receipts have been wrongly credited to some other head, such as sáyar revenue, instead of to miscellaneous canal revenue. A reference has been made on this subject, and the mistake, if there be one, will be rectified in future Reports.

5. The very large decrease in remissions, amounting to nearly two lakhs of rupees on the average of the previous six years, must be looked upon as satisfactory. The details for these years are given below for each district and collectorate separately :—

Year.	Frontier.	Shikárpur.	Thar and Párkar.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1873-74	3,954	73,832	2,943	16,361	1,98,107	2,95,197	
1874-75	8,347	1,89,901	1,15,377	15,387	71,176	4,00,188	Flood.
1875-76	17,307	52,617	14,937	12,087	98,030	1,94,978	
1876-77	16,576	2,25,293	56,356	6,152	98,109	4,02,486	Flood.
1877-78	8,301	26,659	7,259	25,364	41,818	1,09,401	
1878-79	899	98,920	1,08,987	84,692	48,205	3,41,703	Flood.
AVERAGE	9,231	1,11,204	50,976	26,674	92,574	2,90,659	
1879-80	213	4,905	1,762	58,934	32,159	97,973	
DIFFERENCE	— 9,018	— 1,06,299	— 49,214	+ 32,260	— 60,415	— 1,92,686	

The remissions shown against the Hyderabad Collectorate, which are Rs. 32,260 above the average of the six previous years, are not in any sense of the word remissions, and ought not properly to have appeared under that head. Nearly the whole of the sum entered represents the increased rate of assessment fixed under the revised settlement in the Shahdádpur Táluka, which, according to the rules in force, is not levied the first year after the introduction of the new settlement. The sums entered against the four canals which water the Shahdádpur Táluka are :—

	Rs.
Rein	1,139
Alibhar	4,353
Márak	39,888
Gháro	10,038
	55,418

The difference between this and the sum entered in the table above, namely, Rs. 3,516, represents the amount of remissions granted on all the other canals in the collectorate, and includes a sum of Rs. 2,366 granted on the Nasrat on account of deficient supply, the mouth of that canal having been cut into by

encroachment of the river and considerably silted up towards the end of the inundation. The large decrease in the Shikárpur Collectorate is due to the Kusmore and Sukkur-Begari Bunds remaining staunch, and as these bunds, and in fact the whole line from Kusmore to the mouth of the Nára, have been thoroughly repaired and considerably strengthened, and may be considered reasonably safe against all contingencies, it may be expected that the remissions will in future be very small. The remissions in the Karáchi Collectorate are small, and half the amount is due to the partial failure of the supply in the Dádu and Sehwán Tálukas which are watered by the Nára, the mouth of that canal having been seriously affected by a change in the course of the river.

6. The gross consolidated revenue for each district or collectorate was for the year under review :—

	Rs.
Frontier Upper Sind	2,33,537
Shikárpur	11,44,695
Thar and Párkar	1,81,442
Hyderabad	11,05,676
Karáchi	5,12,717
TOTAL	31,78,067

and, as contrasted with the average of the three previous years, the figures are :—

DISTRICTS.	1879-80.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Average.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Frontier	2,33,537	1,80,223	1,84,811	2,30,523	1,98,519	+35,018
Shikárpur	11,44,695	12,15,749	11,61,028	12,90,328	12,22,368	—77,673
Thar and Párkar	1,81,442	2,06,104	1,80,505	4,12,923	2,66,511	—85,069
Hyderabad	11,05,676	9,24,993	10,36,425	11,73,409	10,44,942	+60,734
Karáchi	5,12,717	5,67,574	5,06,627	5,20 253	5,31,485	—18,768
TOTAL	31,78,067	30,94,643	30,69,396	36,27,436	32,63,825	—85,758

The increase in the Frontier District and in Hyderabad is due to the increased rate of assessment introduced on the Desert Canal, and to the introduction of the settlement in part of the Hyderabad Canal Division. The decrease in the other districts is due to there being no flooded area to compensate the falling-off of cultivation on lands temporarily ruined by the flood of 1878. The water share of the net consolidated revenue is, as shown in Table VI, Rs. 27,72,085, and the total water share, including Hakaba, is Rs. 28,13,660, against Rs. 29,92,912 for 1878-79. The land share is Rs. 3,08,009.

7. The total expenditure on canals and bunds in the province during the year was Rs. 1,03,078 on capital account, and Rs. 10,84,680 on revenue account, and the cost of revenue collection was Rs. 2,38,744. The details of capital and revenue expenditure are shown in Table IV. The total of revenue expenditure includes Rs. 88,439 spent on completing the new outer loop line and in strengthening and repairing the Kusmore Bund: it also includes Rs. 44,904 expended on strengthening and special repairs to the Sukkur-Begari, Saidabad and Jhali Bunds, and on the completion of the Phulu Bund. The amounts expended in the several divisions were as below :—

		Capital.	Revenue.	Cost of Revenue Collection.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Frontier Upper Sind	Begari Canal	49,554	64,330	7,605
	Desert Canal	—624	3,877	11,186
	Kusmore Bund	...	1,42,012	...
Shikárpur	Sukkur Canal	2,375	43,537	1,999
	Canals and Bunds in Ghar Division	—54	3,23,452	82,291
Thar and Párkar	Eastern Nára	39,914	1,04,471	16,113
Hyderabad	Hyderabad Canal Division	11,936	1,35,022	54,904
	Fuleli Division	—23	1,43,685	20,312
Karáchi	Karáchi Canals	...	1,24,294	44,334
	TOTAL	1,03,078	10,84,680	2,38,744

The percentage of cost of establishment on works, exclusive of the expenditure on the Kusmore Bund, was 33·2: for the Kusmore Bund 25·8, and for the whole 32·2. Omitting the expenditure on the Kusmore Bund, the percentage of establishment for new works was 30·0, and for maintenance and repairs 32·6.

8. In Table V are shown the area of cultivation, the net revenue, the expenditure on maintenance and repairs, the percentage of expenditure on revenue, and the cost of maintenance per acre for the province during the year, as well as the averages for the three previous years: the table also shows the number of miles of canals and bunds. The expenditure on the maintenance of the Kusmore Bund has not been included in the totals of the table; but the total for the year includes a sum of Rs.85,072 expended on the maintenance of the Sukkur-Begari and other bunds on the right bank, north and south of Sukkur. The amount shown in Table IV for these bunds is Rs. 74,438; but in that table the expenditure shown against the Ghar includes Rs. 10,634, spent on maintenance and repair of the Jhali Bund, as the original cost of this bund was charged to the capital account of the Ghar. In order to obtain the proper cost of maintenance per acre, this sum of Rs.10,634 has been taken from the Ghar and added to the bund's right bank in Table V.

3. The percentage of expenditure on revenue for the whole province is 27·1, and the cost of maintenance per acre Re. 0·59. If the expenditure on the maintenance of the Kusmore Bund be included, the total expenditure on maintenance and repairs comes to Rs.9,11,428; the percentage of expenditure on revenue is 28·8 and the cost of maintenance per acre Re.0·63 for the year. These figures are higher than those given last year, and are higher than the averages of the three previous years. The decreased acreage owing to the floods of previous years, and the heavy expenditure on repairs to bunds on the right bank due to the extraordinary flood of 1878, will account for the figures being higher than the average. Deducting the amount spent on these repairs, Rs.63,405, the percentage of expenditure on revenue is only 25·1, which is below the average. The total canal mileage is shown in the table as 5,553, differing by 110 miles from the total given in last year's Report. The difference is due to a revision of the canal mileage in the Hyderabad Canal Division, which will be explained further on. The difference in the length of bunds shown is the length of a new protective bund which was constructed during the year on the right bank of the Mithrau Canal. The figures were wrongly added up in Table V. attached to last year's Report, and the total should have been written 454 instead of 374.

10. The capital expenditure to the end of 1879-80 on all works for which capital accounts are kept is shown below, as well as the balance of revenue or balance of charges of each work:—

Name of Work.	Capital expenditure to end of 1879-80.	Net results of year's operations.	
		Balance of charges.	Balance of revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Begari Canal	11,71,671	...	4,703
Desert do.	6,37,760	...	96,948
Sukkur do.	12,28,988	24,831	...
Ghar	4,15,537	...	2,42,772
Mithrau Canal	9,94,138	...	47,184
Eastern Nára Works	22,36,647	2,871	...
Alibhar Kacheri	23,207	...	4,483
Márak	1,81,164	...	41,840
Sarfraz	1,18,558	...	4,440
Fuleli	10,77,561	...	45,598
Total	80,85,231	27,702	4,87,968

The balance of revenue was Rs.4,60,266. The capital expenditure shown above only includes direct charges.

11. Table VII shows the areas of kharíf and rabi, the consolidated revenue, and the remissions for the province: and Table VIII shows the irrigating duty performed per cubic foot of supply on some of the principal canals. Remarks on the figures in this last table will appear further on when the executive divisions are treated separately.

12. The information given in the tables is in greater detail than has been the case hitherto, and will enable a better idea to be formed of the working of the different canals or systems of canals than when the figures were grouped together as they have been in all former Reports. Separate figures for the Marui-wáh have not been given for any year previous to 1879-80, as up to that year it wás a branch of the Wahur: but the encroachment of the river in 1877 and 1878 so cut up the Wáhur that its supply began to fail and could not be depended on, and a separate mouth, taking off from the river just above Sita, had to be dug to the Marui.

13. It is almost an impossibility to make any proper comparison between the revenue figures for 1879-80 and those for previous years, and to arrive at any definite conclusion regarding the working of the canals, owing to the disturbing effects of the floods which have devastated the country, especially on the right bank, for the last seven or eight years: but it may be said, speaking generally, that, with the exception of that on some few canals, the canal revenue of Sind has been practically stationary for a good many years. This stagnation of the revenue has been generally attributed solely to the insufficiency of the amount spent on clearance and maintenance, and the blame has, in rather a sweeping manner, been thrown on the Irrigation Department. The cutcry all over the country has been for more water, and it has been assumed that the mere fact of an increased expenditure on clearing the canals would be invariably followed at once by a corresponding increased area of cultivation and a corresponding increase of the revenue which would more than repay the outlay incurred. That an increased area of cultivation would follow an increased supply is a question which of course admits of no doubt; but that this would lead to a corresponding increase of revenue is a fallacy, as no increased area of cultivation, except in a few instances where the revised settlement has been introduced, would affect the revenue in an appreciable degree.

14. Until within the last two or three years, when the introduction of the revised settlement was commenced in the northern tálukas of the Hyderabad Collectorate, no one outside the Irrigation Department would admit that the old settlement had any faults of consequence, or that under its operation the canal revenue suffered in any way. The statement made by the irrigation officers that the supply to the canals had been both largely increased and had had its irrigating level raised, and that the area of cultivation had increased too in a corresponding degree, was looked upon as extravagant and unwarranted; and it was not until the re-measurement of the old settled areas was well in progress that an admission was made that the statement was after all founded on fact, and that the amount of revenue which had been sacrificed was enormous.

15. In all the tálukas under the old settlement, and this means nearly the whole of the Shikárpur Collectorate and a large portion of Hyderabad, this loss of revenue is still going on, and any money which may be spent on the canals which water these tálukas, beyond what is sufficient to keep them in their ordinary state of repair, cannot produce any return. It makes little difference in the revenue whether two hundred acres are cultivated or one hundred, as the assessment on the survey number remains the same, whether the half or the whole of it is cultivated; nor does it make any difference what the crop is: if the land has been assessed as under dry-crop, it pays the dry-crop assessment even if rice be grown. And here is a double loss of revenue, for as rice requires double and treble the quantity of water used for the irrigation of dry-crops, unless the canal be enlarged to keep pace with the spread of rice cultivation, the crops at the tail get a short supply of water and the revenue in all probability shows a falling-off, the highly assessed lands at the tail of the canal being deprived of water which is used up on lands near the head which pay only a light assessment in consequence of their having been under dry-crops at the time of the introduction of the settlement.

16. But there is even a worse system than this in force, and one which affects the revenue far more injuriously, and that is the contract system which prevails largely in some of the southern tálukas of the Hyderabad Collectorate, and almost universally in Karáchi. There is in this case hardly any pretence of a settlement, but the lands are let on a contract for a yearly sum made up of the average amount paid on the whole plot for five years previous to the date of the contract, plus a certain percentage, and the contract is given for the full period which elapses until the introduction of the settlement. It will be seen at once that under such a system no increase to the revenue is possible, and that all money spent on improving the canals and increasing their supply must be absolutely thrown away. An increased water-supply simply means an increased area of cultivation, and increased profits to the contracting landholders, but no return of any sort, either direct or indirect, to Government. In a good many instances it may mean more than this; it may mean actual loss of revenue eventually: for when the contracting landholders see the near approach of the settlement, they will naturally try to take as much out of the land as possible before the contract expires, and leave the land fit for nothing for some years to come. The Guni Táluka is a good instance of the abuse which can be made of such a system; its revenue is about one lakh of rupees when it might easily be double that, if the proper assessment were levied on the area actually under crop. In the greater portion of the Karáchi Collectorate south of Kotri, matters are in much the same state: whatever the water-supply is, the revenue is practically constant from one year to another, and no expenditure of money on the canals does or can produce any increase.

17. Until the new settlement is generally introduced, and a proper system is adopted for recording the areas of the different kinds of crop cultivated, the canal revenue of Sind must always remain in an unsatisfactory state, and the expenditure of money on canals beyond a certain limit can produce no result commensurate with the outlay. When the assessment is paid on the cultivated area and according to the crop, all expenditure on canals will produce an immediate and large return. At present the canals in Sind, with some few exceptions, can show nothing in return for the money expended on them.

FRONTIER DISTRICTS, UPPER SIND.

BEGARI DIVISION.

Desert Canal.

18. The assessed area on the Desert Canal is 192,840 acres, of which 128,896 are in the Frontier Districts and 63,944 in Khelat Territory. The area cultivated during the year was 66,858 acres, and the consolidated revenue was Rs.1,23,819. This was made up as below:—

	Cultivation.		Revenue.	
	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Kharíf.	Rabi.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Frontier Districts	46,692	1,454	99,400	738
Khelat Territory	17,213	1,499	23,559	122
Total .	63,905	2,953	1,22,959	860

In addition to this there were 3,268 acres assessed as jághír, the water-rate being Rs.1,206, and the actual realisations during the year Rs.421: the miscellaneous collections amounted to Rs.153, and there were no remissions. The net canal revenue was therefore Rs.1,24,393. The total water share of the net consolidated revenue with Hakaba was Rs. 1,11,858.

19. The revenue of this canal shows a considerable improvement owing to the extra rate of one rupee an acre being levied on all land cultivated in excess of one-third of the holdings. In 1878-79 a kharíf area of 64,988 acres only gave Rs.98,910, and a rabi area of 38,935 acres gave nothing, the rate for kharíf being Rs.1-8-4·2 per acre, and the rate for rabi nil. For the year

under report the rates are, Re.1-14-9·4 and Re.0-4-7·9 for kharíf and rabi respectively. For the Frontier Districts separately the rates are, kharíf Rs.2-2-0·7 and rabi Re.0-8-1·4 per acre: for Khelat Territory, kharíf Re.1-5-10·7 and rabi Re.0-1-3·6 per acre. These rates are still low, and there is apparently no reason why the full rate instead of half rate should not be levied on all land cultivated in excess of the third of the holding which the men, according to the terms of their leases, are supposed to pay for. The canal moreover irrigates under rather favourable conditions, as the greater part of the irrigation is by natural flow, the figures for the area cultivated during the year being—

	Lift.	Flow.	Total.
In British Territory	10,257	37,889	48,146
In Khelat „		18,712	18,712
Total .			66,858

20. There was no capital expenditure on the canal during the year. The revenue charges were Rs. 2,739 for maintenance and Rs. 1,138 for establishment and tools and plant. The establishment charges came to 41·5 per cent. of the expenditure; the percentage of expenditure on revenue was 3·1 and the cost of maintenance per acre Re. 0·05. In 1878-79 the percentage of expenditure on revenue was 8·55 and the cost of maintenance per acre Re. 0·08; the average for the three years ending 1878-79 are 15·4 and Re. 0·15.

21. The canal may be said to have worked very fairly during the inundation. Owing to changes in the set of the river since the canal was opened, the river channel 2 miles above the regulating bridge from which it took off failed completely at the end of the season, and the canal, commencing to flow on the 5th June with 2 feet of water, ran suddenly dry on the 7th September. On the 30th June the full supply of 9 feet was flowing in the canal and this supply was kept up until the 10th July; then the river fell and the supply was reduced to 7 feet on the 13th July; from the 15th to the end of July the supply was fairly constant at its full level. On the 4th August the supply had fallen as low as 3′ 5″, but on the 9th the river rose again, and from that date until the 4th September the full supply of 9 feet was again kept up. The canal was flowing for 94 days, and for 41 days it carried its full supply of 9 feet.

22. Owing to the zamíndárs, guided by experience gained during former years, having very little confidence in the stability of the Kusmore Bund, they did not commence to clear their kurriahs or to cultivate until late in the season, and up to the middle of July very few of the crops had been sown; in fact, the Deputy Collector of the district was obliged to have some of the kurriahs opened against the will of the owners. This delay in commencing to cultivate until late in the season prevented a certain portion of their crops from coming to full maturity before the river fell and the canal ran dry, and a good many claims for remission were sent in; but as the fault clearly lay with the men themselves, these claims were not attended to. The condition of the supply was rectified after the inundation by the extension of the canal mouth about 2½ miles along the old river bank into what is a fine, clear channel; and as this alteration will give the command of an extra 2½ feet of water at the head, there ought for the future to be no difficulty in giving a good supply even if the zamíndárs delay in commencing their cultivation as they did in 1879-80. The sill of the regulating bridge was, however, fixed at rather too high a level, and in low inundations it may not always be possible to depend upon the full supply for the proper period. The working of the canal will be carefully watched, and the experience of a few inundations will probably enable a correct judgment to be formed: if it should prove to be necessary, the sill can easily be lowered 2 or 2½ feet, and the bed gradient in the first 12 miles be altered. The canal is still in an incomplete state, the unspent balance of the estimate being Rs.3,45,357.

23. The falling-off in the cultivated area as contrasted with the previous year is apparent only and not real, as the rabi area of 1878-79 was due entirely to the hill and river floods. The canal may be said to be now working very nearly, if not quite, up to its full kharíf limit. During 1879-80 the discharge

was up to its limit of full supply for 1 day in June, 12 days in July, 23 days in August, and 4 days in September. The discharge from the 5th to the 19th June was small, only on the average about 239 cubic feet a day: on the 20th June the discharge rose to 679 cubic feet, and from that date to the end of the month the discharge was 966 feet. The mean discharges in July and August were 1,110 and 1,122, the full discharge with 9 feet being 1,359; for the 6 days in September the mean discharge was 1,039. The mean discharge for the season of 79 days was thus $\frac{85,777}{79}$ =1,086 cubic feet per second. The kharíf area was 63,905 acres, and the duty comes to 58·8 acres to the cubic foot, or say 60 acres, when 1,250 acres out of the 3,268 assessed area of jághír are included.

Begari Canal.

24. According to the returns furnished by the Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier, the assessed area of the Begari Canal during the year was 163,168 acres, made up of 103,804 acres in the Frontier Districts, 50,237 acres in Khelat Territory, and 9,097 acres in the Shikárpur Collectorate. These are very different figures to those given last year, but no explanation has been supplied as to the discrepancy. The area cultivated during the year was 56,743 acres, and the consolidated revenue was Rs.1,09,718. The details for the three districts are given below :—

	Acres cultivated.		Revenue.	
	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Kharíf.	Rabi.
			Rs.	Rs.
Frontier Districts	23,437	5,401	76,479	2,245
Khelat	15,772	7,343	21,820	203
Shikárpur	1,896	2,894	3,927	5,041
	41,105	15,638	1,02,226	7,492
Totals .	56,743		1,09,718	

The remissions during the year were Rs.213 on account of the kharíf in the Frontier Districts. The area of jághír land assessed during the year was 841 acres in the Frontier Districts and 1,523 acres in Shikárpur; the assessments on these areas were Rs.305 and Rs.396 respectively, and the actual realisations were the Rs.396 assessed in Shikárpur and nothing in the Frontier Districts. The miscellaneous receipts were Rs.586. The net canal revenue was Rs.1,10,487; the net consolidated revenue Rs.1,09,505, and the water share due to the canal, including Hakaba, Rs.98,951.

25. The figures given above as representing the area of cultivation and the consolidated revenue, when analysed, appear to be rather extraordinary. Those for Shikárpur appear to be consistent, and the rates of assessment when worked out appear to be fair; but those given by the Superintendent of the Frontier appear to follow no law whatever, and to be mere guess work. Taking the figures from the return furnished by the Superintendent of the Frontier, and giving the distribution in detail, the results are :—

For the cultivation in the Frontier Districts.

Name of Canal.		Kharif.				Rabi.				
		Acres.	Revenue.	Rate per acre.			Acres.	Revenue.	Rate per acre.		
			Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
Begari proper . . .		12,971	38,584	2	15	7·1	2,805	1,290	0	7	4·3
Branches .	Sonwáh .	5,684	16,719	2	15	0·7	212	136	0	10	3·1
	Mirzawáh .	2,826	10,445	3	11	1·6	513	333	0	10	4·6
	Nurwáh .	1,637	8,989	5	7	10·3	1,755	486	0	4	5·2
	Budhwáh .	1,319	1,742	5	7	4·5	116	...	.....		
	Total .	23,437	76,479	3	4	2·5	5,401	2,245	0	6	7·8

For the cultivation in Khelat Territory, and

Name of Canal.	Khabif.			Rabi.		
	Acres.	Revenue.	Rate per acre.	Acres.	Revenue.	Rate per acre.
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Begari proper . . .	4,592	5,768	1 4 1·1	770	43	0 0 10·7
Branches . Nurwáh .	2,404	5,070	2 1 8·9	464	95	0 3 3·3
Branches . Sirwáh .	8,776	10,982	1 4 0·2	6,109	65	0 0 2·4
Total .	15,772	21,820	1 6 1·6	7,343	203	0 0 5·3

For Shikárpur.

Begari proper . . .	1,896	3,927	2 1 4·2	2,894	5,044	1 11 10·6

There is evidently something wrong with the figures respresenting the cultivated area in the Frontier Districts and in Khelat, as the assessment in the former is only supposed to be Rs.2-0-0 per acre, and in the latter Re.1-0-0. It is impossible that the rates can be as high as close on 5½ rupees and as low as 4½ annas per acre in the frontier, or as high as 2 1/10 rupees and as low as 2 pies per acre in Khelat.

26. The supply in the canal during the inundation was ample, the only complaints of deficiency of water coming from a few zamíndárs who hold rather high-lying land from the XLth to the XLIVth mile on the right bank, and a few holding land near the mouth of the Nurwáh. During the floods of late years, when the supply has been beyond control, the water in the canal has been at a sufficiently high level to water these lands by natural flow, though previous to the floods the irrigation was all by lift. On the Begari, as on the Desert Canal, the zamíndárs had but little confidence in the stability of the Kusmore Bund, and did not clear their kurriahs properly or cultivate as much land as they might have done; the consequence was that there was an excess of water at the tail which caused breaches in both banks. Those on the left bank were closed and afterwards maintained staunch; but those on the right bank were left open, as there was no cultivation there, and any attempt to check the flow of water resulted in numerous leaks through the banks and breaches lower down. The rabi crops which were grown on the Sir Canal in Khelat Territory from this flood water were very fine, but the six thousand and odd acres which were sown only produced, if the returns are correct, a revenue of Rs.65. As the men recover confidence, all the old kurriahs in the right bank, as well as those on the left bank in the Shikárpur Collectorate, which have been for so long closed owing to the constant floods, will be re-opened, and as the greater part of the land is now recovering from the effects of the floods, in a few years the cultivation on the canal will return to its former condition when kharíf was the staple crop and rabi a thing hardly known.

27. During the cold season, and well into the next year, the canal was of the greatest assistance to the Kandahar Railway in supplying, by means of its branch, the Nurwáh, the tanks at the XLVth mile on the edge of the Desert. A temporary staked weir was thrown across the canal below the head of the Nurwáh, and water was forced down that branch as it was required. The supply of good water for drinking purposes, and for the engines, at so advanced a point, no doubt greatly facilitated the progress of the railway works.

28. No works debitable to capital expenditure were carried out prior to the inundation on account of financial pressure. After the inundation the works which had been commenced were proceeded with. The capital expenditure was Rs.41,343 for works and Rs.8,211 for establishment and tools and plant. The cost of maintenance and repairs, which were heavy owing to the damage caused by the flood of 1878, was Rs.46,921 for work and Rs.17,409 for establishment. The percentage of expenditure on revenue was 58·2, and the cost of maintenance

per acre Re.1·08. These are high, and higher than the averages of the three previous years, which were 50·6 and Re.0·47; the maintenance charges were, however, very high and the cultivation considerably below the average from causes which have been already explained.

29. The duty performed by a cubic foot of supply on the Begari, as shown in Table VIII, is absurdly small, and there is evidently something wrong in the figures. The velocities and discharges were obtained from actual observation, and though they are not of course absolutely correct, they may be taken as very fair approximations; the figures representing the area of cultivation must therefore be wrong, and very largely understated. There was very little wastage of water, and the quantity that escaped through the breaches in the right bank near the tail was but a small fraction of the whole discharge; but allowing a deduction of 200 cubic feet per second for this, the duty is still only 20·8 acres to the cubic foot. The kharíf area was in all probability about double that given by the Superintendent of the Frontier. Nearly the whole of the rabi area given in the return was due to the water which escaped through the breaches in the right bank near the tail, and flooded the land to the north of the Sir Canal.

Kusmore Bund.

30. The new work and the repairs (consisting of a new outer line of bund from the Vth to the XVIIth mile, closing breaches in the VIIth, VIIIth, IXth, XXVIth, and XXVIIth miles, closing the flood openings left originally in the XXXIXth, XLth and XLIst miles, in all 4½ miles long, and general repairs to weak places and strengthening where necessary) which were commenced during the cold weather of 1878-79, were completed before the inundation; and these works, and the measures which were adopted during the inundation for the conservancy of the bund, turned out completely successful. The bund was rather severely tried, as the river rose on the 20th August to 16′ 1″ on the Bukkur gauge, the highest reading on record; and owing to there being no breaches, and to the closure of the flood openings a few miles south of Kusmore, the flood levels at various points along the line of bund were unprecedentedly high. A good deal of protective work, such as the construction of berms 10 to 12 feet in width on the rear slope of the bund, was done during the inundation by the abkalani establishment; but as the experience gained during the inundation, which was the first one of any height during which the bund remained staunch, showed clearly that additional strengthening was required in places, an estimate was sent in, and a further sum of about Rs.30,000 was expended after the inundation. The expenditure during the year was Rs.69,676 for new works and Rs.42,415 for maintenance and repairs. The cost of the new works includes the expenditure (Rs.14,000) incurred on the construction of six sluices for irrigation purposes in the IVth, VIth, IXth, XIIIth, XVIth, and XXVIth miles. The cost of maintenance and repairs includes Rs.26,993 on account of the abkalani establishment kept up during the inundation. The cost of establishment was Rs.28,936, and of tools and plant Rs.243. The miscellaneous revenue collected during the year was Rs.1,717.

31. Attached to this report is a longitudinal section of the bund, drawn to a convenient scale, which shows the crest of the bund during the inundation of 1879, the ground line, the levels of the tops of all the masonry pillars which were built in the body of the bund after the inundation to mark the proper line of crest, and the zeros of the gauges which have been fixed at every mile. After the inundation of 1879 the crest line was brought up to the level of the tops of the masonry pillars, and there is now no portion of the crest which is below the line shown on the section. On the section are also shown the positions of all the sluices which have been constructed in the bund, and the levels of all their sills. A copy of this section, showing the flood line of the year, will in future be always attached to this Report.

SHIKA'RPUR COLLECTORATE.

GHAR DIVISION.

32. Since the reduction of executive establishments the works in the Sukkur Canal Division have formed part of the charge of the Executive Engineer, Ghar Division, and this division now includes all the irrigation works in the

Shikárpur Collectorate. The length of canals and bunds is the same as given in last year's Report, but in future an alteration will have to be made on account of the Nára and Wáhurwáh, unless the river re-forms the channels which it has cut away within the past two years.

Sukkur Canal.

33. The Sukkur Canal worked very well during the whole season; the cultivated area was 54,828 acres, and the consolidated revenue Rs.1,08,408, as shown below :—

Kharíf	40,823 acres	@ Rs. 2-3-8 per acre	Rs.91,114
Rabi	14,005 „	@ „ 1-3-9 „	„ 17,294
TOTAL .	54,828 acres.		Rs.1,08,408

There were in addition 345 acres of jághír land assessed at Rs.130, the actual realisations being Rs.123; the miscellaneous collections were Rs.711, and the remissions only Rs.10. The net canal revenue was therefore Rs.1,09,232 and the net consolidated revenue Rs.1,08,398. The total water share of the revenue was Rs.97,678.

34. The capital expenditure on the canal during the year was Rs.2,087 on account of works, and Rs.288 on account of establishment and tools and plant. The revenue charges were Rs.36,169 on account of maintenance and repairs, and Rs.7,368 on account of establishment and tools and plant. The percentage of expenditure on revenue was 39·8, and the cost of maintenance per acre Re.0·79, as contrasted with 38·1 and Re.0·54 for the three previous years. The repair charges were however higher than usual on account of the heavy flood of 1878, and the cultivated area was below the average.

35. Compared with 1878-79, the figures for the year show a falling-off of cultivation of 11,722 acres of kharíf and 17,858 acres of rabi and a decrease of Rs.1,843 of kharíf and Rs.18,362 of rabi revenue. The decrease in the rabi area may be explained by the absence of flood, but the decrease in kharíf area can only be explained by the increase in the area of rice and the consequent reduction in the supply available for dry-crops. The Sukkur Canal is a good instance of the enormous loss which the canals in Sind have suffered owing to there having been no extra demand over and above the settlement rates made on account of an improved supply which has converted a large portion of the cultivation from dry to wet. The average area of rice grown on the lands now watered by the canal, for five years previous to the opening of the canal in 1870, was 1,988 acres: this area increased to 3,325 acres in the first year, and steadily rose to 8,856 acres in 1875. For the past four years the areas were :—

1876-77	11,441 acres	= ·21	of total kharíf area.
1877-78	13,616 „	= ·30	„ „
1878-79	18,380 „	= ·36	„ „
1879-80	20,444 „	= ·50	„ „

The area of rice has increased in ten years from a very small fraction up to 50 per cent. of the kharíf area, and yet the kharíf revenue has shown no corresponding increase. Taking the average assessment for rice at Rs.3½ per acre, and that for dry-crops and others at Rs.2¼, the result for 1879-80 should have been :—

20,444 acres of rice	@ Rs.3½	. . . .	Rs.71,554
20,379 „ other crops	@ Rs.2¼	. . . .	„ 45,853
		TOTAL .	Rs.1,17,407

instead of the Rs.91,114 actually realised. The yearly loss of revenue therefore is Rs.26,293 on the kharíf alone, at a very moderate computation.

36. The discharge of the Sukkur Canal during the year was much above the average, as the canal banks were strengthened after the flood of 1878, and a much greater depth of water than usual was let down the Rahuja mouth. The duty performed per cubic foot of discharge is 24·9 acres according to Table VIII, but the average discharge given is that for the months of July and August only, although the canal flowed for three months and 18 days. The true average discharges should, of course, be less than that shown and the corresponding duty higher. The attention of the Executive Engineer will be directed to this matter,

and care will be taken to obtain if possible more accurate returns for the future. As a rule, the figures in Table VIII, supplied by Executive Engineers, are of very little value, as in the first place they almost invariably leave the jághír cultivation out of consideration altogether, and in the second place the method usually adopted by them of ascertaining the average discharge throughout the season is incorrect.

Sind Canal.

37. The area cultivated on the Sind Canal during the year was 43,388 acres, and the consolidated revenue was Rs. 1,17,773, according to the details given below:—

Kharíf . .	34,508 acres @	Rs. 3-1-6 per acre	. Rs.1,06,693
Rabi . .	8,880 „ @	„ 1-4-0 „	. „ 11,080
TOTAL .	43,388 acres.		Rs.1,17,773

The area of jághír land assessed during the year was 1,858 acres, assessed at Rs.699, the actual realisations being Rs.619; the miscellaneous collections were Rs.550; the remissions Rs.674 on account of kharíf; the net canal revenue was Rs.1,18,268, and the net consolidated revenue Rs.1,17,099; the total water share, including Hakaba, was Rs.1,06,008. The revenue expenditure during the year on works was Rs.11,713 on account of the head regulating sluice, and Rs.3,771 on account of establishment and tools and plant: the cost of maintenance and repairs was Rs.17,782 and the cost of establishment Rs.5,725; the percentage of expenditure on revenue was 19·8 and the cost of maintenance per acre Re.0·52 against 8·7 and Re.0·19 for the three previous years. There was however a slight falling-off in the area of cultivation owing to the stoppage of the floods, and the cost of maintenance and repairs was more than twice the average owing to the heavy repairs due to the flood of 1878.

38. The Sind Canal can be considered to have worked fairly only during the inundation, as owing to the weakness of some portions of the banks which had been swept away or seriously injured by the flood of 1878, and had not been made up again to their proper section for want of money, the full required supply could not be let down. The completion of the head sluice however enabled the supply to be regulated to just what the banks would stand, and but for it a considerable area of crops would have been damaged if not altogether lost. On this canal, as on the Sukkur Canal, there has been an increase of rice cultivation within the past few years, though the increase has been small compared with the total area. During the year under review the area of rice was 62·4 per cent. of the total kharíf area.

39. The Sind Canal was opened on the 9th June and ceased flowing at the end of September. The average discharge throughout the kharíf season is given by the Executive Engineer as 798 cubic feet per second, and the duty as 45·4 acres to the cubic foot. The canal was much cut up, especially in its upper portions, by the flood of 1878, and it will be some time before its regimen is established again: there can hardly however have been so much difference during the year between the irrigating duty on this canal and on the Sukkur Canal, as the conditions of the cultivation on the two canals are much the same; and it is probable that the discharge and area of cultivation are both wrongly stated.

Canals in Rohri Districts.

40. The management of the canals in the Rohri Districts is at present in the hands of the Revenue Department, as the reduction of the Sukkur Canal Division, in which they were included formerly, occurred just at the time when all the available agency in the Ghar Division was fully employed in strengthening the line of river embankment from the Begári down to the mouth of the Nára (a most important work) and in repairing the heavy damage which had been done to the canals on the right bank by the flood of 1878; and there was no one to whom the charge of these canals could be entrusted. This is the more to be regretted, as the Rohri Districts are now under the revised settlement, and it is most desirable that the canals should be put into a thoroughly efficient state. Every endeavour will be made to have them taken over again as soon as possible.

41. The details of the area of cultivation and revenue on these canals is given below:—

Kharíf . . .	17,327 acres	@ Rs.3-6-8 per acre	. Rs.59,274
Rabi	16,948 „	@ „ 1-12-3 „	. „ 29,991
TOTAL .	34,275 acres.		Rs.89,265

The area of jághír assessed was 1,252 acres, the assessment being Rs.469 and the actual realisations Rs.527: the miscellaneous collections were Rs.822: the remissions were Rs.17: the net consolidated revenue was Rs.89,248, and the net canal revenue Rs.90,597. The expenditure on maintenance and repairs was Rs.14,352, including Rs.3,495 on account of establishment and tools and plant. The percentage of expenditure on revenue was 15·8 and the cost of maintenance per acre Re.0·40 against averages of 14·1 and Re.0·35 for the three previous years. The canals altogether worked fairly well during the inundation, with the exception of the Umarkas and Mirwáh, in both of which the supply was indifferent, owing to insufficient clearance.

42. The area of cultivation entered against the bunds in Rohri was 2,466 acres of kharíf and 824 acres of rabi, giving a revenue of Rs.7,438 kharíf and Rs.725 rabi. The cost of maintenance and repairs was Rs.14,306 for works and Rs.4,024 for establishment, which was about five times the average of the three previous years. In this expenditure however is included a sum of Rs.2,604 expended on the bund round the town of Ghotki, and Rs.8,154 on the Kásimpur Bund, which was constructed to prevent flood water passing over the country along the Nára supply channel. The percentage of expenditure on revenue and the cost of maintenance per acre have been entered in Table V., but the figures have no real meaning.

Ghar.

43. The Ghar worked very well throughout the year, and the supply during the kharíf season was up to the average. The area of cultivation and the consolidated revenue are given in detail below:—

Kharíf . . .	171,863 acres	@ Rs.2-9-6 per acre	. Rs.4,46,173
Rabi . . .	30,428 „	@ „ 1-8-5 „	. „ 46,477
TOTAL .	2,02,291 acres.		Rs.4,92,650

The assessed area of jághír was 3,233 acres, the assessment being Rs.950 and the collections Rs.859; the miscellaneous collections were Rs.5,894, and the remissions Rs.577; the net consolidated revenue was Rs.4,92,073, and the net canal revenue Rs.4,98,826. The total water share, including Hakaba, was Rs.4,43,725. The expenditure on maintenance and repairs debitable to the revenue account was Rs.44,236 for works and Rs.12,190 for establishment and tools and plant; but, as was explained before, this includes a sum of Rs.10,634 expended on repairs to the Jhali Bund. Leaving this latter sum out of consideration, the percentage of expenditure on revenue was 9·2 and the cost of maintenance per acre Re.0·22.

44. The area of kharíf cultivation on the Ghar during the year was 5,046 acres less than the average of the three previous years, and the decrease in the area of rabi was 14,299 acres, which may be said to be due entirely to the stoppage of the floods. The average kharíf assessment, as shown in the preceding paragraph, was Rs.2-9-6 per acre; and considering that 92 per cent. of the kharíf crop is rice, this cannot but be considered as an absurdly low rate. The Ghar in fact is another striking instance of a canal which has had its supply greatly improved and delivered at a higher level, and on which there has been an enormous loss of revenue owing to no extra demand having been made for the change of cultivation from dry-crops to wet. While considerable expenditure has been incurred on keeping the canal in perfect working order so as to enable it to irrigate the lands away from the river, and which were previously almost dependent on the floods, the improved supply has been utilised exclusively on the branches nearest the mouth, where canals assessed as wheel land are now watered by natural flow. On the main canal and on its six upper branches the rice cultivation has increased enormously (by 11,364

acres since 1876-77) and there has been a steady increase to the revenue, though the increase has not been at all commensurate with the spread of rice cultivation and increased expenditure of water. On the four tail branches, the Shah-ki-kur, Edenwáh, Data-ki-kur and Nasir, there has been a steady falling-off during the past four years, amounting to nearly 27 per cent. of the entire revenue for 1876-77. The table below shows this:—

Canal or Branch.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ghar upper branches	3,91,760	3,92,585	3,99,420	4,12,943
Shah-ki-kur	28,132	23,370	22,763	18,466
Edenwáh	12,116	10,067	8,565	3,011
Data-ki-kur	41,319	37,035	36,865	38,281
Nasir	27,123	22,486	31,680	19,949
Total .	1,08,690	92,958	99,873	79,707
Total for Ghar .	5,00,450	4,85,543	4,99,293	4,92,650

Since 1876-77, the total kharíf area, excluding Peshras, has decreased from 185,560 acres to 171,249, and the area of rice cultivation has increased in the same time from 146,132 acres to 157,496. The introduction of the revised settlement on this canal will be attended with great benefit to the revenue.

45. The Ghar commenced to flow on the 14th May and ceased flowing on the 1st December, the maximum depth of water on the gauge at Lárkháńa being 16·30 feet. The irrigating duty was, according to Table VIII, 7·23 acres to the cubic foot, but the discharge has in all probability been overstated. The channel is so irregular in section, and has so many twists and turns, that it is not possible to calculate the discharge from the mean width and the fall, as the Executive Engineer appears to have done, and the only way by which even approximately correct results could be obtained would be a careful series of observations of velocity.

Nára.

46. The Western Nára worked very indifferently during the year owing to the encroachment of the river at its mouth which is now due east of Lárkháńa. The supply was fair at the early part of the season, but when the river fell suddenly in the beginning of September, the supply failed altogether on account of a deposit of over 8 feet of sand thrown in by the river. The effect of this sudden cessation of the supply at such an early date was the more seriously felt, as the cultivators on the low-lying lands between the Nára and the hills, who had suffered such heavy losses from the flood of the previous year, did not commence field operations until the season was advanced, and their crops had in consequence received an insufficient watering when the supply failed. The area of cultivation and the consolidated revenue were:—

Kharif .	73,690 acres	@	Rs.3-2-2	per acre .	Rs.2,31,256
Rabi .	27,615 „	@	„ 1-15-9	„ .	„ 54,883
Total .	1,01,305 acres.				Rs.2,86,139

The area of jághír land assessed during the year was 6,162 acres, the assessment being Rs.2,175 and the realisations Rs.2,641: the miscellaneous collections were Rs.1,629 and the remissions Rs.2,996, made up of Rs.2,477 on account of kharif and Rs.519 on account of rabi: the net consolidated revenue was Rs.2,83,143: the net canal revenue Rs.2,87,413: and the total water share of the consolidated revenue, including Ilakaba, Rs. 2,57,470. The expenditure on maintenance and repairs was Rs.50,815 on account of works and Rs.16,359 on account of establishment and tools and plant: the percentage of expenditure on revenue was 23·4 and the cost of maintenance per acre Re.0·62 against averages for the three previous years of 18·9 and Re.0 39. These increases over the average being due entirely to the increased expenditure incurred during the year

in repairing the damage done by the flood of 1878, and to a decrease in the area of cultivation on account of the temporary ruin of the land.

47. The lands in the Shikárpur Collectorate watered by this canal may be divided into two principal classes: those of Bákráni, Tigar, and the eastern portion of the Mehar Táluka, which are not as a rule subject to flooding, and those of the western half of Mehar and the Kakar Táluka, which have of late years been almost annually flooded either from the hills or from the river. The former lands can only obtain water at a sufficiently high level for rice when the Nára is flowing with a depth of 10 feet, and suffer during low inundations: the latter being on a much lower comparative level, can be irrigated with a less depth in the canal, but have suffered heavily from the incessant floods to which they have been subject. The cultivation of rice on this canal, except in particular places, is accordingly attended with a certain amount of risk, and the area of this crop, which appears to have attained a maximum of 61,828 acres in 1876-77 which was 60·6 of the total kharif area, shows a falling-off to 41,526 acres in 1879-80, and a percentage of 56·8. As a rule there has been a steady increase of rice cultivation on the upper portions of the main branches, and a decrease in their lower lengths, and there are in consequence great complaints from the cultivators whose lands are situated at the tails of these branches of insufficiency of water for ordinary kharif. On the Kudan, for instance, the area of rice in the upper six miles has increased from 686 acres in 1874-75 to 2,342 acres, and in the lower 17 miles has decreased from 3,493 to 1,413 acres.

48. The irrigating duty of the Nára per cubic foot of supply is, according to Table VIII, 26·4 acres, but the discharge has apparently been over-estimated. In the tables furnished by the Executive Engineer the discharge is entered as 4,433 cubic feet per second, the mean width being taken as 150 feet, and the fall as 4·88 inches per mile; but no results worth anything can be derived from calculations based on such data: the only approximately correct method is that of direct observation of the surface velocity. A deduction of 500 cubic feet per second has been made in the table for the quantity of water which is discharged into the Manchar Lake, and the area of cultivation in the Dádu and Sehwan Talukás of the Karáchi Collectorate has been added to that in the Shikárpur Collectorate.

Wáhur and Márui.

49. The Wáhurwáh has been seriously affected by encroachment of the river, an area of about 36 square miles of country which was irrigated from it previous to 1862 having been washed away by the river. During the year under report the X and XI miles of the canal were cut away, and the canal is now divided into two portions, the first 9 miles long, and the second, beginning at the XI mile, 8 miles long, both of these lengths having several mouths from the river, which in places is only about a furlong off. To ensure a proper supply to the Máruiwáh, which was formerly its branch at the tail, a separate head had to be cut taking off from the river just above the town of Sita. The area of cultivation on these two canals during the year was:—

Wáhur	Kharif	5,288 acres or	Rs.4 11 0 per acre	.	Rs.24,791
	Rabi	1,559 „	„ 1 10 4 „	.	„ 2,571
Márui	Kharif	3,014 „	„ 2 11 4 „	.	„ 8,174
	Rabi	2,135 „	„ 1 14 8 „	.	„ 4,093
	TOTAL	11,996 acres.			Rs.39,629

The figures include 123 acres and Rs. 193 revenue on land within forest limits cultivated on the Máruiwáh. The acreage and revenue on these lands, which has not been shown hitherto in the canal returns, will in future be included.

50. There was no jághír land cultivated on these canals: the miscellaneous collections on the Wáhur were Rs.450: and on that canal there were Rs.631 remissions: the net canal revenue of the two canals together was Rs.39,448, which is above the average of the three previous years. The expenditure on the Wáhur was Rs.681 and on the Márui Rs.3,437, which was principally incurred on the new mouth dug after the inundation: the percentage of expenditure on revenue was 10·4 and the cost of maintenance per acre Re.0·34. Nearly the whole of the cultivation on these canals is dry-crop, the area of rice being

only 11 acres out of a kharíf area of 5,004 on the Wáhur and 618 acres out of a kharíf area of 2,992 acres on the Márui.

Bunds, right bank.

51. The bunds on the right bank of the Indus entered in the tables include the whole line along the river bank from the mouth of the Begári to Dádu, and the two inland bunds, the Kandhari and Supri Bunds, on which however no expenditure was incurred during the year. The expenditure on these bunds debitable to revenue was Rs.44,904 for new works, made up of Rs.33,969 for works and Rs.10,935 for establishment, and Rs.85,072 for maintenance and repairs, made up of Rs.64,647 for works and Rs.20,425 for establishment. The new works were a sluice at the head of the Chittiwáh in the Sukkur-Begári Bund costing Rs.2,041, a like share being given from local funds; and the completion of the Phulu Bund costing Rs.31,928. The cost of maintenance and repairs includes Rs.46,792 spent on the Sukkur-Begári Bund, Rs.3,145 on the Saidabad Bund, Rs.8,337 on the Jhali Bund, and Rs.3,437 on the Mithu Bund, which is a continuation of the Phulu Bund northwards from the right bank of the Fordwáh: nearly the whole of this expenditure was incurred before the inundation. During the inundation there was an unusual depth of water against the Phulu Bund, owing to the proximity of the main current of the river, but a less depth than formerly against all the others: the whole line of bund was maintained staunch without an accident.

52. Considering the protection afforded by these bunds on which large sums of money have been spent and which are maintained out of the ordinary grant for clearances, it is a question open for consideration whether the bunds should not show credit against them in the canal accounts for all the cultivation immediately behind them, and which is irrigated by sluices in them built at the cost of the Irrigation Department. In the Sukkur-Begári Bund there are eleven masonry canal heads, in addition to the Sukkur and Sind Canals, and there are, besides, nine sluices for irrigation purposes. The whole of the cultivation on these canals and irrigating channels is securely protected by the bund, and it seems only fair that some portion of the revenue at all events should be credited to the bund in the accounts.

THAR AND PÁRKAR.

EASTERN NÁRA DIVISION.

53. There was a considerable decrease both in the area of cultivation and in revenue of the canals in this division when treated as a whole, the decrease being mainly due to the absence of a flood and the small area of rabi. The total cultivated area and the consolidated revenue were:—

Kharif	. 56,764 acres	@ Rs.2-2-11 per acre	. Rs.1,23,789
Rabi	. 33,397 „	@ „ 1-11-7 „	. „ 57,653
TOTAL	. 90,161 acres		Rs. 1,81,442

The Hakaba assessment on 699 acres on the Mithrau Canal was Rs.169 and the realisations Rs.65, the miscellaneous collections were Rs.6,244, the remissions were Rs.1,762, and the net canal revenue Rs.1,85,989. The total water share of the consolidated revenue, including Hakaba, was Rs.1,61,777. The remissions which were granted on account of blight and salt in many of the rice-fields only amounted to 1·6 per cent. of the remissions of the previous year, and to 3·4 per cent. of the average remissions for the six preceding years, which include three years of flood and three of ordinary inundations.

54. The capital expenditure on the works was Rs.31,978 for works and Rs.7,936 for establishment, including tools and plant. The cost of maintenance and repairs was Rs.1,04,471, made up of Rs.74,140 for works and Rs.30,331 for establishment. The percentage of expenditure on revenue was 56·2 and the cost of maintenance per acre Rs.1·15, the averages for the three previous years being 49·3 and Re.0·71; the expenditure on repairs during the year was however exceptionally high, owing to a considerable portion of the damage caused by the heavy flood of 1878 having been made good, and the area of rabi crop

during the year was less by 126,393 acres than in the previous year. The total capital expenditure up to the end of the year was Rs. 32,30,785, and the balance of charges against the works was Rs. 7,84,173, which shows an increase of Rs. 84,416 on the balance up to the end of the previous year.

Mithrau Canal.

55. The Mithrau Canal had a full supply for the kharíf, and there was a fair area of cultivation considering the serious damage which was caused to the land, and the heavy losses suffered by the people in the previous year: but the rabi supply was short on account of the low state of the river at Rohri. The areas of kharíf and rabi were:—

Kharíf . . .	51,316 acres @	Rs. 2-1-11 per acre	. Rs. 1,01,787
Rabi . . .	20,529 „ @	„ 1-9- 3 „	. „ 32,478

The remissions on the canal were Rs. 919 for kharíf and Rs. 28 for rabi. Had there been a depth of 4 feet of water available throughout the rabi season at the Nára supply channel regulator at Rohri, giving about the same depth of water at the head of the Mithrau Canal, there would have been at least 15,000 more acres of rabi on the canal. There is not only a serious loss in the rabi season owing to the insufficient depth of the sill of the supply channel regulator below the zero of the Bukkur gauge, but there is also great probability of the kharíf area being endangered, should a sudden fall of the river occur at the end of August or even in the beginning of September. The question of the necessity for deepening the Nára supply channel, and carrying out at the same time the canal from Jhamrao, if the works already completed are to be turned to their fullest advantages, has lately formed the subject of a separate report to Government.

Thar Canal.

56. The Thar Canal still remains in much the state in which it was left by the floods of 1874 and 1878: the land is still a mass of jungle and grass, and the villages are deserted. To supply the small area of land which the flood of 1878 left untouched, the first 3 miles of the main canal and the first 5 of the Chor branch were kept open during the year, and on this there was an area of 3,166 acres of cultivation producing a net revenue of Rs. 5,321. The details were:—

Kharíf . . .	1,681 acres @	Rs. 2-3-10 per acre	. Rs. 3,767
Rabi	1,485 „ @	„ 1-1-7 „	. „ 1,631
TOTAL .	3,166 acres		Rs. 5,398

The remissions on the canal were Rs. 77 on account of rabi. The protective embankment running along the left bank of the Nára from the head of the canal to the sandhills at Chundawa is now completed as far as XVII mile, and by the inundation of 1881 will be completed as far as the XX or XXI: this will render safe from floods a large area of land and will, with the help of the spoilbanks of the Khejrari Branch, protect the whole area under command from any but a flood higher than that of 1878. It is therefore confidently hoped that the people will begin to return to their lands, and that during 1881 a fair start may be made towards the re-cultivation of the area which before the flood of 1872 produced a revenue of over three quarters of a lakh of rupees.

Dimwáh.
Heranwáh.

57. The two canals which have their heads in the Jalab Bund near Sánghar call for but little notice, as there was no cultivation at all on the Dimwáh, and only 95 acres on the Heranwáh, producing a revenue of Rs. 250. When the proposed extension of the Rata Bund along the right bank of the Nára south of Jhamrao is carried out, the lands on these canals will be in a great measure protected, and the cultivation may resume its former proportions; the Dimwáh at all events will always be of great assistance to the tails of the Aliwáh and Alibhar Kacheri, which are fed from the Indus, and on which, during low inundations especially, the supply is very precarious.

58. Table VIII shows the irrigating duty of the Mithrau Canal alone, as no discharge could be given for the Thar or for the Heranwáh which would have been of the slightest value. The irrigated area shown in the table is correct,

and the discharge may be considered as correct as it is possible to obtain without great expense and labour. In the years 1871 to 1874 the discharge of the canal was taken daily by means of rods floated over a run of 50 feet at five equal intervals on the cross section: all the discharges have been plotted on a diagram with the depths of water on the head gauge as abscissæ and the discharges as ordinates, and a mean curve has been drawn by the eye. The average discharge for the season is the sum of all the discharges corresponding to the depth recorded on the gauge for each day divided by the number of days. The average discharge obtained in this way is 1,027 cubic feet per second and the resulting duty is 49·9 acres to the cubic foot. Breaking up the discharge into what as near as can be judged would be the proper proportions, the duty would appear to be 41 acres to the cubic foot for rice, and 92 acres to the cubic foot for bájri, juári and other crops.

HYDERABAD COLLECTORATE.

HYDERABAD CANAL DIVISION.

59. As shown in Table I there was on the canals in this division a decrease during the year of 48,752 acres of cultivation and an increase of Rs. 2,377 of revenue on the average of the three previous years. The area cultivated during the year was 289,457 acres, and the consolidated revenue was Rs. 7,17,490, as shown in detail below:—

Kharíf	.	273,543 acres @	Rs. 2- 8-3 per acre	. Rs. 6,89,028
Rabi	.	15,914 „ @	„ 1-12-7 „	. „ 28,462
TOTAL	.	289,457 acres		Rs. 7,17,490

The area of jághír assessed during the year was 38,436 acres, the assessment being Rs. 13,878, and the actual realisations Rs. 12,549: the miscellaneous receipts were Rs. 3,437: the remissions Rs. 58,005: the net canal revenue was Rs. 6,75,471: and the total water share of the net consolidated revenue, including Hakaba, was Rs. 6,06,086. The expenditure on maintenance and repairs was Rs. 1,01,242 for works and Rs. 31,820 for establishment and tools and plant: the percentage of expenditure on revenue was 19·7 and the cost of maintenance per acre Re. 0·40 against averages of 20·2 and Re. 0·37 for the three previous years.

60. The canals have this year for the first time been shown separately in the several tables instead of being grouped together, and this will enable a more correct idea of their working to be obtained. The 12 principal canals, whose aggregate length is 1,556 miles, are shown first, and the remaining 16 canals, whose lengths vary from 1 to 13 miles, their total length being 112, have been grouped together under the head of "Other Canals." The total length of the canals shown in Table V is 1,668 miles, the difference between this mileage and that shown in last year's report being due to a rectification of the old canal statements, in which the names of several old and disused canals were still retained, though they had really for some years ceased to be under the charge of the Irrigation Department.

61. An examination of Table I will show that on every canal except one there was a decrease in the area of cultivation, but that in no single instance has this decrease been followed by a corresponding decrease in the revenue: on the contrary, in a good many instances a decrease in the area of cultivation has been followed by a large increase in the revenue. For instance, on the Dad a decrease of 1,661 acres has been followed by an increase of Rs. 4,857 of revenue: on the Márak there is an increase of Rs. 6,588 of revenue to a decrease of 6,154 acres of cultivation: on the Gháro an increase of Rs. 657 of revenue to a decrease of 4,038 acres of cultivation: on the group of small canals an increase of Rs. 5,462 with a decrease of 3,555 acres. And this increase of the revenue with a decrease in the cultivated area is a good indication of the working of the new settlement which has lately come into force in the northern tálukas of the district, and gives some idea of what the loss of revenue has been under the old

one. The following figures showing the net consolidated revenue and remissions for the past six years, will perhaps make this point clearer :—

	Net Consolidated Revenue.	Remissions.
	Rs.	Rs.
1874-75	5,35,917	948
1875-76	5,22,787	1,452
1876-77	5,55,718	6,152
1877-78	6,66,920	10,427
1878-79	7,45,520	23,384
1879-80	6,59,485	58,005

Only a very small portion of what is shown as remissions represents remissions due to any natural causes, such as deficient supply, blight, &c. : the main portion is due entirely to a suspension of the new settlement rules for the first year after their introduction, and to the collection of the revenue under the old rules. Of the Rs. 58,005 entered as remissions for 1879-80, only Rs.2,587 represents that actually due to deficient supply, and this sum includes Rs.2,366 given on the Nasrat alone : the balance of Rs. 55,418 is simply the extra revenue which ought to have been levied in the Shahdádpur Táluka but was not, and it must be considered rather in the nature of a free grant made to the people than of a remission in the true sense of the word.

62. The water-supply in all the canals in 1879 was below the average, but except in a few instances the crops were good, and it was only in Kandiáro and Naushahro that remissions were given for deficient supply. Changes in the set of the river have affected the supply in the mouth of the Naolakhi as well as the Nasrat, and it will be necessary to open out one of the old dhands to ensure the proper supply for the future. The experience of 1879 shows that under the new rules the water is being used much more economically than it has been, and with the same supply of water there ought in future to be a steady increase of cultivation up to a certain limit. For when extent of cultivation was the only object of the Zamíndár, he paid little attention to economising the supply ; he paid assessment on one-third of his holding and cultivated all he could, knowing that he could relinquish the land when it was exhausted : he pays now the full rate on what he actually cultivates, and his object must therefore be to get the best duty from the water and have a good crop on a small area.

63. The figures in Table VIII giving the irrigating duty of the canals in this division shew considerable variations which cannot be accounted for except by the supposition that either the discharge or the cultivated area has been wrongly stated : as the area is supposed to be correct, the mistake must lie in the discharges. The duty on the Nasrat, Naolakhi and Dambro is good, but that on the Dad, which is only 24·4 acres to the cubic foot, is absurdly small. The Executive Engineer states that on this canal a large supply at the height of inundation runs to waste into low ground, and he accounts for the low duty in this way : but on the Rein, where there is admittedly no waste and on the contrary a deficiency of water, the duty is exactly the same. The attention of the Executive Engineer has been called to this subject of the discharges, and he has been directed to mark off an experimental run on some of the principal canals and have a series of velocity observations carefully taken during the inundation of 1881. At present very little confidence can be placed in any of the figures, as the data on which they are founded are manifestly incorrect.

FULELI DIVISION.

64. The inundation was on the whole a favourable one for the canals in this division, and the result for the whole division is an increase of Rs.40,984 of net consolidated revenue and of 12,366 acres of cultivation on the average of the three previous years. The net consolidated revenue for the Fuleli and its branches was Rs.34,621 and the irrigated area 11,940 acres above the average : on the other canals fed direct from the river the revenue was Rs.6,363 and the irrigated area 426 acres above the average. The acreage and consolidated revenue for the year was :—

Fuleli	Kharíf	148,743	acres @	Rs.2-4-2	per acre	Rs.3,36,658
	Rabi	11,067	„ @	„ 1-3-7	„	„ 13,554
Other canals	Kharíf	14,325	„ @	„ 2-9-0	„	„ 36,688
	Rabi	2,148	„ @	„ 0-9-7	„	„ 1,286

There were also on the Fuleli 42,321 acres of jághír assessed at Rs.17,125, the realisations being Rs.17,035; and on other canals 2,385 acres of jághír assessed at Rs.909, the realisations being Rs.1,252. The miscellaneous receipts on the Fuleli were Rs.6,541, and on other canals Rs. 451: the remissions were Rs. 875 on the Fuleli, Rs.647 for kharíf and Rs.228 for rabi, and on other canals Rs.54 for kharíf only. The net canal revenue for the division was 4,12,536, and the total water share of the net consolidated revenue, including Hakaba, Rs.3,66,818. The expenditure on maintenance and repairs for the Fuleli was, including Rs. 19,199 for establishment Rs.1,06,305, and on other canals Rs.37,380, including Rs.11,655 for establishment. For the Fuleli the percentage of expenditure on revenue was 28·5 and the cost of maintenance per acre Re.0·52 against averages of 32·1 and Re.0·55 for the three previous years; for other canals the percentage was 94·6 and the cost of maintenance Rs.2·01 against averages of 58·8 and Re. 1·05. Before the inundation of 1879, however, a large expenditure was incurred on the Hajipur Bund; as this has been entered against the other canals, the percentage and maintenance figures are of course high: the actual maintenance charges of these canals were only about Rs.6,000, while the expenditure on the bund was Rs.15,712, exclusive of establishment charges. For the whole division the percentage of expenditure on revenue was 34·8 and the cost of maintenance per acre Re.0·65 against averages of 34·4 and Re.0·59 for the three previous years.

65. It will be seen from the figures given above representing the area of assessed Government land under cultivation and the consolidated revenue that the assessment is remarkably low, and when it is borne in mind that out of the 148,743 acres of kharíf on the Fuleli there were 75,367 acres of rice, the low rate of assessment becomes still more evident. On some of the tail branches of the Fuleli the rate for rice land is Rs.4 per acre, but if only Rs.3-8-0 be taken as a fair and average rate, the revenue for the kharíf should have been—

	75,367 acres rice @ Rs.3-8-0 per acre		Rs.2,63,785
	73,376 acres dry-crop @ Rs.2-4-0 per acre		„ 1,65,096
TOTAL	1,48,743 acres.	TOTAL	Rs.4,28,881

The loss of revenue on the kharíf alone was therefore Rs.92,223. The loss of Hakaba from jághír land was also considerable. Although only 42,321 acres were assessed during the year, yet the area given as actually cultivated was 43,797 acres during the kharíf, and of this 25,942 acres were rice, which is supposed to pay Hakaba at the rate of Re.1-1-0 per acre. The Hakaba account ought then to have been—

	25,942 acres rice @ 1-1-0 per acre		Rs.27,563
	17,855 acres dry-crop @ 0-6-0 per acre		„ 6,695
TOTAL	43,797 acres.	TOTAL	Rs.34,258

The assessment on the whole area was only Rs.17,125, or exactly half what it should have been.

66. The canals in the Hyderabad Collectorate are very heavily handicapped by reason of the large area of jághír land which has to be supplied with water at a mere nominal rate, and no credit is taken for this in the canal accounts though the cost of supplying water is the same in the case of jághír as it is for Government cultivation. Where the area of jághír is small in proportion to the total cultivation, as it is in the Shikárpur Collectorate, where the proportion of jághír to Government cultivation is 1 to 35, the extra supply of water taken up is not of so much consequence: but where as in the Fuleli Division the proportion of jághír to Government cultivation is 1 to 4, the canals carry a heavy penalty. Out of the total jághír area in Sind no less than 74·7 per cent. lies in the Hyderabad Collectorate, and 53·7 of this is in the Fuleli Division, nearly all of it on the Fuleli and the greater part of it the best land in the district. The areas in the two divisions and the assessment are—

Hyderabad Canal Division	38,436 acres	Rs.13,878
Fuleli Division	44,706 „	„ 18,034
TOTAL	83,142 „	Rs.31,912

If this area were Government land paying the ordinary rates in force in each division, the assessments would be about Rs.96,090 and Rs.1,22,941, and the difference between these and the present Hakaba, or Rs.1,87,119 represents the sum for which the canals ought to take credit in the accounts if any fair comparison is to be made as to their working.

67. The condition of the canals in the Fuleli Division is not what it ought to be: the division has suffered of late years from constant change of officers and a rather restricted allowance of money, and as a consequence the conservancy of some of the canals has been a good deal neglected. There appears to have been, moreover, no proper check kept in the way of limiting the extraction of the water for increased cultivation in the upper portions of a canal; and though the supply in the main channel has been increased, there are still great complaints of scarcity of water at the tails. The cultivators at the tails of the Fuleli get hardly any water when they want it, and at the end of the season they get flooded out. This is a matter which can be, and of course will be, rectified at once, and there will be no doubt an improvement in the returns; but what is required more than anything in the division is the introduction of the settlement, and the closing of all the leases and contracts which allow a man to cultivate for a fixed sum any area he can get water for, and pay nothing for it.

68. The variations in the duty of water in the Fuleli and some of its branches, as shown in Table VIII, are not great. For the Fuleli the duty is made out to be 31·5 acres, but the acreage shown is too large, as it includes the cultivation on all the branches from the mouth to the tail, while the discharge shown is the discharge taken below the bridge at Hyderabad. Deducting the cultivation on the six canals which leave the Fuleli above Hyderabad, or 22,790 acres, the irrigating duty is 27·8 acres to the cubic foot. The discharge may be considered correct, as for some years ending in 1875 the discharges were measured at short intervals with a current meter: these discharges have been plotted on a diagram, and a mean curve drawn from which the discharges for all depths on the gauge have been ascertained. The discharge entered in the table is the sum of all the discharges for each daily reading of the gauge for the months of June, July, August and September, divided by 122. The duty on the Mánakwáh comes out the lowest, but there is in all probability an error in the area of cultivation given: a large portion of the land irrigated by this canal is jághír, and as the jághír is at present in the hands of a contractor, the cultivation is naturally being pushed to its farthest limits: there is a great deficiency of water for Government land, and a large increased area of jághír would account for this, and also for the small duty, supposing that the actual area cultivated was not put down in the statements.

KARÁCHI COLLECTORATE.

69. The inundation can be considered as having been only fairly good for the canals in Karáchi. During the earlier half of the inundation the supply of water in several of the smaller canals was deficient, owing to want of clearance, and during the latter half it was excessive, causing serious damage by flooding in the Jerruck and Sháhbandar Districts. The supply of water at the tail of the Western Nára in Dádu and Sehwán was bad, owing principally to the silting up of the mouth as described in a former paragraph. As shown in Table I the area of cultivation was 30,001 acres less and the net consolidated revenue Rs.11,784 more than the average of the three previous years. For the whole division the acreage and consolidated revenue was—

Kharif	. . . 166,368 acres	@ Rs.2-6-9 per acre .	Rs.4,03,634
Rabi	. . . 44,582 „	@ „ 2-7-2 „	„ 1,09,083
TOTAL	. 210,950 acres		Rs.5,12,717

In addition to this there were 8,952 acres of jághír assessed at Rs.3,357, the actual receipts being Rs.5,088. The miscellaneous collections were Rs.9,470 and the remissions Rs.32,159. The net canal revenue was Rs.4,95,116, and the total water share of the net consolidated revenue including Hakaba, Rs.4,37,590. The expenditure on new works, debitable to revenue, was

Rs.17,660, which was principally incurred on the well foundations for the new regulating head to the Pinyári: the expenditure on maintenance and repairs was Rs.1,06,634, including Rs.33,457 for establishment, and of this sum Rs.75,668 were spent on clearance of canals and Rs.30,966 on strengthening and repairs to bunds. The percentage of expenditure on revenue was 21·6 and the cost of maintenance per acre Rs.0·48 against averages for the three previous years of 26·0 and Re.0·49.

70. In the several tables the canals have been shown in greater detail than in previous reports, and the distribution of the expenditure and the revenue can be better compared than formerly. It will be seen from the tables that out of Rs.32,159 of remissions, nearly one-half, or Rs.15,079, were granted on the Western Nára, and that over Rs. 13,000 were granted in the Jerruck and Sháhbandar Divisions on account of floods, those on the other canals being very small. The deficiency of clearance alluded to above is mainly due to the fact that for the two previous years a large portion of the grant had to be diverted from its legitimate purpose and applied to the repairs and re-construction of the river embankments south of Jerruck, which were seriously breached by the unusually high inundations of those years. The expenditure on work of this nature ought properly to be met from some other source, or the clearance grant should be increased, unless a still further deterioration of all the smaller canals in the division is to be allowed to go on. As however the new settlement has only as yet been introduced into the Sehwán Districts, the whole or nearly the whole of the lands in the Jerruck and Sháhbandar Districts being still held under leases, little, if any, difference in the revenue may be expected to follow an increased expenditure on clearance. The revenue of the Karáchi Collectorate has for many years been practically stationary, and it must remain so until the present unsatisfactory arrangement of leases is done away with by the introduction of the settlement.

71. No returns of the duty of water on any of the canals in the division have been submitted by the Executive Engineer, for the reason that any figures that could be given would be quite misleading. In the first place the area of cultivation is not measured on lands held under lease, and the figures given for cultivation are necessarily only very rough guesses; and in the next place, owing to the condition of the canals and the occurrence of a flood at height of inundation, discharges with any approach to accuracy could not be taken.

J. LEMESURIER, *Colonel, R. E.,*

Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind.

CAMP ALAHYAR CHANDIA,

28th February 1881.

TABLE I.

Cultivation and Net Consolidated Revenue for 1879-80 and three previous years.

Canals and Divisions.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1878-79.		Average.		1879-80.	
		Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.
		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Begári Division	Desert Canal	54,529	46,792	44,112	57,865	103,923	98,910	67,521	67,689	66,858	1,23,819
	Begári Canal	162,917	1,16,855	74,421	1,19,145	152,546	1,30,714	129,961	1,22,288	56,743	1,09,505
Ghár Division	Sukkur Canal	84,556	98,186	61,775	1,07,463	84,408	1,22,560	76,913	1,09,403	54,828	1,08,398
	Sind Canal	44,945	1,02,623	43,793	1,13,149	61,675	1,33,568	50,138	1,16,447	43,388	1,17,699
	Canals in Rohri	39,948	83,901	30,561	1,03,214	48,176	1,12,175	39,562	99,763	34,275	89,248
	Bunds in Rohri	4,129	8,309	589	6,846	3,821	7,985	2,846	7,713	3,290	8,163
	Ghár	250,041	4,10,138	194,930	4,82,242	219,937	4,81,687	221,636	4,58,022	202,291	4,92,073
	Nára	140,880	2,36,562	90.549	2,82,538	149,666	2,90,859	127,032	2,69,986	101,305	2,83,143
	Wáhur	16,152	36,150	7,701	36,392	26,068	39,389	16,640	37,310	6,847	26,731
	Márui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,149	12,267
	Bunds, right bank	1,335	3,156	952	2,525	1,243	3,185	1,177	2,956	928	2,068
Eastern Nára Division.	Nára Supply Channel	...	...	201	557	13	37	71	198	19	47
	Eastern Nára	72,821	85,076	15.714	32,875	144,906	2,18,714	77,847	1,12,222	15,086	33,744
	Mithrau Canal	50,059	64,504	77,715	1,27,884	87,314	85,104	71,696	92,498	71,845	1,40,318
	Thar Canal	57	...	8,635	11,686	4,777	23	4,489	3,903	3,166	5,321
	Dimwáh	63	221	120	214	164	40	116	158	...	...
	Heranwáh	346	40	17	30	349	18	237	29	95	250
Hyderabad Canals Division.	Chatho	15,929	28,991	4.732	29,883	13,328	28,583	13,663	29,152	11,822	26,492
	Nasrat	31,073	44,069	16,681	46,922	23,903	53,207	23,886	48,066	12,746	33,146
	Naolakhi	49,432	80,598	50,529	1,37,935	59,538	1,49,375	53,166	1,22,636	44,057	1,17,980
	Dambro	8,953	15,784	6,634	17,782	8,294	20,207	7,960	17,024	7,609	18,101
	Dad	18,934	25,750	18,800	41,386	21,093	50,294	19,609	39,143	17,948	44,000
	Rein	18,074	24,214	12,270	25,833	15,551	34,626	15,298	28,224	11,910	30,049
	Alibhar Kacheri	12,788	15,808	9,467	17,627	16,766	23,114	13,007	18,850	7,413	17,780
	Márak	43,737	85,684	47,081	96,874	52,395	1,00,721	47,737	94,260	41,583	1,00,848
	Gharo Rano Bhanot	48,620	91,036	43,701	98,600	54,764	1,01,591	49,028	97,076	44,990	97,733
	Kari Shumali	33,720	44,778	23,282	46,765	26,862	48,244	27,955	46,596	26,382	46,387
	Nasir	28,411	38,663	23,532	45,217	27,127	45,761	26,357	43,214	25,611	45.251
	Sarfráz	18,082	17,881	12,894	21,670	15,443	23,091	15,473	20,881	15.664	26,225
	Other canals	25,046	42,462	21,506	40,926	27,478	66,706	24,677	50,031	21,122	55,493
Fuleli Division	Fuleli	152,638	3,20,598	124,529	3,11,949	166,443	3,11,602	147,870	3,14,716	159,810	3,49,337
	Other canals	15,239	30,883	13,343	32,192	19.558	31.595	16,047	31.557	16,473	37.920
Kárachi Collectorate Canals Division.	Nára	80,748	91,319	58,184	99,393	67,471	1,29,110	68,801	1,06,607	50,817	1,14,106
	Phitta	8,470	14,451	7,178	9,629	10,710	19,326	8,786	14,469	4,863	9,241
	Canals north of Kotri	18,879	21,494	14,300	16,518	12,596	20,772	15,358	19,595	11,950	19,573
	Kalri	9,378	23,831	8,193	23,349	13,432	23,971	10,304	23,717	10,649	24,496
	Baggar	12,319	28,971	8,457	26,026	16,516	29,670	12,431	28,222	14,096	28,746
	Uchta	17,295	36,620	12,959	33,821	15,824	43,707	15,359	38,049	14,391	40,524
	Other canals in Tatta, &c.	8,677	18,303	5,439	14,346	8,250	15,260	7,456	15,970	6,422	15,437
	Pinyári	56,198	1,16,666	48,502	1,30,179	53,388	91,503	52,696	1,12,783	51,129	1,18,604
	Canals in Mirpur Batoro	11,391	24,636	7,961	21,272	10,847	16,815	10,066	20,908	8,777	23,416
	Canals in Sujáwal	6,131	13,584	4,243	13,337	8,833	11,158	6,402	12,693	6,695	13,692
	Satta	7,205	17,788	4,921	14,506	9,244	20,395	7,123	17,593	8.618	19,117
	Canals in Jati	1,559	4,190	1,003	4,321	2,272	4,168	1,612	4,227	3,072	4,580
	Khanta	3,849	9,817	1,885	1,622	4,069	11,632	3,268	7,690	4,740	12,823
	Kokawari	22,927	42,840	14,280	31,484	11,371	28,163	16,193	34,162	11,655	29,088
	Canals in Shahbandar	1,145	2,637	10,107	24,116	2,028	4,340	4,427	10,364	2,184	4,749
	Bunds, left bank	500	2,101	230	639	690	1,875	473	1,538	892	2,371
	Bunds, right bank	96	216	247	161	245	183	196	187	...	...
	Totals	1,710,221	26,69,176	1,296,065	29,59,995	1,885,315	32,85,733	1,630,534	29,71,635	1,342,753	30,80,094
Begári Division		217,446	1,63,647	118,533	1,76,510	256,469	2,29,624	197,482	1,89,927	123,601	2,33,324
Ghár "		581,986	9,79,025	430,850	11,34,369	594,994	11,91,408	535,944	11,01,600	452,801	11,39,790
Eastern Nára Division		123,346	1,49,841	102,402	1,73,246	237,523	3,03,936	154,424	2,09.008	90,161	1,79,680
Hyderabad Canal Division		352,799	5,55,718	298,109	6,66,920	362,542	7,45,520	337,816	6,56,053	289,457	6,59,485
Fuleli Division		167,877	3,51,481	137,872	3,44,141	186,001	3,43,197	164,917	3,46,273	176,283	3,87,257
Kárachi Collectorate Canals Division		266,767	4,69,464	208,299	4,64,809	247,786	4,72,048	240,951	4,68,774	210,950	4,80,558
	Totals	1,710,221	26,69,176	1,296,065	29,59,995	1,885,315	32,85,733	1,630,534	29,71,635	1,342,753	30,80,094

TABLE II.

Area of Cultivation, Gross and Net Canal Revenue, including all Collections.

Year.	Cultivation.			Revenue.				Remissions.	Net Canal Revenue.
	Government.	Jághír.	Total.	Consolidated Revenue.	Hakaba.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1876-77	1,710,221	127,351	1,837,572	30,94,643	45,594	1,25,807	32,66,014	4,25,467	28,40,577
1877-78	1,296,065	122,798	1,418,863	30,69,396	39,596	36,218	31,45,210	1,09,401	30,35,809
1878-79	1,885,315	130,774	2,016,089	36,27,436	35,753	46,362	37,09,551	3,41,703	33,67,848
Average	1,630,534	126,974	1,757,508	32,63,825	40,314	69,462	33,73,601	2,92,196	30,81,411
1879-80	1,342,753	111,275	1,454,028	31,78,067	41,575	39,547	32,59,189	97,973	31,61,216
Increase or Decrease	—287,781	—15,699	—303,480	—85,758	+1,261	—29,915	—1,14,412	—1,94,217	+79,805

J. LeMESURIER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
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TABLE III.

Area of Cultivation, Gross and Net Canal Revenue, including all Collections for 1879-80.

Canals and Divisions.		Cultivation. Government.	Cultivation. Jaghir.	Cultivation. Total.	Revenue. Consolidated Revenue.	Revenue. Hakaba.	Revenue. Miscellaneous.	Revenue. Total.	Remissions.	Net Canal Revenue.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Begári Divn.	Desert Canal	66,858	3,268	70,126	1,23,819	421	153	1,24,393	...	1,24,393
	Begári Canal	56,743	2,364	59,107	1,09,718	396	586	1,10,700	213	1,10,487
	Works for which no Capital or Revenue Accounts are kept	...	...	...	...	...	1,787	1,787	...	1,787
Ghár Divn.	Sukkur Canal	54,828	345	55,173	1,08,408	123	711	1,09,242	10	1,09,232
	Sind Canal	43,388	1,858	45,246	1,17,773	619	550	1,18,942	674	1,18,268
	Canals in Rohri	34,275	1,252	35,527	89,265	527	822	90,614	17	90,597
	Bunds in Rohri	3,290	...	3,290	8,163	...	...	8,163	...	8,163
	Ghár	202,291	3,233	205,524	4,92,650	859	5,894	4,99,403	577	4,98,826
	Nára	101,305	6,162	107,467	2,86,139	2,641	1,629	2,90,409	2,996	2,87,413
	Wálur	6,847	...	6,847	27,362	...	450	27,812	631	27,181
	Márui	5,149	...	5,149	12,267	...	...	12,267	...	12,267
	Bunds, right bank	928	...	928	2,668	...	184	2,852	...	2,852
	Works for which no Capital or Revenue Accounts are kept	...	...	...	...	...	638	638	...	638
Eastern Nára Divn.	Nára Supply Channel	19	...	19	47	...	4,054	4,101	...	4,101
	Eastern Nára	15,036	699	15,735	34,482	65	1,669	36,216	738	35,478
	Mithrau Canal	71,845	...	71,845	1,41,265	...	475	1,41,740	947	1,40,793
	Thar Canal	3,166	...	3,166	5,398	...	43	5,441	77	5,364
	Dimwáh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Heranwáh	95	...	95	250	...	...	250	...	250
	Works for which no Capital or Revenue Accounts are kept	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3
Hyderabad Canal Divn.	Chatho	11,822	...	11,822	26,530	...	123	26,653	38	26,615
	Nasrat	12,746	273	13,019	35,512	276	311	36,099	2,366	33,733
	Naolakhi	44,657	2,006	46,663	1,18,157	1,161	227	1,19,545	177	1,19,368
	Dambro	7,609	983	8,592	18,101	386	−7	18,480	...	18,480
	Dad	17,948	4,282	22,230	44,000	1,896	402	46,298	...	46,298
	Rein	11,910	21	11,931	31,188	...	57	31,245	1,139	30,106
	Alibhar Kacheri	7,413	1,034	8,447	22,133	1,069	39	23,241	4,353	18,888
	Márak	41,583	5,832	47,415	1,40,736	1,682	170	1,42,588	39,888	1,02,700
	Gharo Rano Bhanot	44,990	10,712	55,702	1,07,771	2,000	961	1,10,732	10,038	1,00,694
	Kari Shumali	26,382	6,813	33,195	46,387	2,174	398	48,959	...	48,959
	Nasir	25,611	2,449	28,060	45,251	638	167	46,056	...	46,056
	Sarfráz	15,664	2,329	17,993	26,225	577	249	27,051	...	27,051
	Other canals	21,122	1,702	22,824	55,499	690	339	56,528	6	56,522
	Works for which no Capital or Revenue Accounts are kept	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Fuleli Divn.	Fuleli	159,810	42,321	202,181	3,50,212	17,035	6,541	3,73,788	875	3,72,913
	Other canals	16,473	2,385	18,858	37,974	1,252	439	39,665	54	39,611
	Works for which no Capital or Revenue Accounts are kept	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	12
Karáchi Collectorate Canals Divn.	Nára	50,817	1,326	52,143	1,29,185	1,618	3,059	1,33,862	15,079	1,18,783
	Phitta	4,863	354	5,217	9,926	165	111	10,202	685	9,517
	Canals north of Kotri	11,950	863	12,813	20,039	407	120	20,566	466	20,100
	Kalri	10,649	532	11,181	24,871	209	363	25,443	375	25,068
	Baggar	14,096	1,262	15,358	30,044	772	87	30,903	1,298	29,605
	Uchta	14,391	...	14,391	42,249	...	...	42,249	1,725	40,524
	Canals in Tatta, Sakro, and Ghorábári	6,422	934	7,356	16,551	446	277	17,274	1,114	16,160
	Pinyári	51,129	1,530	52,659	1,28,071	701	2,405	1,31,177	9,467	1,21,710
	Canals in Mirpur Batoro	8,777	...	8,777	23,658	...	...	23,658	242	23,416
	Canals in Sujáwal	6,695	330	7,025	13,968	134	293	14,395	276	14,119
	Satta	8,618	294	8,912	20,307	124	...	20,431	1,190	19,241
	Canals in Jati	3,072	175	3,247	4,608	72	...	4,680	28	4,652
	Khanta	4,740	199	4,939	12,854	77	...	12,931	31	12,900
	Kokawari	11,655	...	11,655	29,162	...	439	29,601	79	29,522
	Canals in Shahbandar	2,184	187	2,371	4,853	70	...	4,923	104	4,819
	Bunds, left bank	892	370	1,262	2,371	101	297	2,769	...	2,769
	Bunds, right bank	...	596	596	...	192	8	200	...	200
	Works for which no Capital or Revenue Accounts are kept	...	...	...	...	...	2,011	2,011	...	2,011
	Totals	1,342,753	111,275	1,454,028	31,78,067	41,575	39,547	32,59,189	97,973	31,61,216
Begári Division		123,601	5,632	129,233	2,33,537	817	2,526	2,36,880	213	2,36,667
Ghar "		452,301	12,850	465,151	11,44,695	4,769	10,878	11,60,342	4,905	11,55,437
Eastern Nára Division		90,161	699	90,860	1,81,442	65	6,244	1,87,751	1,762	1,85,989
Hyderabad Canal Division		289,457	38,436	327,893	7,17,419	12,549	3,437	7,33,476	58,005	6,75,471
Fuleli Division		176,283	44,706	220,989	3,88,186	18,287	6,992	4,13,465	929	4,12,536
Karáchi Collectorate Canals Division		210,950	8,952	219,902	5,12,717	5,088	9,470	5,27,275	32,159	4,95,116
	Totals	1,342,753	111,275	1,454,028	31,78,067	41,575	39,547	32,59,189	97,973	31,61,216

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Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind.

TABLE IV.

Expenditure on Work and Maintenance and Repairs for 1879-80.

Canals and Divisions.		Capital Expenditure.			Revenue Expenditure. New Works.			Revenue Expenditure. Maintenance and Repairs.			Total Revenue Expenditure.		
		Works.	Establishment.	Total.	Works.	Establishment.	Total.	Works.	Establishment.	Total.	Works.	Establishment.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Begári Divn.	Desert Canal	...	−624	−624	...	...	...	2,739	1,138	3,877	2,739	1,138	3,877
	Begári Canal	41,343	8,211	49,554	...	...		46,921	17,409	64,330	46,921	17,409	64,330
Ghár Divn.	Sukkur Canal	2,087	288	2,375	...	...	...	36,169	7,368	43,537	36,169	7,368	43,537
	Sind Canal	...	...	...	11,713	3,771	15,484	17,782	5,725	23,507	29,495	9,496	38,991
	Canals in Rohri	...	...	...	506	163	669	10,857	3,495	14,352	11,363	3,658	15,021
	Bunds in Rohri	...	...	...	745	240	985	14,306	4,024	18,330	15,051	4,264	19,315
	Ghár	...	−54	−54	316	87	403	44,236	12,190	56,426	44,552	12,277	56,829
	Nára	...	...	...	2,014	648	2,662	50,815	16,359	67,174	52,829	17,007	69,836
	Wáhur	...	...	...	...	...	...	515	166	681	515	166	681
	Márui	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,600	837	3,437	2,600	837	3,437
	Bunds, right bank	...	...	...	33,969	10,935	44,904	56,310	18,128	74,438	90,279	29,063	1,19,342
Eastern Nára Divn.	Nára Supply Channel	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,923	30	1,953	1,923	30	1,953
	Eastern Nára	2,280	923	3,203	...	...	...	18,510	8,286	26,796	18,510	8,286	26,796
	Mithrau Canal	13,737	3,163	16,900	...	...	...	47,616	19,678	67,294	47,616	19,678	67,294
	Thar Canal	15,961	3,850	19,811	...	...	...	5,600	2,300	7,900	5,600	2,300	7,900
	Dimwáh	...	...	...	...	...	...	491	47	538	491	47	538
	Heranwáh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	−10	−10	...	−10	−10
Hyderabad Canals Divn.	Chatho	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	768	3,268	2,500	768	3,268
	Nasrat	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,423	2,587	11,010	8,423	2,587	11,010
	Naolakhi	...	...	...	1,500	460	1,960	18,485	5,678	24,163	19,985	6,138	26,123
	Dambro	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,876	576	2,452	1,876	576	2,452
	Dad	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,579	1,099	4,678	3,579	1,099	4,678
	Rein	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,616	2,646	11,262	8,616	2,646	11,262
	Alibahr Kacheri	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,161	743	2,904	2,161	743	2,904
	Márak	9,572	2,364	11,936	...	...	...	5,749	1,871	7,620	5,749	1,871	7,620
	Gharo Rano Bhanot	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,709	8,203	34,912	26,709	8,203	34,912
	Kari Shumali	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,392	2,578	10,970	8,392	2,578	10,970
	Nasir	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,215	1,602	6,817	5,215	1,602	6,817
	Sarfráz	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,003	2,077	7,080	5,003	2,077	7,080
	Other canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,534	1,392	5,926	4,534	1,392	5,926
Fuleli Divn.	Fuleli	...	−23	−23	...	...	...	87,106	19,199	1,06,305	87,106	19,199	1,06,305
	Other canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,725	11,655	37,380	25,725	11,655	37,380
Karáchi Collectorate Canals Divn.	Nára	...	...	...	364	166	530	3,981	1,820	5,801	4,345	1,986	6,331
	Phitta	...	...	...	218	100	318	372	170	542	590	270	860
	Canals north of Kotri	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,705	779	2,484	1,705	779	2,484
	Kalri	...	...	...	186	85	271	4,414	2,018	6,432	4,600	2,103	6,703
	Baggar	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,312	1,057	3,369	2,312	1,057	3,369
	Uchta	...	...	...	...	...	...	317	144	461	317	144	461
	Canals in Tatta, Sakro, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,154	985	3,139	2,154	985	3,139
	Pinyári	...	...	...	11,351	5,190	16,541	23,491	10,740	34,231	34,842	15,930	50,772
	Canals in Mirpur Batoro	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,029	1,842	5,871	4,029	1,842	5,871
	Canals in Sujawal	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	166	531	365	166	531
	Satta	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,325	1,065	3,390	2,325	1,065	3,390
	Canals in Jati	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,621	741	2,362	1,621	741	2,362
	Khauta	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,514	1,150	3,664	2,514	1,150	3,664
	Kokawari	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	9	6	3	9
	Canals in Shahbandar	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,321	1,061	3,382	2,321	1,061	3,382
	Bunds, left bank	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,630	7,604	24,234	16,630	7,604	24,234
	Bunds, right bank	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,620	2,112	6,732	4,620	2,112	6,732
	Totals	84,980	18,098	1,03,078	62,882	21,845	84,727	6,44,640	2,13,301	8,57,941	7,07,522	2,35,146	9,42,668
Begari Division		41,343	7,587	48,930	...	...	...	49,660	18,547	68,207	49,660	18,547	68,207
Nára "		2,057	234	2,321	40,263	15,844	65,107	2,33,590	68,292	3,01,882	2,82,853	84,136	3,66,989
Eastern Nára Division		31,978	7,936	39,914	...	...	...	74,140	30,331	1,04,471	74,140	30,331	1,04,471
Hyderabad Canals Division		9,572	2,364	11,936	1,500	460	1,960	1,01,242	31,820	1,33,062	1,02,742	32,280	1,35,022
Fuleli Division		...	−23	−23	...	...	...	1,12,831	30,854	1,43,685	1,12,831	30,854	1,43,685
Karáchi Collectorate Canals Division		...	...	...	12,119	5,541	17,669	73,177	33,457	1,06,634	85,296	38,998	1,24,294
		84,980	18,098	1,03,078	62,882	21,845	84,727	6,44,640	2,13,361	8,57,941	7,07,522	2,35,146	9,42,668
Ishmer Bund		...	...	...	70,318	18,121	88,439	42,515	11,058	53,573	1,12,833	29,179	1,42,012
	Totals	84,980	18,098	1,03,078	1,33,200	39,966	1,73,166	6,87,155	2,24,359	9,11,514	8,20,355	2,64,325	10,84,680

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TABLE V.

Cultivation, Revenue, and Expenditure of 1879-80 contrasted with the three previous years.

Canals and Divisions.		Average of three previous years.					1879-80.					Length in Miles of	
		Acres of Cultivation.	Net Canal Revenue.	Cost of Maintenance and Repairs.	Percentage of Expenditure on Revenue.	Cost of Maintenance per Acre.	Acres of Cultivation.	Net Canal Revenue.	Cost of Maintenance and Repairs.	Percentage of Expenditure on Revenue.	Cost of Maintenance per Acre.	Canals.	Bunds.
			Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				
Begári Division	Desert Canal	68,169	67,941	10,456	15·4	·15	70,126	1,24,393	3,877	3·1	·05	60	...
	Begári Canal	133,652	1,23,814	62,645	50·6	·47	59,107	1,10,487	64,330	58·2	1·08	148	...
	Kashmor Bund	...	...	53,314	...	...	...	...	53,573	...	...	...	47
Ghár Division	Sukkur Canal	77,046	1,10,839	42,055	38·1	·54	55,173	1,09,232	43,537	39·8	·79	127	...
	Sind Canal	51,542	1,17,124	10,207	8·7	·19	45,246	1,18,268	23,507	19·8	·52	67	...
	Canals in Rohri	40,704	1,00,754	14,237	14·1	·35	35,527	90,597	14,352	15·8	·40	212	...
	Bunds in Rohri	2,846	7,716	3,740	48·5	1·32	3,290	8,163	18,330	224·5	5·57	...	54
	Ghár	226,438	4,66,420	91,569	19·6	·40	2,05,524	4,98,826	45,792	9·2	·22	283	...
	Nára	132,888	2,73,630	51,620	18·9	·39	107,467	2,87,413	67,174	23·4	·62	217	...
	Wáhur	16,640	37,629	2,785	7·4	·17	6,847	27,181	681	2·5	·10	23	...
	Márui	...	...	...	...	...	5,149	12,267	3,437	28·0	·66	15	...
	Bunds, right bank	1,177	2,959	16,132	...	...	928	2,852	85,072	...	...	...	144
Eastern Nára Division.	Nára Supply Channel	294	3,422	6,763	...	...	19	4,101	1,953	...	...	12	...
	Eastern Nára	78,288	1,23,182	28,630	23·2	·36	15,735	35,481	26,796	75·7	1·75	...	110
	Mitrau Canal	71,696	92,903	60,439	65·0	·84	71,845	1,40,793	67,294	47·8	·93	141	16
	Thar Canal	4,884	3,832	12,761	333·0	2·61	3,166	5,364	7,900	147·3	2·50	52	...
	Dimwáh	116	158	1,351	855·0	11·65	...	...	538	...	...	18	...
	Heranwáh	237	29	271	934·5	1·14	95	250	—10	...	...	3	...
Hyderabad Canals Division.	Chatho	13,663	29,430	5,433	18·5	·40	11,822	26,615	3,268	12·3	·28	59	...
	Nasrat	24,612	49,129	6,436	13·1	·26	13,019	33,733	11,010	32·6	·84	66	...
	Naolakhi	55,537	1,26,059	17,664	14·0	·32	46,663	1,19,368	24,163	20·2	·52	137	...
	Dambro	8,527	18,688	3,521	18·8	·41	8,592	18,480	2,452	13·2	·28	56	...
	Dad	26,453	43,113	10,235	23·7	·38	22,230	46,298	4,678	10·1	·21	105	...
	Rein	15,626	29,594	11,108	37·5	·71	11,931	30,106	11,262	37·4	·94	134	...
	Alibahr Kacheri	13,960	19,566	4,116	21·0	·29	8,447	18,888	2,904	14·9	·33	56	...
	Márak	53,624	98,943	9,153	9·3	·17	47,415	1,02,700	7,620	7·4	·16	194	...
	Gharo Rano Bhanot	60,281	1,03,796	23,370	22·5	·38	55,702	1,00,694	34,912	34·6	·62	291	...
	Kari Shumali	35,762	53,720	15,309	28·5	·43	33,195	48,959	10,970	22·4	·33	214	...
	Nasir	28,548	51,077	11,907	23·3	·42	28,060	46,056	6,817	14·8	·24	128	...
	Sarfráz	16,316	24,502	12,435	50·8	·64	17,993	27,051	7,080	26·2	·39	116	...
	Other Canals	26,500	52,868	11,137	21·1	·42	22,824	56,522	5,926	10·6	·26	112	...
Fuleli Division	Fuleli	195,591	3,38,106	1,08,511	32·1	·55	202,131	3,72,913	1,06,305	28·5	·52	994	...
	Other Canals	18,107	32,457	19,099	58·8	1·05	18,858	39,611	37,380	94·6	2·01	153	8
Karachi Collectorate Canals Division.	Nára	72,837	1,09,765	10,926	9·9	·15	52,143	1,18,783	5,801	4·0	·11	106	...
	Phitta	9,476	14,831	1,510	10·2	·16	5,217	9,517	542	5·7	·10	27	...
	Canals north of Kotri	16,620	20,124	6,287	31·2	·39	12,813	20,108	2,484	12·3	·19	58	...
	Kalri	10,986	24,153	8,618	35·7	·78	11,181	25,029	6,432	2·6	·57	136	...
	Baggar	13,761	28,715	8,425	29·3	·61	15,358	29,604	3,369	11·3	·21	114	...
	Uchta	15,359	38,049	508	1·3	·03	14,391	40,524	461	1·1	03	44	...
	Canals in Tatta, Sakro, &c.	9,006	16,880	6,634	39·3	·74	7,356	16,553	3,139	18·9	·42	96	...
	Pinyári	54,851	1,14,881	37,658	32·7	·69	52,659	1,21,711	34,231	28·1	·64	369	...
	Canals in Mirpur Batoro	10,066	20,909	4,039	19·3	·40	8,777	23,422	5,871	25·0	·66	99	...
	Canals in Sujawal	6,476	12,790	2,045	16·8	·32	7,025	13,775	531	3·1	·07	51	...
	Satta	7,428	17,760	2,588	14·5	37	8,912	19,240	3,390	17·1	·37	58	...
	Canals in Jati	1,829	4,317	914	21·2	·50	3,247	4,775	2,362	49·1	·72	11	...
	Khanta	3,494	7,786	5,202	66·8	1·49	4,939	12,900	3,664	26·1	·74	59	...
	Kokawari	16,215	34,473	2,907	8·5	·18	11,655	29,673	9	...	...	100	...
	Canals in Shahbandar	4,603	10,476	1,994	18·1	·44	2,371	4,966	3,382	68·1	1·42	32	...
	Bunds, left bank	935	1,825	17,847	...	...	1,262	2,471	24,234	...	...	...	55
	Bunds, right bank	842	402	6,436	...	...	596	192	6,732	...	...	...	28
	Totals	1,757,508	30,81,411	8,09,642	26·3	·46	1,454,028	31,56,764	8,57,941	27·1	·59	5,543	462
...ári Division		201,821	1,92,130	73,101	38·1	·36	129,233	2,34,880	68,207	28·8	·53	208	47
...r "		549,281	11,16,571	2,32,354	20·8	·41	465,151	11,54,799	3,01,882	26·1	·65	944	198
...ern Nára Division		155,515	2,23,526	1,10,215	49·3	·71	90,860	1,85,986	1,04,471	56·2	1·15	226	126
...derabad Canals Division		382,409	7,00,485	1,41,824	20·2	·37	327,893	6,75,470	1,33,062	19·7	·40	1,668	...
...eli Division		213,698	3,70,563	1,27,610	34·4	·59	220,989	4,12,524	1,43,685	34·8	·65	1,147	8
...rachi Collectorate Canals Division		254,784	4,78,136	1,24,538	26·0	·49	219,902	4,93,105	1,06,634	21·6	·48	1,360	83
	Totals	1,757,508	30,81,411	8,09,642	26·3	·46	1,454,028	31,56,764	8,57,941	27·1	·59	5,553	462

Add—Miscellaneous collections on Works for which no Capital or Revenue Accounts are kept . 4,452

Totals . 31,61,216 as in Tables II. and III.

Note.—If the expenditure on the maintenance of the Kashmor Bund be added, the total expenditure on maintenance and repairs is 9,11,428; the percentage of expenditure ...venue is 28·8, and the cost of maintenance per acre ...

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TABLE VI.

Land and Water share of Net Consolidated Revenue for 1879-80. Land share to Water share 90 per cent.

Canals and Divisions.		Net Consolidated Revenue, exclusive of Hakaba.			Hakaba.	Total Water Share.
		Total.	Land Share.	Water Share.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Begári Division	Desert Canal	1,23,819	12,382	1,11,437	421	1,11,858
	Begári Canal	1,09,505	10,950	98,555	396	98,951
Ghár Division	Sukkur Canal	1,08,398	10,840	97,558	123	97,678
	Sind Canal	1,17,099	11,710	1,05,389	619	1,06,008
	Canals in Rohri	89,248	8,925	80,323	527	80,850
	Bunds in Rohri	8,163	816	7,347	.....	7,347
	Ghár	4,92,073	49,207	4,42,866	859	4,43,725
	Nára	2,83,143	28,314	2,54,829	2,641	2,57,470
	Wáhur	26,731	2,673	24,058	.....	24,058
	Márui	12,267	1,226	11,041	.....	11,041
	Bunds, right bank	2,668	267	2,401	.....	2,401
Eastern Nára Division	Nára Supply Channel	47	4	43	.....	43
	Eastern Nára	33,744	3,374	30,370	65	30,435
	Mithrau Canal	1,40,318	14,032	1,26,286	.....	1,26,286
	Thar Canal	5,321	532	4,789	.....	4,789
	Dimwáh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Heranwáh	250	25	175	.....	175
Hyderabad Canals Division.	Chatho	26,492	2,649	23,843	.....	23,843
	Nasrat	33,146	3,314	29,832	276	30,108
	Naolakhi	1,17,980	11,798	1,06,182	1,161	1,07,343
	Dambro	18,101	1,810	16,289	386	16,675
	Dad	44,000	4,400	39,600	1,896	41,496
	Rein	30,049	3,005	27,044	.....	27,044
	Alibahr Kacheri	17,780	1,778	16,012	1,069	17,088
	Márak	1,00,848	10,085	90,763	1,682	92,445
	Gharo Rano Bhanot	97,733	9,773	87,960	2,000	89,960
	Kari Shumali	46,387	4,639	41,748	2,174	43,922
	Nasir	45,251	4,525	40,726	638	41,364
	Sarfráz	26,225	2,622	23,603	577	24,180
	Other Canals	55,493	5,549	49,944	690	50,634
Faleli Division	Faleli	3,49,337	34,934	3,14,403	17,035	3,31,438
	Other Canals	37,920	3,792	34,128	1,352	35,380
Karáchi Collectorate Canals Division.	Nára	1,14,106	11,410	1,02,696	1,618	1,04,314
	Phitta	9,241	924	8,317	165	8,482
	Other Canals north of Kotri	19,573	1,957	17,616	407	18,023
	Kalri	24,496	2,449	22,047	209	22,256
	Baggar	28,746	2,874	25,872	772	26,644
	Uchta	40,524	4,052	36,472	.....	36,472
	Canals in Tatta, Sakro and Ghorábári	15,437	1,544	13,893	446	14,339
	Pinyári	1,18,604	11,860	1,06,744	701	1,07,445
	Canals in Mirpur Batoro	23,416	2,341	21,075	.....	21,075
	Canals in Sujawal	13,692	1,369	12,323	134	12,457
	Satta	19,117	1,912	18,805	124	18,929
	Canals in Jati	4,580	458	4,122	72	4,194
	Khanta	12,823	1,282	11,541	77	11,618
	Kokawari	29,083	2,908	26,175	.....	26,175
	Canals in Shábbandar	4,749	475	4,274	70	4,344
	Bunds, left bank	2,371	237	2,134	101	2,235
	Bunds, right bank	.....	.....	.....	192	192
	Totals	30,80,094	3,08,009	27,72,085	41,575	28,13,660
Frontier Upper Sind	Begári Division	2,33,324	23,332	2,09,992	817	2,10,109
Shikarpur Collectorate	Ghár "	11,39,790	1,13,979	10,25,811	4,769	10,30,580
Thar and Párkar	Eastern Nára Division	1,79,680	17,968	1,61,712	65	1,61,777
Hyderabad Collectorate	Hyderabad Canals Division	6,59,485	65,948	5,93,537	12,549	6,06,086
	Fuleli Division	3,87,257	38,726	3,48,531	18,287	3,66,818
Karáchi Collectorate	Karachi Collectorate Canals Division	4,80,558	48,056	4,32,502	5,088	4,37,590
	Totals	30,80,094	3,08,009	27,72,085	41,575	28,13,660

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TABLE VII.

Area of Cultivation and Consolidated Revenue for 1879-80.

Canals and Divisions.		Cultivation.			Consolidated Revenue.			Remissions.			Net Consolidated Revenue.	Cost of Revenue Collection
		Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.		
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Begari Divn.	Desert Canal	63,905	2,953	66,858	1,22,959	860	1,23,819	...	...	...	1,23,819	11,186
	Begari Canal	41,105	15,638	56,743	1,02,226	7,492	1,09,718	213	...	213	1,09,505	7,605
Ghar Divn.	Sukkur Canal	40,823	14,005	54,828	91,114	17,294	1,08,408	10	...	10	1,08,398	1,999
	Sind Canal	34,508	8,880	43,388	1,06,693	11,080	1,17,773	674	...	674	1,17,099	10,662
	Canals in Rohri	17,327	16,948	34,275	59,274	29,991	89,265	17	...	17	89,248	8,126
	Bunds in Rohri	2,466	824	3,290	7,438	725	8,163	...	...	...	8,163	743
	Ghar	171,863	30,428	202,291	4,46,173	46,477	4,92,650	434	143	577	4,92,073	33,186
	Nara	78,690	27,615	101,305	2,31,256	54,883	2,86,139	2,477	519	2,996	2,83,143	25,780
	Wahur	5,288	1,559	6,847	24,791	2,571	27,362	595	36	631	26,731	2,434
	Marui	3,014	2,135	5,149	8,174	4,093	12,267	...	...	...	12,267	1,117
	Bunds, right bank	778	150	928	1,991	677	2,668	...	...	...	2,668	243
Eastern Nara Divn.	Nara Supply Channel	...	19	19	...	47	47	...	...	...	47	4
	Eastern Nara	3,680	11,356	15,036	11,007	23,475	34,482	197	541	738	33,744	2,946
	Mithrau Canal	51,316	20,529	71,845	1,08,787	32,478	1,41,265	919	28	947	1,40,318	12,673
	Thar Canal	1,691	1,485	3,166	3,767	1,631	5,398	...	77	77	5,321	462
	Dimwah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Heranwah	87	8	95	228	22	250	...	...	...	250	[illegible]
Hyderabad Canals Divn.	Chatho	11,714	108	11,822	26,232	298	26,530	38	...	38	26,492	2,439
	Nasrat	12,697	49	12,746	35,420	92	35,512	2,366	...	2,366	33,146	3,049
	Naolakhi	42,396	2,261	44,657	1,14,073	4,084	1,18,157	177	...	177	1,17,980	10,851
	Dambro	7,065	544	7,609	16,921	1,180	18,101	...	...	...	18,101	1,664
	Dad	15,727	2,221	17,948	37,956	6,044	44,000	...	...	...	44,000	4,044
	Rein	11,040	870	11,910	29,092	2,096	31,188	1,139	...	1,139	30,049	2,764
	Alibahr Kacheri	7,390	23	7,413	22,091	42	22,133	4,351	2	4,353	17,780	829
	Marak	41,435	148	41,583	1,40,560	176	1,40,736	39,888	...	39,888	1,00,848	5,494
	Gharo Rano Bhanot	40,247	4,743	44,990	1,03,225	4,546	1,07,771	9,865	173	10,038	97,733	8,981
	Kari Shumali	25,941	441	26,382	46,167	220	46,387	...	...	...	46,387	4,267
	Nasir	24,695	916	25,611	44,108	1,143	45,251	...	...	...	45,251	4,16[illegible]
	Sarfraz	15,210	454	15,664	26,018	207	26,225	...	...	...	26,225	1,36[illegible]
	Other canals	17,986	3,136	21,122	47,165	8,334	55,499	6	...	6	55,493	5,10[illegible]
Fuleli Divn.	Fuleli	148,743	11,067	159,810	3,36,658	13,554	3,50,212	647	228	875	3,49,337	16,82[illegible]
	Other canals	14,325	2,148	16,473	36,688	1,286	37,974	54	...	54	37,920	3,49[illegible]
Karachi Collectorate Canals Divn.	Nara	26,796	24,021	50,817	63,396	65,789	1,29,185	...	...	15,079	1,14,106	11,17[illegible]
	Phitta	3,947	916	4,863	7,551	2,375	9,926	...	...	685	9,241	[illegible]
	Canals north of Kotri	8,913	3,037	11,950	13,320	6,719	20,039	...	...	466	19,573	1,7[illegible]
	Kalri	9,540	1,109	10,649	21,685	3,186	24,871	...	...	375	24,496	2,15[illegible]
	Baggar	11,289	2,857	14,096	25,270	4,774	30,044	...	...	1,298	28,746	2,59[illegible]
	Uchta	13,646	745	14,391	40,689	1,560	42,249	..	...	1,725	40,524	3,653
	Canals in Tatta, &c.	5,305	1,117	6,422	14,314	2,237	16,551	...	...	1,114	15,437	1,431
	Pinyari	47,419	3,710	51,129	1,15,090	12,981	1,28,071	...	...	9,467	1,18,604	11,074
	Canals in Mirpur Batoro	7,891	886	8,777	22,248	1,410	23,658	...	..	242	23,416	2,046
	Canals in Sujawal	5,090	1,605	6,695	12,000	1,968	13,968	..	...	276	13,692	1,208
	Satta	7,095	1,523	8,618	18,781	1,526	20,307	...	...	1,190	19,117	1,756
	Canals in Jati	1,438	1,634	3,072	3,995	613	4,608	...	...	28	4,580	398
	Khanta	4,449	291	4,740	11,932	922	12,854	...	...	31	12,823	1,112
	Kokawari	11,124	531	11,655	27,510	1,652	29,162	...	...	79	29,083	2,521
	Canals in Shahbandar	1,995	189	2,184	4,128	725	4,853	...	...	104	4,749	420
	Bunds, left bank	481	411	892	1,725	646	2,371	...	...	...	2,371	205
	Bunds, right bank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Totals	1,114,510	228,243	1,342,753	27,91,886	3,86,181	31,78,067	...	...	97,973	30,80,094	2,38,744
Begari Division		105,010	18,591	123,601	2,25,185	8,352	2,33,537	213	...	213	2,33,324	18,791
Ghar "		349,757	102,544	452,301	9,76,904	1,67,791	11,44,695	4,207	698	4,905	11,39,790	84,290
Eastern Nara Division		56,764	33,397	90,161	1,23,789	57,653	1,81,442	1,116	646	1,762	1,79,680	16,113
Hyderabad Canals Division		273,543	15,914	289,457	6,89,028	28,462	7,17,490	57,830	175	58,005	6,59,485	54,904
Fuleli Division		163,068	13,215	176,283	3,73,346	14,840	3,88,186	701	228	929	3,87,257	20,612
Karachi Collectorate Canals Division		166,368	44,582	210,950	4,03,634	1,09,083	5,12,717	...	...	32,159	4,80,558	44,334
	Totals	1,114,510	228,243	1,342,753	27,91,886	3,86,181	31,78,067	...	...	97,973	30,80,094	2,38,744

Note.—Details of remissions for Karachi not furnished by the Collector.

J. LeMESURIER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind.

No. 110W.I.—240, dated 16th May 1881.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department.

Read the following—

Memorandum from the Revenue Department, No. 1583, dated 17th March 1881.

Transfers for disposal memorandum from the Commissoner in Sind, forwarding, with his observations thereon, Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department in Sind for the year 1879-80, prepared by the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind.

Read also—

Memorandum from the Revenue Department, No. 2099, dated 11th April 1881.

Transfers a memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 1116, dated 2nd April 1881, forwarding for information, in reference to paragraph 1 of his memorandum No. 792, dated 8th idem, a letter from the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind, who explains the circumstances under which the difference of Rs.3,196 between the figures shown by him and by the Commissioner in his Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department for 1879-80, and stating that the Collectors have been instructed to enter in future the revenue from lands on canals within forest limits in the Canals Statements which accompany their annual jamabandi returns sent to the Commissioner in Sind; adding that in the present case the Commissioner's Revenue Report now in the press has been amended, so that the figures giving consolidated canal revenue tally with those in the Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department.

Paragraph 1.

RESOLUTION.—The Report, which has been prepared with Colonel LeMesurier's usual care and ability, left his office about 3½ months after its due date. Suggestions have been made for removing all cause of delay in the future; and when the Examiner of Public Works Accounts has reported fully on the proposals, Government will issue orders thereon.

Paragraph 2.

2. The inundation of 1879 was marked by an entire absence of floods on either bank: on the whole, it was favourable to the province, and the results, as compared with normal years, may be regarded as satisfactory.

Paragraph 3.

3. The decreased acreage (287,781 acres) is evidently mainly due to the floods of previous years, notably that of 1878; at the same time it is admitted that until the revised settlement comes into force generally, and a more accurate method of recording areas of irrigated crops is introduced, too much reliance must not be placed upon these figures.

Paragraph 3.
Paragraph 5.

4. Of the increase in net consolidated revenue, *viz.*, Rs.1,08,459 over the average of the three previous years, there is no doubt whatever; and the very large decrease in remissions from all causes in 1879-80 is particularly satisfactory.

Paragraphs 7 to 9.

5. The expenditure upon maintenance and repairs during 1879-80, omitting works debitable to the head Revenue, may be set down at Rs.9,11,514 or Rs.1,01,872 more than the average of the three previous years, which is conclusive evidence that funds have to some extent at any rate been provided for repairing the injury caused by the floods of recent years. Large additional grants were also given last year, 1880-81, so that Government have now good ground for believing that the ordinary appropriations for maintenance and repairs will be ample in the future, provided that special grants are given to repair special damages during abnormal inundation seasons.

Paragraphs 13 to 17.

6. The attention of Government in the Revenue Department should be drawn to paragraphs 13 to 17 of the Report, and to paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Commissioner's comments thereon. If, as it is stated, the expenditure of money on the canals beyond a certain limit—which may be assumed to be the ordinary annual appropriations—can produce no result commensurate with the outlay, Government in the Irrigation Department would urge the necessity for the more rapid introduction of the new system of settlement into Sind.

7. Government await the result of the investigation that has been ordered by the Commissioner as to the area of irrigated lands under the Begari Canal.

Paragraphs 24 and 25.

8. It is satisfactory to note that the Kusmore Bund, the Sukkur Begari Bund and the whole of the Bunds on the right bank of the Indus remained staunch during 1879 without any accident.

Paragraphs 30 and 51.

This will doubtless tend to a large increase of cultivation as soon as the lands have sufficiently recovered from the effects of the floods which have devastated the country for the last 7 or 8 years.

9. The loss of revenue referred to on the Sukkur Canal will, in some measure at any rate, be rectified by the orders quoted in paragraph 5 of the Commissioner's memorandum: and in order that facilities may be afforded to the people to increase rabi cultivation, separate instructions have already been issued to the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation to see that the canal is efficiently cleared before the approaching inundation.

Paragraphs 33 to 35.

10. In order that the canals in the Rohri Districts may be better supervised, Government in this Department have already recommended to the Government of India that an additional executive charge in Sind, to be styled "Shikarpur Canals," may be sanctioned.

Paragraph 40.

11. It is next to impossible to keep accurate capital and revenue accounts of the several bunds, as so many canals are more or less protected by them; but any revenue derived from cultivation immediately behind them by means of water admitted under control through them might fairly be included in the general revenue accounts of each district, and the Examiner of Public Works Accounts should report upon this proposal.

Paragraph 52.

12. The percentage of expenditure on revenue and the cost of maintenance per acre on the Eastern Nára Works is extremely high. Explanation is afforded which accounts for it in some measure; and when the protective embankments and works which have been designed and partially sanctioned are completed, these heavy charges will not recur. Meanwhile, the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation must endeavour by every means in his power to keep down working expenses in this division.

Paragraphs 53 to 57.

13. Some of the figures entered in Table VIII demonstrate clearly either that the discharges or areas irrigated per cubic foot of supply are wrong. In future only such canals should be included on which tolerable accuracy is obtainable, as the results are otherwise simply misleading.

Table VIII.

14. It is satisfactory to observe that the discrepancies between the revenue and irrigation accounts in respect of the figures of consolidated canal revenue have been cleared up. As regards Hakaba and miscellaneous revenue credited and accounted for in this department, discrepancies must alway exist, as it is imperative that the irrigation accounts shall be made up for the financial year ending 31st March, to correspond with the financial accounts of the Empire, while the revenue accounts are made up for the revenue year ending 31st July.

Paragraph 1 of Commissioner's No. 792 of 1881, and No. 1116 of 1881.

15. Copies of the Report and of the remarks of this Government thereon should, as usual, be forwarded to the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1881.

Nature of Traffic.	Upper Ganges Canal. Principal items of local Traffic. Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Lower Ganges Canal. Principal items of local Traffic. Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Upper and Lower Ganges. Principal items of through Traffic. Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. Principal items of local and through Traffic. Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Remarks.
	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	
Grains.																									
Wheat	1,990	...	1,334	...	3,324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,990	...	1,334	...	3,324	...	
Gram	465	...	...	...	465	...	250	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	715	...	...	...	715	...	
Rice	550	...	...	...	550	..	469	...	...	...	469	...	1,475	...	...	...	1,475	...	2,494	...	...	...	2,494	...	
Paddy or dhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	15	...	
Bejhar or mixed grain	174	...	..	...	174	...	...	...	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	...	...	...	174	...	
Dal	209	...	...	...	209	...	205	...	...	...	205	...	120	...	2,244	...	2,364	...	534	...	2,244	...	2,778	...	
Juár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	3,338	...	1,334	...	4,722	...	924	...	...	...	924	...	1,610	...	2,244	...	3,854	...	6,922	...	3,578	...	9,500	...	
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,047	...	1,047	...	...	...	700	...	700	...	...	...	1,747	...	1,747	...	
Oilseeds	16	...	22	...	38	...	...	...	5,956	...	5,956	...	...	...	198	...	198	...	16	...	6,176	...	6,192	...	
Salt	90	...	...	...	90	..	64	...	155	...	219	...	15	...	6,334	...	6,349	...	169	...	6,489	...	6,658	...	
Metals	381	...	1,224	...	1,605	...	197	...	...	...	197	...	10,420	...	45	...	10,465	...	10,998	...	1,269	...	12,267	...	
Building materials	12,129	...	15,137	...	27,266	...	8,058	...	...	...	8,058	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	20,187	...	15,137	...	35,324	...	
Miscellaneous goods	511	...	5,090	...	5,601	...	1,302	...	2,100	...	3,402	...	21,852	...	14,320	...	36,172	...	23,665	...	21,510	...	45,175	...	
Firewood	5,150	...	2,945	...	8,095	...	200	...	5,450	...	5,650	...	...	...	218	...	218	...	5,350	...	8,613	...	13,963	...	
Bamboos	...	...	44,404	888,080	44,404	888,080	90	1,800	3,900	78,000	3,990	79,800	...	...	...	.	...	...	90	1,800	48,304	966,080	48,394	9,67,880	
Timber	200	10	48,470	47,425	48,670	47,435	...	...	474	474	474	474	411	88	711	711	1,122	799	611	98	49,655	48,610	50,266	48,708	
Miscellaneous timber	130	260	680	1,360	810	1,620	275	550	...	...	275	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	405	810	680	1,360	1,085	2,170	
Live stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total	21,995	270	119,306	936,865	141,301	937,135	11,110	2,350	19,082	78,474	30,192	80,824	34,308	88	24,770	711	59,078	799	67,413	2,708	163,158	1,016,050	230,571	1,018,758	
Total during corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,430	2,193	120,098	468,529	140,528	470,722	
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,983	515	43,060	547,521	90,013	548,036	
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Particulars.	Upper Ganges Canals (local). 1880.	1881.	Lower Ganges Canals (local). 1880.	1881.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through). 1880.	1881.	Total Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. 1880	1881.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	...	5,233	...	1,118	...	2,188	5,205	8,539
Tonmileage	...	287,689	...	78,158	...	*549,230	717,451	915,077
Value of goods	...	1,33,035	...	60,683	...	1,58,497	2,83,502	3,52,215
Number of passengers	...	629	...	...	...	...	914	629

* Upper Ganges Canal . 255,688
Lower ditto . 293,542

ALLAHABAD,
The 1st June 1881.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. & Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1881.

Name of Traffic.	AGRA CANAL. Principal items of Traffic. Up.		Down.		Total up and down.	
	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.
Grains.						
Wheat	...	...	950	...	950	...
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	50	...	...	...	50	...
Paddy or dhan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dal	...	...	3,375	...	3,375	...
Juár	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	50	...	4,325	...	4,375	...
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oilseeds	...	...	300	...	300	...
Salt	50	...	...	...	50	...
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	4,650	...	300	...	4,950	...
Miscellaneous goods	700	...	1,400	...	2,100	...
Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber	...	...	50	...	50	...
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live stock	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	5,450	...	6,375	...	11,825	...
Total during corresponding period of last year	14,150	...	8,900	...	23,050	...
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	8,780	...	2,525	...	11,225	...

Remarks.

Particulars.	Agra Canal. 1880.	1881.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	823	423
Ton mileage	87,637	49,795
Value of goods	34,759	33,294
Number of passengers	...	...

Allahabad,
The 1st June 1881.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh,
P.W.D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1881.

	UPPER GANGES CANAL. Principal items of local traffic.						LOWER GANGES CANAL. Principal items of local traffic.						UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANAL. Principal items of through traffic.						UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANAL. Principal items of local and through traffic.						Remarks.
	Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		
	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	
Grains.																									
Wheat	400	...	3,889	...	4,289	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,317	...	4,317	...	400	...	8,206	...	8,606	...	
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,842	...	...	...	1,842	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,842	...	...	...	1,842	...	
Rice	60	...	...	...	60	...	330	...	...	...	330	...	2,932	...	...	...	2,932	...	3,322	...	...	...	3,332	...	
Paddy or dhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bejhar or mixed grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	75	...	75	...	...	...	75	...	
Dal	...	...	450	...	450	...	341	...	...	..	341	...	150	...	7,200	...	7,350	...	491	...	7,650	...	8,141	...	
Juár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	25	...	25	...	...	...	25	...	
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	460	...	4,339	...	4,799	...	2,513	...	...	...	2,513	...	3,192	...	11,517	...	14,709	...	6,165	...	15,856	...	22,021	...	
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	...	216	...	...	...	133	...	133	...	...	...	349	...	349	...	
Oilseeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,993	...	7,993	...	58	...	75	...	133	...	58	...	8,068	...	8,126	...	
Salt	497	...	...	...	497	...	70	...	487	...	557	...	...	...	28,553	...	28,553	...	557	...	29,040	...	29,607	...	
Metals	2,700	...	25	...	2,725	...	266	...	420	...	686	...	4,250	...	22	...	4,272	...	7,216	...	467	...	7,683	...	
Building materials	40,643	...	64,875	...	105,518	...	9,020	...	20,000	...	29,020	...	...	...	18	...	18	...	49,663	...	84,893	...	134,556	...	
Mixed goods	1,269	...	3,661	...	4,930	...	631	...	5,210	...	5,841	...	7,718	...	14,314	...	22,032	...	9,618	...	23,185	...	32,803	...	
Firewood	2,650	...	3,215	...	5,365	...	...	...	9,100	...	9,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,650	...	12,315	...	14,965	...	
Bamboos	...	...	41,733	834,660	41,733	834,660	146	2,920	6,797	135,940	6,943	138,860	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	2,920	48,530	970,600	48,676	973,520	
Timber	981	221	36,847	40,379	37,828	40,600	...	...	243	243	243	243	...	...	...	...	...	...	981	221	37,090	40,622	38,071	40,843	
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	2	4	2	4	1,290	2,580	...	...	1,290	2,580	588	1,176	...	...	588	1,176	1,878	3,756	2	4	1,880	3,760	
Live stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total	49,200	221	154,697	875,043	203,897	875,264	13,936	5,500	50,466	136,183	64,402	141,633	15,806	1,176	54,632	...	70,438	1,176	78,942	6,897	259,795	1,011,226	338,737	1,018,123	
Total during corresponding period of last year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,315	5,072	216,380	1,332,285	244,695	1,337,357	
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,627	1,825	43,415	...	94,042	...	
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	321,059	...	319,234	

Particulars.	Upper Ganges Canal (local).		Lower Ganges Canal (local).		Upper and Lower Ganges Canal (through).		Total Upper and Lower Ganges Canal.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	...	7,652	...	32,385	...	2,609	9,063	12,546
Ton mileage	...	326,173	...	58,194	...	623,960	973,372	1,008,327
Value of goods	...	103,776	...	77,078	...	2,59,152	3,46,554	4,49,006
Number of passengers	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4

ALLAHABAD,
The 1st June 1881.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. & Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1881.

	AGRA CANAL.					
	PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.					
	Up.		Down.		Total up and down.	
	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.
GRAINS.						
Wheat	...	...	2,250	...	2,250	...
Gram	...	...	5,055	...	5,055	...
Rice	50	...	...	...	50	...
Paddy or dhan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bejhar or mixed grains	...	...	570	...	570	...
Dal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár	...	...	2,050	...	2,050	...
Bájra	...	...	...	...	..	...
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley	...	...	2,175	...	2,175	...
TOTAL	50	...	12,100	...	12,150	...
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oilseeds	...	...	125	...	125	...
Salt	50	...	...	...	50	...
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	9,365	...	...	...	9,365	...
Miscellaneous goods	1,710	...	475	...	2,185	...
Firewood	...	...	..	...	...	...
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber	...	...	600	...	600	...
Miscellaneous timber	300	...	...	...	300	...
Live stock	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	11,475	...	13,300	...	24,775	...
TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR	26,325	...	2,215	...	28,540	...
INCREASE	...	...	11,085	...	...	...
DECREASE	14,850	...	...	...	3,765	...

REMARKS.

PARTICULARS.	AGRA CANAL.	
	1880.	1881.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	1,182	684
Ton mileage	114,004	98,700
Value of goods	29,983	43,982
No. of passengers	...	...

ALLAHABAD,
The 1st June 1881.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1881.

Nature of Traffic.	Upper Ganges Canal. Principal items of local traffic. Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Lower Ganges Canal. Principal items of local traffic. Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. Principal items of through traffic. Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. Principal items of local and through traffic. Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Remarks.
	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	
Grains.																									
Wheat	784	...	1,756	...	2,540	...	...	...	155	...	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	784	...	1,911	...	2,695	...	
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,772	...	...	...	1,772	...	1,087	...	...	...	1,087	...	2,859	...	...	...	2,859	...	
Rice	104	...	...	...	104	...	190	...	...	...	190	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	304	...	...	...	304	...	
Paddy or dhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	167	...	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	181	...	181	...	
Dal	...	...	1,280	...	1,280	...	715	...	...	...	715	...	129	...	450	...	579	...	844	...	1,730	...	2,574	...	
Juár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	888	...	3,203	...	4,091	...	2,677	...	155	...	2,832	...	1,226	...	464	...	1,690	...	4,791	...	3,822	...	8,613	...	
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	438	...	438	...	10	...	1,192	...	1,202	...	10	...	1,630	...	1,640	...	
Oilseeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8,437	...	8,439	...	238	...	293	...	531	...	240	...	8,730	...	8,970	...	
Salt	353	...	...	...	353	...	400	...	5,000	...	5,400	...	...	...	31,558	...	31,558	...	753	...	36,558	...	37,311	...	
Metals	70	...	122	...	192	...	504	...	344	...	848	...	2,313	...	...	...	2,313	...	2,887	...	466	...	3,353	...	
Building materials	29,841	...	46,700	...	76,541	...	760	...	1,100	...	1,860	...	...	...	700	...	700	...	30,601	...	48,500	...	79,101	...	
Miscellaneous goods	420	...	1,090	...	1,510	...	1,456	...	3,534	...	4,990	...	5,494	...	4,027	...	9,521	...	7,370	...	8,651	...	16,021	...	
Firewood	...	...	12,154	...	12,154	...	...	...	10,650	...	10,650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,804	..	22,804	...	
Bamboos	64	1,280	33,233	664,660	33,297	665,940	525	10,500	6,565	131,300	7,090	141,800	125	2,500	...	...	125	2,500	714	14,280	39,798	795,960	40,512	810,240	
Timber	...	...	7,422	7,422	7,422	7,422	429	429	130	130	559	559	538	538	60	60	598	598	967	1,067	7,612	7,612	8,579	8,579	
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	711	1,422	...	...	711	1,422	...	...	...	...	...	...	711	1,422	...	...	711	1,422	
Grand Total	31,636	1,280	103,924	672,082	135,560	673,362	7,464	12,351	36,353	131,430	43,817	143,781	9,944	3,038	38,294	60	48,238	3,098	49,044	16,669	178,571	803,572	227,615	820,241	
Total during corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,189	7,059	1[illegible],557	407,874	197,746	414,933	
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,855	9,610	21,014	395,698	29,869	405,308	
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Abstract of Traffic.	Upper Ganges Canal, local. 1880.	1881.	Lower Ganges Canal, local. 1880.	1881.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals, through. 1880.	1881.	Total Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. 1880.	1881.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	...	5,021	...	1,623	...	1,787	7,324	8,431
Ton mileage	...	217,045	...	147,768	...	435,356	890,140	800,169
Value of goods	...	48,956	...	1,34,253	...	2,09,246	3,97,587	3,92,455
Number of passengers	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	37

ALLAHABAD,
The 27th July 1881.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. & Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1881.

Name of Traffic.	AGRA CANAL. Principal items of Traffic. Up.		Down.		Total up and down.	
Grains.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.
Wheat	...	...	5,275	...	5,275	...
Gram	...	...	2,225	...	2,225	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	800	...	800	...
Dal	...	...	1,250	...	1,250	...
Juár	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley	...	...	1,425	...	1,425	...
Total	...	...	10,975	...	10,975	...
Cotton	...	...	950	...	950	...
Oilseeds	...	...	275	...	275	...
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	21,525	...	...	...	21,525	...
Miscellaneous goods.	900	...	1,300	...	2,200	...
Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber	...	...	900	...	900	...
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	33,594	...	33,594	...
Live stock	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	22,425	...	47,994	...	70,419	...
Total during corresponding period of last year	17,712	...	9,200	...	26,912	...
Increase	4,713	...	38,794	...	43,507	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...

Remarks.

Abstract of Traffic.	Agra Canal. 1880.	1881.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	961	2,514
Ton mileage	1,07,672	2,67,827
Value of goods	45,209	61,599
Number of passengers.	...	...

Allahabad,
The 27th July 1881.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1881, UP TO 30th JUNE 1881.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during June 1881. Depth in canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
Upper Ganges. Northern	10·00	...	740	800	28,893	21,991
Anúpshahr	6·80	...	700	750	45,468	37,343
Meerut	8·30	...	969	930	46,955	46,809
Bulandshahr	7·35	...	972	840	59,573	50,868
Aligarh	5·50	...	994	760	71,767	58,376
Lower Ganges. Narora	...	...	...	217	11,483	6,441
Mainpuri	...	...	...	195	28,014	11,803
Cawnpore	6·20	...	958	530	50,690	38,394
Etáwah	4·80	...	771	636	69,977	59,192
Bhogaipur	...	...	...	362	19,590	...
Total Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	...	...	...	6,020	432,410	331,217
Eastern Jumna Canal	...	...	1,250	1,190	54,258	47,106
Agra Canal	...	...	2,000	804	38,991	16,695
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	154	10,190	9,798
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	3,138	1,183
Dún	...	...	...	114	2,555	3,129
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	13	30
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	12	69
Total	...	...	...	...	541,567	409,227

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate). Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Cotton.	Other food-grain.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rainfall. Total from 1st April to 30th June 1881.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur	14,839	1,722	3,538	3,800	70	119	1,294	25,382	5·8	4·4
Muzaffarnagar	38,458	3,560	9,046	811	50	272	1,115	53,312	2·5	3·5
Meerut	62,195	12,321	4,007	4,045	363	476	1,450	84,857	1·71	2·6
Bulandshahr	8,960	50,331	64	8,466	826	327	2,088	71,062	2·5	3·0
Aligarh	619	45,462	184	2,786	645	744	2,316	52,756	2·9	1·8
Muttra	676	7,275	1	7,529	684	237	1,009	17,411	2·2	2·3
Agra	740	9,267	2	905	245	54	673	11,886	1·5	2·5
Etah	2,299	25,687	141	584	850	57	1,048	30,666	4·7	2·8
Mainpuri	5,218	36,047	86	301	1,455	129	1,137	44,373	4·4	3·2
Fatehgarh	2,220	19,579	26	9	258	15	241	22,348	5·25	3·7
Etáwah	5,957	43,329	5	5	394	23	712	50,425	1·8	2·2
Cawnpore	5,262	43,618	478	...	448	50	687	50,543	7·0	2·8
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24	2·5	3·4
Gurgaon	791	1,231	...	7,367	170	3	1,052	10,614	1·8	3·5
Dehra Dún	861	...	1,383	...	...	...	311	2,555	13·9	10·3
Bijnor	3,138	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,138	6·1	4·5
Tarái	573	...	603	...	...	...	12	1,188	8·9	6·1
Pilibhít	1,124	...	625	...	...	...	25	1,774	1·4	5·5
Bareilly	6,819	...	315	...	...	...	94	7,228	10·4	5·0
Jhánsi	9	...	3	...	...	...	1	13	1·8	2·9
Hamírpur	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	12	3·5	3·7
Total	160,759	299,429	20,518	36,608	6,458	2,500	15,289	541,567	...	...
Total for the same period last year	146,749	197,957	19,528	20,452	8,403	1,522	14,616	409,227	...	...
Increase	14,010	101,472	990	16,156	...	984	673	132,340	...	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	1,945	...	...	...	...	...

Remarks.

Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, reports good rain in only one or two localities: hence demand was heavy throughout the month.

Executive Engineer, Mainpuri Division, reports that general rain fell throughout the division on the 11th and 12th, enabling the cultivators to sow maize, juar, and cotton. The latter part of the month was very dry, with hot west wind blowing up to 25th. No demand 11th to 24th.

Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canals, reports that rain on 7th, 11th, 12th and 14th stopped all demand temporarily, but water in great demand again towards the end of month. River and canals very low, as little floods have not yet affected them.

ALLAHABAD,
The 27th July 1881.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, PUNJAB, OF 1881-82 UP TO 30th JUNE 1881.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during June 1881. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation Return Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average	During month.	Chief crops (approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·9	3·77	3073·6	956·21	...	...	Gurdáspur ...	11,349	3·33	7·63	Cotton ...	21,029	The volume entering the Bári Doáb Canal was 2334·15 cubic feet per second, of which 60·85 cubic feet per second passed through escapes, the balance 2273·30 being utilized. As compared with the same period of 1880, there is a decrease of 11,439 acres (in the Gurdaspur and Amritsar Districts) due to the very excessive rainfall during month.
Salampur Rajbuha	...	2·25			...	...	Amritsar ...	21,132	3·67	13·18	Rice ...	6,082	
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·60	2·2		864·85	...	...	Lahore ...	36,806	2·0	0·60	Sugarcane ...	11,175	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·35	2·4		452·24	...	...					Others ...	31,001	
Total Bari Doab Canal	...	...	3073·6	2273·30	...	...	.....	69,287	...	...	.....	69,287	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3073·6	2932·39	...	...	.....	80,726	...	...	.....	80,726	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	4·60	2,546	32	...	230,174 bullies, kurries, &c., and 8,418 mds. of fuel.	Umballa ...	614	6·33	3·35	Cotton ...	49,655	The volume entering the Western Jumna Canal was 2,765 cubic feet per second, of which the following was passed through escapes :— Delhi Canal Tail ... 48·00; Escape in Karnal Division 291·00; 339·00
Delhi do.	5·70	5·78		829			Karnál ...	16,253	4·09	3·67	Rice ...	4,584	
Hánsi do.	9·00	8·78		1,228			Delhi ...	16,625	2·90	2·20	Sugarcane ...	32,661	
Do. Bulla Head	8·80	8·80		337			Rohtak ...	15,683	2·40	3·10	Others ...	11,514	
							Hissár ...	29,682	2·00	0·40	.....	...	
							Jhínd ...	19,398	...	3·50	.....	...	
							Bíkaner ...	45	...	...	.....	...	
							Kalsia ...	114	...	...	.....	...	
Total Western Jumna Canal	...	...	2,546	2,426	...	230,174	.....	98,414	...	...	.....	98,414	There is an increase of 47,633 acres as compared with the irrigation of last year. Of this increase nearly 35,000 is on the Hánsi Canal alone, where the demand has been very great.
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	2,445	...	265,782	.....	50,781	...	...	.....	50,781	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	13,750	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.		The increase on the Inundation Canals is due to a better supply of water in canals. There is a large increase in indigo in the Mooltan and Mozaffargarh Districts owing to high prices.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	29,800	1·81	0·95			
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	207,062	0·46	...			
Mozaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Gházi Khan ...	59,680	0·80	...			
							Mozaffargarh ...	122,930	...	...			
Total Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	433,222	...	...	.....	433,222	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	352,919	...	...	.....	352,919	
Najafgarh Jhíl	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	...	...	...	Cotton ...	...	
	...	...	...	...	..	...	Gurgáon ...	...	...	...	Rice ...	...	
											Sugarcane ...	...	
											Others ...	...	
Total Najafgarh Jhil	..	...		...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	
Corresponding period of last year	...	.		...	...	...	.....	503	...	...	.....	503	
Perennial Canals Grand Total	...	.	..	...	...	...	.....	167,701	...	...	.....	167,701	There is an increase of 36,194 acres on the Perennial Canals as compared with the corresponding period of last year
Do., corresponding period of last year	.	..		..	...	...	.. ..	131,507	...	...	.. ..	131,507	

J. W. OTTLEY, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXX OF 1881.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Receipts for week ending 31st July 1880.		Receipts for week ending 30th July 1881.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1880 to 31st July 1880.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 30th July 1881.		Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-82.
		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6th Aug. 1881	East Indian ...	5,78,869	384	6,73,792	448	1,35,49,345	516	1,37,87,094	530	2,37,749	...
6th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	1,03,107	300	1,05,017	611	11,57,208	386	11,92,450	394	35,242	...
30th July 1881	Oudh and Rohilkhand	56,210	103	75,191	137	16,41,141	172	16,27,267	172	...	13,874
6th Aug. 1881	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,02,584	300	1,36,403	202	41,00,930	348	29,26,469	250	...	11,74,461
6th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,25,653	146	1,23,927	144	20,64,592	138	20,66,857	139	2,265	...
30th July 1881	South Indian ...	63,816	101	63,871	98	13,07,620	119	13,09,901	120	2,281	...
30th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	3,74,231	264	3,56,848	246	90,17,543	362	1,10,61,996	442	20,44,453	...
30th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	84,179	190	74,667	168	33,18,524	429	37,59,620	490	4,41,096	...
	TOTAL ...	15,88,649	253	16,09,716	255	3,61,56,903	331	3,77,31,654	346	15,74,751	...
	State.										
6th Aug. 1881	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	3,895	139	1,767	63	47,681	98	50,134	104	2,453	...
6th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	870	32	868	32	23,600	50	21,034	45	...	2,566
6th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	26,729	116	29,720	128	4,81,306	120	5,05,797	126	24,491	...
30th July 1881	Tirhoot ..	6,607	81	7,444	91	1,84,150	129	2,02,260	143	18,110	...
6th Aug. 1881	Patna-Gya ...	4,753	83	6,124	107	1,40,763	142	1,45,879	148	5,116	...
6th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	2,665	92	2,048	71	40,190	80	42,118	84	1,928	...
...	Dhond and Manmad(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30th July 1881	Wardha Coal ...	940	21	13,276	295	63,707	81	1,66,317	214	1,02,610	...
30th ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	2,230	42	2,898	55	(c)48,990	55	1,03,650	97	54,660	...
30th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	14,341	82	14,990	93	4,32,347	154	5,00,371	179	68,024	...
6th Aug. 1881	Sindia ...	3,406	49	3,511	45	64,084	53	98,281	76	34,197	...
6th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	65,868	121	64,021	88	13,87,905	146	22,01,301	175	8,13,396	...
...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) (b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30th July 1881	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch ...	23,832	94	21,391	74	4,53,304	114	6,58,562	132	2,05,258	...
16th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	65,419	380	(d)	...	10,62,230	354	(e)9,96,014	180	...	66,216
6th Aug. 1881	Indus Valley & Kandahar	2,01,832	315	52,545	82	(f) 22,99,732	217	16,24,072	146	...	6,75,705
...	Khamgaon (a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Amraoti (a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30th July 1881	Nizam's ...	11,187	92	15,392	127	2,44,408	116	2,83,934	136	39,526	...
6th Aug. 1881	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	...	...	3,944	46	...	...	87,390	59	87,390	...
30th July 1881	Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	...	...	3,657	31	...	...	2,93,977	99	2,93,977	...
30th ditto ...	Mysore ...	...	...	1,914	33	...	...	44,809	45	44,809	...
6th Aug. 1881	Dildarnagar-Ghazipore	...	...	624	52	...	...	15,365	74	15,365	...
	TOTAL ...	4,34,574	177	2,46,134	87	69,74,397	163	80,41,220	142	10,66,823	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	20,23,223	232	18,55,850	208	4,31,31,300	284	4,57,72,874	277	26,41,574	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	...	...	2,11,50,445	139	2,25,12,767	136	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	...	...	2,19,80,855	145	2,32,60,107	141	12,70,252	...

(a) Included in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway figures.
(b) Included in the Rajputana Railway figures.
(c) Total receipts from 6th April to 31st July 1880.
(d) Return not received.
(e) Total receipts from 1st April to 16th July 1881.
(f) Includes receipts of the Kandahar line from 2nd May 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first four months of the official year 1881-82, and of the ten preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE FOUR MONTHS, APRIL TO JULY.																									YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BRITISH BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.					
	On Imports of Liquors	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72 .	3,38	21,67	7,18	32,23	2,81	10,10	1,33	14,24	41	32	41	1,14	1,19	3,94	4,94	10,07	45	1,36	7,73	9,54	8,24	37,39	45,63	21,59	67,22	1871-72.
1872-73 .	4,37	21,36	6,97	32,70	1,80	12,99	1,21	16,00	39	29	80	1,48	1,40	4,28	4,00	9,68	1,13	1,67	14,56	17,36	9,09	40,59	49,68	27,54	77,22	1872-73.
1873-74 .	3,63	20,85	5,26	29,74	2,15	11,54	1,26	14,95	42	21	36	99	1,32	4,59	4,93	10,84	1,20	1,55	12,41	15,16	8,72	38,74	47,46	24,22	71,68	1873-74.
1874-75 .	4,04	24,63	4,40	33,07	2,19	12,28	1,34	15,81	43	16	39	98	1,17	4,89	4,56	10,62	1,48	2,35	8,57	12,40	9,31	44,31	53,62	19,26	72,88	1874-75.
1875-76 .	3,88	27,24	5,90	37,02	2,41	13,70	3,25	19,36	44	31	80	1,55	1,49	5,07	5,25	11,81	1,23	1,45	15,72	18,40	9,45	47,77	57,22	30,92	88,14	1875-76.
1876-77 .	4,32	20,34	3,64	28,30	2,76	10,94	45	14,15	41	18	8	67	1,92	4,20	3,10	9,22	1,65	1,74	10,62	14,01	11,06	37,40	48,46	17,89	66,35	1876-77.
1877-78 .	5,14	25,71	3,72	34,57	3,13	13,21	48	16,82	75	25	14	1,14	1,71	2,52	63	4,86	1,81	1,94	8,87	12,62	12,54	43,63	56,17	13,84	70,01	1877-78.
1878-79 .	4,51	21,09	4,61	30,21	2,86	12,57	70	16,15	63	14	9	86	2,00	3,47	1,52	6,99	2,68	2,36	10,99	16,93	12,70	39,83	52,33	17,91	70,24	1878-79.
1879-80 .	3,95	19,59	2,76	26,30	3,03	10,36	73	14,12	1,00	29	7	1,36	1,73	2,78	1,74	6,25	2,39	1,84	14,45	18,68	12,10	34,86	46,96	19,75	66,71	1879-80.
1880-81 .	4,46	17,54	3,01	25,01	2,90	13,71	63	17,24	1,50	34	9	1,93	1,78	3,42	3,33	8,53	1,67	2,37	14,38	18,42	12,31	37,38	49,69	21,44	71,13	1880-81.
1881-82 .	4,66	17,48	4,62	26,76	3,58	13,32	60	17,50	1,36	50	12	1,98	1,76	3,43	2,54	7,73	2,34	2,35	16,69	21,38	13,70	37,08	50,78	24,57	75,35	1881-82.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 22nd August 1881.

T. C. HOPE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.
Ganjam	13 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	14 11	19 8	19 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	14 8	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 6	13 6	14 10	14 11	14 11	15 13	25 14	25 14	26 8	25 13	29 11	29 11
Godavery	12 10	12 10	8 2	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	14 13	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	36 8	...	...	...
Kistna	14 0	14 0	8 13	...	...	...	16 11	16 11	15 11	17 6	17 6	16 13	28 10	25 0	19 8	...	...	...
Nellore	12 3	12 3	10 10	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	12 14	15 0	15 0	15 0	28 13	28 13	24 0	...	..	...
Cuddapah	14 11	14 11	9 14	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	12 0	13 5	13 5	13 5	30 6	30 0	22 14	32 10	34 2	27 8
Bellary	15 13	16 5	10 2	...	...	...	12 13	13 6	12 5	14 0	15 11	14 0	33 0	39 2	26 13	30 2	31 0	20 11
Kurnool	11 6	12 2	7 0	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 13	27 6	34 3	30 13	28 11	32 8	20 0
Madras	9 8	9 8	7 11	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 2	14 3	14 14	11 14	20 14	23 0	18 11	22 6	22 6	21 2
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 6	12 0	16 10	17 6	12 13	...	...	...	.	...	...
North Arcot	11 0	11 0	8 8	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	13 2	15 0	17 5	15 0	27 5	27 5	27 5	28 2	28 2	23 14
South Arcot	10 2	9 6	6 3	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	13 8	14 6	14 14	14 0	.	30 3	...	21 3	22 5	23 2
Tanjore	10 5	11 0	7 5	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	13 8	...	...	...	25 6	26 3	20 11	29 0	29 0	21 11
Trichinopoly	11 3	10 10	7 14	...	...	...	13 11	13 11	13 11	14 8	14 2	13 13	22 6	29 6	22 6	26 11	27 14	20 5
Madura	12 14	12 14	9 6	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 10	13 8	13 8	13 2	30 13	25 14	24 5	24 5	26 8	23 8
Tinnevelly	8 14	8 14	7 6	...	...	...	10 11	11 8	12 11	11 10	12 0	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	..
Coimbatore	13 8	16 6	9 13	...	...	...	13 8	14 6	12 10	14 8	15 6	13 2	25 3	27 13	19 2	30 3	33 6	20 11
Nilgiris	9 14	9 14	6 6	...	...	...	10 6	11 3	9 3	12 0	12 13	9 10	20 0	23 2	15 6	21 0	22 6	15 6
Salem	13 10	13 10	7 13	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 11	16 0	16 0	12 6	27 5	27 5	20 11	26 3	26 3	18 13
South Canara	10 5	10 5	7 11	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	9 3	14 11	14 11	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	7 3	7 14	7 10	...	...	...	15 3	15 13	12 2	15 13	16 10	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	11 6	11 6	9 15	16 14	16 14	16 14	7 1	6 13	7 11	11 7	10 12	10 2	21 4	18 12	15 7	19 8	19 8	13 9
Ahmedabad	15 8	15 0	15 4	23 0	29 0	22 8	7 8	8 0	6 8	12 8	12 8	9 0	25 0	27 0	21 8	22 8	23 0	19 4
Kaira	14 9	14 9	13 5	32 0	29 1	26 10	9 6	9 6	8 10	14 9	14 9	11 14	22 14	22 14	21 5	20 0	19 12	18 13
Surat	13 10	13 10	12 0	12 4	12 4	7 10	6 13	6 13	8 0	8 5	8 5	9 6	18 13	18 13	19 10	17 13	17 13	16 0
Broach	16 0	16 0	13 5¼	...	...	...	8 14¼	8 14¼	8 0	11 6¾	11 6¾	10 0	18 13	17 12¼	16 0	18 13	17 14	16 0
Tanna (Salsette)	11 11	11 11	7 12	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	6 6	11 4	11 4	7 8	18 10	18 10	12 0	18 0	18 0	11 4
Colába (Alibág)	10 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	6 0	13 8	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	11 0
Khandesh (Dhulia)	18 8¼	18 8¼	14 2	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	6 5	10 15	10 15	9 10	27 3	27 3	18 11	23 6¼	23 6¼	16 3
Násik	16 8	17 2	12 3	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	5 15	11 14	11 14	8 15	24 4	25 15	17 8	19 4	19 11	13 7
Ahmednagar	17 4	17 4	11 9	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 2	10 8	10 8	9 1	34 2	33 4	15 3	26 14	26 4	13 6
Poona	13 13	13 13	9 3	...	...	...	9 3	8 9	7 6	11 0	11 0	8 9	26 2	26 2	15 4	18 6	18 6	12 10
Sholápur	17 3	15 14	11 9	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	9 8	12 4	11 13	9 14	35 6	33 12	19 10	32 2	28 8	17 0
Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	17 0	17 8	9 14¼	15 0	14 8	14 8	7 12	7 12	7 12	9 12	9 12	9 12	25 0	27 8	25 8	25 0	27 8	23 0
Satara	14 11	14 11	9 6	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	6 14	11 7	11 7	7 14	25 4	25 4	12 5	23 4	23 4	11 0
Belgaum	18 0	18 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	27 0	27 0	17 8	30 0	30 0	19 8
Dharwar (Hubli)	24 0	24 0	8 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	15 0	13 0	22 0	42 0	42 0	18 0
Ratnagiri	10 9	10 9	7 15	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 2	12 11	12 11	9 14	20 13	20 13	13 0	15 15	14 11	10 7
Kanara (Karwar)	13 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	7 4	7 13	5 4	15 0	15 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	11 0
Panch Mahals (Godhra)	13 5	13 5	8 14	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	10 0	15 0	15 0	13 5	40 0	40 0	20 1	24 0	24 0	20 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	6 9	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	5 1	7 0	7 0	5 9	9 5	9 5	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0
Asirgarh	16 8	16 14	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	35 0	32 0	22 0	30 0	30 8	20 0
Baroda	11 7	11 7	9 2	17 2	18 5	17 2	7 11	7 11	7 7	11 7	11 2	10 9	20 9	22 14	17 11	18 14	18 12	16 0
Disa	16 0	15 4	16 5	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	4 14	8 6	8 6	6 14	24 12	25 4	21 13	21 11	31 0	20 0
Rámach	18 0	18 0	13 8	27 0	28 0	19 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	26 8	26 8	22 8	21 0	22 0	15 0
Pasirabad	16 10½	17 1	15 11	22 5	22 1	22 9	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	26 6	23 4¼	23 0	17 14	17 0	18 0
Rajkot	17 4	15 4	16 4	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	10 8	10 0	11 0	26 12	25 0	18 0	22 4	20 10	15 8
Upper Sindh Frontier	12 0	12 5	11 3¼	18 0	18 0	15 3¼	9 2	9 2	7 4¼	12 8¼	12 8¼	8 0	20 0	20 0	15 3¼	...	...	15 3¼
Karachi	11 10	11 10	10 10	18 0	18 0	17 0	9 0	9 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	18 0	20 0	14 8	18 0	16 0	14 8
Hyderabad (Nakur)	13 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	11 4	20 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	19 0
Shikarpur	11 6	11 15	11 8¼	18 14	18 7	16 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	11 8	20 0	20 0	15 11	19 8	20 1	16 [illegible]
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	16 0	16 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 15	10 0	...	...	...	16 3	16 0	17 4
Western Districts.																		
Burdwan	16 0a	14 8	14 8	30 0	30 0	28 0	24 0	25 8	17 4	28 8	26 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bancoorah	18 0b	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	22 8	23 0	19 8	32 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beerbhoom	18 0c	19 0	17 0	...	.	...	25 0	22 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mooroopore	15 0d	15 0	11 0	..	...	...	27 0	27 0	15 0	33 0	33 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	15 0e	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	.	...
Howrah	15 4	15 8	14 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	21 0	21 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 17-12 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 25 to 26-8 seers, gram 26 to 30 seers, firewood 120 seers, and salt 10 to 11 seers.

b In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 22 seers, barley 32 to 36 seers, best rice 18 to 32 seers, common rice 24 to 36 seers, maize or Indian corn 18 to 38 seers gram 9 to 20 seers, firewood 700 to 800 seers, and salt 8-8 to 12 seers.

c In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 30 seers, best rice 20 to 30 seers, common rice 26-8 to 35 seers, gram 20 to 30 seers, firewood 80 to 200 seers, and salt 8-12 to 10-4 seers.

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

India for the 2nd half of July 1881.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c			Gram.			Firewood			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
32 3	32 3	29 5	32 10	31 10	46 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 0	12 0	10 8	Ganjam	Madras.	
28 5	32 5	30 5	30 6	38 10	37 6	87 8	87 8	86 6	10 8	10 8	10 8	Vizagapatam		
36 6	32 13	34 10	33 10	33 10	35 11	194 6	194 6	291 10	12 8	12 8	12 8	Godavery		
38 3	39 3	32 5	29 10	28 8	30 13	145 13	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14	13 2	Kistna		
30 14	30 14	27 5	26 3	26 3	17 13	93 5	93 5	93 5	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore		
33 0	33 0	30 0	35 5	36 2	26 11	194 6	194 6	194 6	13 8	13 8	13 14	Cuddapah		
31 0	32 0	31 0	34 11	37 0	29 2	97 3	97 3	97 3	13 2	13 2	13 2	Bellary		
...	...	29 11	28 8	30 13	22 8	199 11	199 11	..	12 2	12 2	12 2	Kurnool		
27 2	27 6	22 6	27 11	28 2	25 5	81 6	81 6	87 8	13 14	13 14	13 14	Madras		
24 11	24 11	21 14	26 8	26 8	25 0	77 13	77 13	97 3	13 14	13 14	13 14	Chingleput		
30 13	32 8	26 8	30 8	32 8	29 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 5	12 5	12 5	North Arcot		
23 2	25 6	23 13*	26 8	27 6	25 10	199 5	199 5	201 11	14 13	14 13	15 5	South Arcot		* The figure now quoted for corresponding period of [illegible] is correct.
30 3	33 3	22 2	29 11	31 8	21 0	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 6	12 6	12 6	Tanjore		
27 8	27 8	22 5	30 0	30 13	22 5	97 3	97 3	121 8	12 3	12 10	12 2	Trichinopoly		
27 14	30 3	23 3	34 11	34 11	24 0	93 5	145 13	145 13	10 14	13 2	14 0	Madura		
...	...	...	27 2	27 2	21 10	76 13	76 13	76 13	14 5	14 5	14 13	Tinnevelly		
27 14	34 6	21 5	41 13	45 10	23 11	131 3	131 3	131 3	11 11	11 11	12 3	Coimbatore		
20 3	21 10	14 6	24 14	25 11	16 10	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	9 3	Nilgiris		
30 13	30 13	19 8	39 6	39 6	22 6	151 10	151 10	151 10	13 5	13 5	11 14	Salem		
21 2	21 2	14 8	23 3	23 3	16 3	109 5	109 5	95 2	10 13	10 13	10 6	South Canara		
23 2	23 6	18 3	31 14	33 10	21 0	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 14	9 14	Malabar		
18 0	13 0	9 11	18 12	18 12	17 3	61 6	61 6	54 9	12 9	12 9	11 0	Bombay	Bombay.	
...	...	...	23 8	23 0	16 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Ahmedabad		
...	...	...	21 5	21 5	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 13	Kaira		
...	...	...	17 13	17 13	15 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	11 7	11 7	12 0	Surat		
...	...	...	20 0	18 13	14 8¾	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12¼	12 12¼	12 12¼	Broach		
15 4	15 4	11 4	17 3	17 3	11 13	71 1	71 1	71 1	10 2	10 2	9 13	Tanna (Salsette)		
...	25 0	...	13 0	14 8	12 8	110 0	110 0	85 0	10 8	11 0	11 8	Colaba (Alibag)		
...	...	...	25 2½	25 2½	18 7	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
25 8	27 8	16 0	23 12	25 0	17 0	115 0	115 0	128 0	12 12	12 12	11 6	Násik		
...	...	...	24 1	24 5	14 15	106 6	106 6	106 4	11 0	10 15	11 4	Ahmednagar		
...	...	...	19 9	19 9	12 10	76 0	76 0	76 0	11 2	11 2	10 8	Poona		
...	...	...	25 9	25 9	17 5	85 0	91 8	80 0	11 8	11 8	11 3	Sholapur		
...	...	...	16 0	18 12	14 11	112 0	112 0	180 0	9 12	9 12	9 10¾	Kaladgi (Bagalkot)		
...	...	...	16 14	16 14	13 0	116 8	116 8	105 15	10 3	10 3	9 6	Satara		
35 0	35 0	19 8	17 0	17 0	14 0	65 0	65 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Belgaum		
49 0	49 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Dharwar (Hubli)		
18 13	18 13	12 5	16 13	16 13	12 10	165 0	165 0	120 0	9 1	9 1	10 6	Ratnágiri		
22 8	23 0	15 0	13 0	13 6	10 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	8 12	9 7	9 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
40 0	40 0	26 10	32 0	32 0	24 9	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Páneh Mahals (Godhra)		
...	...	...	9 5	9 5	5 9	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Asirgarh		
...	...	...	20 9	20 9	15 2	91 0	91 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Baroda		
...	...	...	20 9	20 4	18 14	137 8	137 8	137 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	Disa		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	8 7	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	Nimach		
...	...	...	21 13	22 8	21 0¼	76 9	80 0	76 9	12 5¼	12 0	13 0	Nasirabad		
...	...	...	25 12	24 4	19 4	75 0	75 0	70 0	45 0	45 0	50 0	Rajkot		
...	..	...	18 0	18 13	18 14¼	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	6 15¼	Upper Sindh Frontier		
9 8	9 8	7 0	20 0	18 0	14 0	103 0	100 0	105 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Karachi		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Haidarabad (Nasur)		
...	...	...	17 10	19 1	13 6	240 0	220 0	255 0	11 2	11 0	8 2	Shikarpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 10	9 10	10 10	Tharand Parkar (Umarkot)		
												Western Districts.	Bengal.	
...	...	...	24 0	23 12	16 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 2½	Burdwan		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 4	240 0	280 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bancoorah		
...	...	...	23 0	25 0	20 0	180 0	180 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Beerbhoom		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore		
...	..	...	21 0	20 0	16 0	100 0	120 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
...	...	...	21 4	21 8	18 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 4	10 0	10 4	Howrah		

* In the Ghatal sub-division the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Ghatal) 25-8 seers, best rice 20 to 22 seers, common rice 26 to 26-8 seers, gram 18-14 to 22-8 seers, fire-wood 200 seers, and salt 10-8 to 11 seers.

* In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 19 seers, barley 20 to 26 seers, best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 21 to 29 seers, gram 16 to 23 seers, fire-wood 160 to 160 seers, and salt 9 to 10-8 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira), *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Districts.																		
Calcutta	17 4	16 0	14 0	40 0	35 8	20 0	7 4	7 4	6 0	16 0	15 4	11 0	26 10	26 10	20 0	...	...	...
24-Pérgunnahs	.. f	...	..	...	..	..	10 8	9 6	8 8	19 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuddea	16 0g	16 13	16 0	32 0	32 0	29 14	16 13	18 13	13 5½	21 5½	22 14	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	15 8h	16 0	12 8	...	..	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	29 0	29 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinagepore	15 0i	10 8	13 8	26 8	26 8	17 0	22 4	22 13	17 0	30 0	28 13	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye	21 0j	22 8	17 4 to 18 12	48 0	45 0	33 12	19 11 to 21 0	22 8	12 0 to 14 8	24 6 to 25 5	27 3	16 8 to 18 12	.	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore	16 5k	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 14	20 0	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	19 14	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	22 8	23 8	16 8	33 12	33 12	26 4	.	...	...	...	...	...
Pubna	24 0l	25 0	19 0	...	...	...	12 0	7 8	10 0	30 0	33 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	8 0m	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpáiguri	10 0n	10 0	8 11	...	...	...	13 5	16 0	12 8	20 0	22 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																		
Dacca	14 8o	14 8	16 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	35 8	35 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furreedpore	21 0p	21 0	20 8	32 0	32 0	31 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	27 0	27 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	.. q	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	13 8	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	19 0	28 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	23 0	26 0	23 0	34 0	37 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	12 4s	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	17 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakholly	... t	..	..	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	20 0	31 0	29 0	22 0	..	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	..	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 6	17 3	17 3	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	15 0	39 0	38 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar.																		
Patna	21 8	22 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	15 0	15 0	13 5	22 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gya	19 8u	20 0	20 0	38 0	37 0	30 0	12 8	12 8	9 0	21 0	21 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	17 0v to 20 0	17 0 to 18 0	19 0	35 0	35 0	30 0	18 0 to 20 0	18 0 to 20 0	16 0	22 0 to 23 0	21 0 to 23 0	18 0	...	...	23 0	...	...	...
Durbhunga	18 0w	19 0	20 8	45 0	50 0	34 0	18 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mozufferpore	20 0x	23 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	34 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarun	18 8	18 0	17 8	38 0	36 0	31 8	10 8	10 8	8 8	22 8	22 0	17 0	39 0	38 0	32 0	...	...	..
Chumparun	22 0y	26 0	22 0	50 0	49 0	31 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	19 15z	19 15	19 15	42 0	42 0	31 8	14 11	14 11	13 10	19 15	19 15	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhágulpur	15 2z1	16 6	17 11	40 6	32 12	37 14	17 11	17 11	16 7	20 3	19 9	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah	22 0z2	18 0	18 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldah	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	19 0	21 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonthal Pergunnahs	14 0	14 8	12 0	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	16 0	27 8	27 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa.																		
Cuttack	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree	17 1z3	17 1	9 3	...	..	...	21 0	23 10	10 0	23 10	27 14	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	21 0	32 0	16 0	32 0	40 0	26 9	..	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
Hazaribagh	18 0z4	20 0	18 0	24 0	...	24 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	..	...	...	...
Lohardugga	18 0	19 0	13 0	...	28 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	..	...	...
Singbhoom	24 0	24 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	...	..	..	...	...	...
Manbhoom	15 0z5	16 0	13 8	40 0	40 0	24 0	18 0	20 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...

f In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 seers, barley 26 to 32 seers, best rice 9 to 10-8 seers, common rice 17-12 to 20-5 seers, gram 22-12 seers, firewood 90 to 100 seers, and salt 10 seers.

g In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 23 seers, barley 26 to 50 seers, best rice 9 to 23 seers, common rice 20-4 to 29 seers, gram 21 to 40 seers, firewood 80 to 200 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

h In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 5 seers, best rice 9 to 25 seers, common rice 25 to 30 seers, gram 8 to 10 seers, firewood 100 to 160 seers, and salt 8 to 8-8 seers.

i In Rangunge the prices are—Wheat 17 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 26 seers, gram 18 seers, firewood 120 seers, and salt 8-4 seers.

j In Serepore the prices are—Wheat 26 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 30 seers, gram 21-12 seers, firewood 150 seers, and salt 9 seers.

k In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 22 seers, barley (in Bagdogra) 23 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 22 to 30 seers, gram 10 to 15 seers, firewood 80 to 120 seers, and salt 7-8 to 9 seers.

In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 20 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 32 seers, gram 20 seers, and salt 9 seers.

m In Kurseong the prices are—Best rice 6 seers, common rice 13 seers, kaser millets 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn 13 seers, gram 8 seers, firewood 100 seers, and salt 5 seers.

n In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 10-8 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, gram 5 to 13-5 seers, firewood 64 to 80 seers, and gram 5-6 to 8 seers.

o In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Jaffergunge) 22 seers, barley (at Jaffergunge) 40 seers, best rice 13 to 30 seers, common rice 25 to 34 seers, gram 20 seers, firewood 80 to 120 seers, and salt 8 to 9-12 seers.

p In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Goalundo) 22 seers, barley (in Goalundo, 35 seers, best rice 12 to 24 seers, common rice 26 to 32 seers, gram 16 to 24 seers, firewood 120 to 200 seers, and salt 8 to 9-8 seers.

q In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 20 to 30-14 seers, common rice 24 to 33-4 seers, gram 10 to 21 seers, firewood 80 to 200 seers, and salt 9 seers.

r In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 17 seers, best rice 10 to 30 seers, common rice 21 to 32 seers, gram 8 to 18 seers, and salt 8 to 9-12 seers.

s In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 24 to 28 seers, common rice 24 to 30 seers, firewood (in Cox's Bazar) 214 seers, and salt 6 to 7 seers.

t In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 22 to 30 seers, common rice 26 to 36 seers, and salt 6-8 to 8 seers.

u In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 27-8 seers, barley 32 to 42 seers, best rice 12-8 to 17-8 seers, common rice 21 to 21-8 seers, gram 35 to 43 seers, firewood 80 to 110 seers, and salt 8-8 to 9-8 seers.

India for the 2nd half of July 1881—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagles), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Grain.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
												Central Districts.		
...	...	...	24 8	22 13	18 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Calcutta	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	...	22 12	24 8	17 10	100 0	90 0	80 0	10 0	9 6	10 0	24-Pergunnahs		
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 11	Nudden		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 12	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Moorshedabad		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 12	8 8	8 8	Dinagepore		
...	...	...	26 4 to 30 0	26 4 to 32 0	21 9	250 0	250 0	240 0	9 3	9 0	9 0	Rajshahye		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	7 14	Rungpore		
...	...	...	17 4	19 8	16 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 10	9 0	9 0	Bogra		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 4	9 4	Pubna		
9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	Darjeeling		
...	...	...	12 12	13 5	10 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jalpaiguri		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	106 0	106 0	95 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Dacca		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 0	Furreedpore		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge		
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	14 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 0	Mymensingh		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 4	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	Tipperah		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	7 0	6 8	10 0	Chittagong		
...	...	...	18 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Noakholly		
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
...	...	...	10 0	10 8	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	35 0	34 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	88 0	9 8	9 0	8 14	Patna		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	25 8	160 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Gya		
...	...	28 0	31 0 to 32 0	32 0 to 33 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 8	9 0	9 4	Shahabad		
35 0	40 0	27 0	25 0	27 0	22 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Durbhunga		
...	...	...	33 0	32 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Mozufferpore		
32 0	32 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	24 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Sarun		
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 8	7 8	8 0	Chumparun		
...	...	...	33 9	36 12	25 3	126 0	146 0	126 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	Monghyr		
...	...	...	31 9	31 9	23 6	126 4	126 4	132 9	9 6	9 6	9 2	Bhagalpur		
...	...	...	23 0	27 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah		
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Maldah		
...	...	...	24 0	22 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Southal Pergunnahs		
												Orissa.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Cuttack		
...	...	...	19 10	19 6	11 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 3	9 3	11 13	Pooree		
...	...	...	16 0	13 5	8 0	120 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	Balasore		
												Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.		
33 0	48 0	40 0	24 0	25 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Hazáribagh		
48 0	40 0	34 0	18 0	20 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	Lohardugga		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	Singbhoom		
64 0	64 0	64 0	21 0	21 8	18 0	120 0	140 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Manbhoom		

e In Buxar the prices are—Wheat 18 seers, barley 31 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 22 seers, bulrush millet 35 seers, great millet 33 seers, lesser millets [illegible] seers, maize or Indian-corn 35 seers, gram 31 seers, firewood 100 seers, and salt 9 seers.

w In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 22 seers, barley 38 to 60 seers, best rice 13 to 21 seers, common rice 24 to 28 seers, lesser millets 38 to 50 seers, maize or Indian-corn 38 to 60 seers, gram 32 to 34 seers, firewood 200 seers, and salt 8-8 to 9 seers.

s In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20-8 to 30 seers, barley 31-4 to 64 seers, best rice 11 to 23 seers, common rice 18 to 36 seers, lesser millets 40 to 55 seers, maize or Indian-corn 32-8 to 70 seers, gram 25 to 50 seers, firewood 90 to 180 seers, and salt 8 to 9-8 seers.

y In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 23 to 35 seers, barley 45 to 60 seers, best rice 12 to 17-12 seers, common rice 19-8 to 27 seers, maize or Indian-corn 50 to 65 seers, gram 23 to 42 seers, firewood (in Bettiah) 130 seers, and salt 7-8 to 9-8 seers.

z In Jamui the prices are—Wheat 22 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 21 seers, great millet 40 seers, lesser millets 45 seers, maize or Indian-corn [illegible] seers, gram 32 seers, firewood 130 seers, and salt 9 seers.

z1 In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 28 seers, barley 35 to 50 seers, best rice 18-8 to 30 seers, common rice 21-4 to 32 seers, lesser millets 50 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Banka) 36 seers, gram 25 seers, firewood 160 to 182 seers, and salt 8 seers.

z2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 27 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 16 to 32 seers, common rice 26 to 32 seers, gram 18 to 23 seers, firewood 84 to 1[illegible] seers, and salt 8 seers.

z3 In Khurda, the prices are—Best rice 20-10 seers, common rice 28-14 seers, gram 21 seers, firewood 190 seers, and salt 9 seers.

z4 In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 35 to 40 seers, best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 19 to 26 seers, lesser millets 30 to 60 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 35 seers, gram 25 to 28 seers, firewood 160 to 320 seers, and salt 8 to 9-8 seers.

z5 In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 18 seers, barley (in Govindpore) 24 seers, best rice 18 to 36 seers, common rice 23 to 40 seers, bulrush millet (in Govindpore) 48 seers, lesser millets 60 seers, maize or Indian-corn 34 to 70 seers, gram 12 to 32 seers, firewood 160 to 800 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Sylhet	13 0	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	31 8	31 8	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	
Cachar	11 13	15 4	9 6	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	14 8	24 10	24 10	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Goálpára	26 11	26 10	20 0	...	...	...	17 12	20 0	13 0	18 0	22 14	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	22 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	14 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	9 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khási & Jaintiá Hills	10 0	8 0	6 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dehra Dún	17 8	18 0	17 8	28 0	28 0	27 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	12 8	12 0	15 0	14 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	21 0
Saháranpur	19 6	19 6	17 3	28 0	28 0	25 13	7 9	7 9	6 7½	11 14	11 14	11 13½	19 6	19 6	22 9½	19 6	19 6	19 6
Muzaffarnagar	20 4	20 4	17 0	33 0	30 4	26 6	6 9	6 9	6 9	12 10	12 10	14 5	18 11	18 11	23 2	17 10	17 10	22 0
Meerut	20 0	20 4	17 8	27 8	28 0	25 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	19 0	19 0	23 0	19 0	18 0	23 0
Bulandshahr	20 12	20 10	19 8	28 0	28 0	27 12	6 0	6 0	5 0	10 8	10 4	10 8	22 0	20 8	23 0	20 0	18 0	21 8
Aligarh	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumaun	14 0	14 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	17 8	20 0	17 8	20 0	20 0	21 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 10	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor	19 11	19 2	21 6	26 7	25 14	32 10	10 2	10 2	13 9	11 4	11 4	14 10	15 12	14 1	15 12	16 5	16 5	27 0
Moradabad	20 5	20 0	19 6	27 8	26 6	30 0	7 13	7 13	7 13	13 2	13 2	16 4	20 0	15 10	...	17 8	12 8	...
Budaun	20 6	20 1½	20 6	27 0	28 3	30 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 12½	13 5½	15 0	12 0	19 3	19 8	9 9½	19 3	18 0
Bareilly	19 6	18 12	19 1	26 4	25 0	28 12	7 8	7 8	5 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	20 0	23 2	20 0	18 12	18 12	20 0
Sháhjahánpur	20 1½	21 4	20 8	28 8	29 8	31 0	8 0	7 8	6 4	14 8	14 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tarái Pergunnahs	19 0	19 0	25 0	32 0	32 0	50 0	10 0	8 12	10 0	14 0	14 0	17 8	12 0	10 0	20 0	12 0	10 0	15 0
Muttra	19 0	18 4	16 4	23 0	22 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	16 0	16 0	24 0	20 0	17 0	24 0
Agra	17 8	17 4	16 8	22 8	22 8	23 8	5 15	6 0	4 0	13 8	13 8	12 4	21 0	21 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	23 0
Farukhabad	18 1¼	18 6	18 9½	25 13½	24 15½	24 8	6 2	6 2	5 10	14 5	14 5	16 6	18 4	18 6½	21 2	20 12½	21 2	22 1½
Mainpuri	18 4	17 8	18 4	23 0	22 0	24 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	22 0	...	...	16 0
Etáwah	17 1¼	17 8	17 6	22 10	22 8	23 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 8	14 8	16 8	17 5	16 0	24 6	16 0	15 0	24 15
Etah	20 0	19 8	18 12	26 0	25 8	23 8	8 0	8 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalaun	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	25 0
Jhánsi	22 0	22 4	19 14	30 0	30 0	36 11	7 8	7 8	8 8	13 0	13 0	16 0	25 3	26 0	36 12	...	...	...
Lalitpur	27 8	28 0	22 0	35 0	35 0	45 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	33 0	34 0	45 0	26 0	26 0	25 0
Cawnpore	20 0	20 8	19 0	25 12	26 8	28 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	15 0	15 0	15 8	23 0	23 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	27 0
Fatehpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bánda	16 8	16 8	16 8	17 0	18 8	28 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	13 8	13 8	15 8	20 0	20 0	32 0	19 0	19 0	29 0
Allahabad	17 6	17 2	18 12	23 4	23 8	30 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	16 0	15 12	18 8	25 0	24 8	33 0	24 0	24 8	28 0
Hamírpur	15 8	15 8	17 7	19 11	19 2	23 1	12 6	10 0	8 8	15 12	16 0	12 0	19 11	15 12	27 0	18 0	18 0	27 14
Jaunpur	20 7	19 12	21 3	31 1	29 10	33 14	7 12	7 12	7 12	16 15	15 8	16 15	...	...	...	16 15	18 5	16 15
Gorakhpur	19 1 2/3	19 12¾	20 12¾	43 3	41 6½	37 13	14 6½	13 8	13 8	20 13½	20 13½	17 1½	39 9½	45 0	27 0	28 12½	29 12½	...
Basti	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azamgarh	19 3	20 10	17 11	29 8	31 0	29 8	8 2	8 14	7 6	17 0	14 12	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mirzapur	18 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	25 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	17 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	28 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	26 0
Benares	18 2	17 9½	19 8	24 6	24 6	29 13	12 12	13 9	11 15	21 2	21 2½	15 3	24 15	24 15	27 2	29 4	29 4	23 14
Gházipur	19 5	19 15	20 10	28 15	30 4	28 5	10 15	10 15	11 9½	18 10	18 10	16 12	36 5	36 5	28 5	27 1	27 1	20 10
Balia	20 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	36 4	30 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	22 8	22 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pilibhít	20 4	20 0	27 8	32 0	31 0	40 0	13 0	14 0	9 7	16 4	16 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	18 12
Lucknow	19 8½	19 9½	18 4	26 0	26 8	28 2	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 12	24 6	26 2	24 8	23 8	23 4	24 5½
Unáo	19 8	18 4	17 9	24 0	23 8	24 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	16 10	28 0	28 0	28 0	22 0	22 8	22 0
Bára Banki	19 4	19 8	18 8	26 0	27 0	27 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	29 0	28 0	24 8	20 0	19 0	20 0
Sitapur	23 0	23 3	22 6	29 13	20 11	34 1½	8 8	8 8	8 8	15 3	15 0	15 14½	16 0	16 0	16 14½	22 0	22 0	20 0
Hardui	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kheri	24 0	24 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	42 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad	18 0	19 0	18 6	27 0	27 0	27 0	9 8	10 0	9 0	14 0	14 8	14 8	31 0	...	...	...	...	15 0
Bharaich	19 0	19 0	19 0	38 0	38 0	37 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	38 0	38 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	10 0
Gonda	23 0	23 8	22 0	38 0	38 0	43 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	14 6	18 0	17 4	40 0	39 8	27 8	24 0	24 0	21 8
Rai Bareli	17 12	17 8	19 2	20 0	20 0	25 8	11 8	11 0	16 8	12 8	12 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sultánpur	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 8	26 0	32 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partábgarh	19 14	20 0	21 13	26 12	26 2	34 9	13 13	13 5	18 5	15 5	15 5	20 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	18 12	18 8	16 0	26 0	24 8	21 12	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 12	21 12	20 0	24 4	18 8	17 8	22 0
Gurgáon	19 8	19 0	17 8	25 8	25 0	23 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	21 0
Karnál	18 8	18 8	17 0	29 0	29 0	26 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	20 0	18 0	20 0
Hissar	17 0	16 0	14 0	24 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	22 0	19 0	24 0	21 0	19 0	20 0
Rohtak	18 8	18 8	15 8	23 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	22 8	22 8	22 0	17 0	17 0	22 0
Sirsa	16 8	16 0	14 8	23 8	26 0	34 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	22 0
Umballa	18 8	19 0	16 12	24 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	18 0
Ludhiána	19 0	18 0	18 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	22 0	21 0	28 0	19 0	18 0	22 0
Simla	18 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jullundur	19 8	19 8	17 0	28 0	29 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	17 0
Hoshiárpur	20 0	20 0	17 4	28 0	28 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	18 0
Kangra	20 0	20 0	18 0	30 0	31 0	26 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Mandua: present 2 8-8, past 23-8.

dia for the 2nd half of July 1881—continued.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralon, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Grain.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	15 0	16 0	13 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 12	8 8	9 0	Sylhet	Assam.	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 6	8 10	Cachar		
...	...	...	14 8	16 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 14	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá		
...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills		
...	...	...	10 0	13 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp		
...	...	...	7 8	7 9	6 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Nowgong		
...	...	...	10 0	11 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	7 0	6 8	Sibságar		
...	...	...	12 0	...	9 0	80 0	...	160 0	6 8	..	6 0	Lakhimpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 5	Khási & Jaintiá Hills		
...	...	...	3 0	3 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	2 8	2 8	...	Nága Hills		
...	...	...	17 8	18 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Dehra Dún	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	20 8	20 8	18 5	150 8	150 8	129 0	9 11	9 11	10 3	Saháranpur		
...	...	...	22 0	21 8	17 0	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar		
...	...	...	20 8	20 8	18 8	115 0	115 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	9 8	Meerut		
...	...	...	22 8	21 4	21 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	11 0	Bulandshahr		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		No return received.			Aligarh		
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Kumaun		
...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 0	240 0	200 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Garhwál		
...	...	...	21 15	21 6	20 4	135 8	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 14	125 0	125 0	150 0	...	...	...	Moradabad		
...	...	...	22 3	22 12½	24 9½	170 0	168 0	192 0	10 3	10 3	9 14	Budaun		
...	...	...	19 6	18 12	23 2	125 0	125 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Bareilly		
...	...	...	22 0	21 4	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 2	10 4	Sháhjáhánpur		
...	...	...	17 0	18 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Tarái Pergunnahs		
...	...	...	19 8	19 0	19 8	130 0	140 0	100 0	...	...	...	Muttra		
...	...	...	20 8	20 8	19 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Agra		
...	...	...	21 1	20 8	21 4	156 12	156 12	151 12	...	...	...	Farukhabad		
...	...	...	19 4	19 0	17 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	Mainpuri		
...	...	...	21 10	21 8	19 9	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 6	Etáwah		
...	...	...	20 8	20 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	10 0	Etah		
...	...	...	22 0	23 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
...	...	...	26 4	25 0	25 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	Jhánsi		
...	...	...	35 0	37 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	...	...	8 8	Lalitpur		
...	...	...	22 12	23 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	130 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	Cawnpore		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Fatehpur		
...	...	...	20 8	20 8	26 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	...	...	...	Banda		
...	...	...	23 4	23 0	22 4	160 0	160 0	135 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Allahabad		
...	...	...	18 11	18 8	23 1	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
...	...	...	26 13	26 13	29 10	141 4	141 4	169 8	8 15	8 15	7 12	Jaunpur		
...	...	...	36 0	37 14½	26 1½	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 6½	8 0	8 6½	Gorakhpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Basti		
...	...	...	26 9	28 0	23 10	147 8	147 8	155 0	8 2	8 2	8 0	Azamgarh		
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	22 0	100 0	90 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mirzapur		
...	...	...	23 14	24 6	23 14	120 0	120 0	110 0	...	...	..	Benares		
...	...	...	27 11	28 5	25 1	167 6	154 8	154 8	9 11	9 11	7 12	Gházipur		
...	...	...	32 8	32 8	26 4	120 0	125 0	120 0	...	...	...	Balia		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	25 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	15 0	18 0	10 3	Pilibhít		
10*	31 0	28 8	20 11½	20 14½	23 4	140 0	140 0	110 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	Lucknow	Oudh.	*Description of Lesser Millets.*
0†	26 0	26 0	20 0	19 8	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Unáo		* Jowar (large).
0‡	32 0	30 0	23 0	22 8	25 0	130 0	120 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bára Banki		† Sawan, kodon and lahurra.
0§	20 0	21 0	25 9½	25 8	28 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 12	Sitapur		‡ Kodon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Hardui		§ Makai, moth, kodon, and sawan.
0‡	45 0	40 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Kheri		‖ Peas.
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	23 12	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	Fyzabad		¶ Peas, arhar and mash.
0‡	40 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	150 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Bharaich		
0	48 0	36 12	29 0	26 8	26 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 0	8 8	Gonda		
...	...	...	17 12	17 4	21 0	175 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Rai Bareli		
0‖	27 0	36 0	23 0	23 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	9 8	9 0	Sultanpur		
0¶	24 6	33 1	21 4	20 9	22 8	200 0	200 0	193 5	8 13	8 13	8 3	Partábgarh		
...	...	...	20 4	19 8	17 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	Delhi	Punjab.	
...	...	...	20 4	20 0	18 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Gurgáon		
...	...	...	23 8	23 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	Karnál		
...	...	...	24 0	22 8	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Hissar [a]		
...	...	...	23 0	21 8	20 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	9 4	Rohtak		
...	...	...	25 8	25 0	26 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sirsa		
...	...	...	21 12	21 8	19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 4	10 12	Umballa		[a] Barley falling.
...	...	...	24 0	23 8	20 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Ludhiana		
...	...	...	...	14 8	13 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 8	8 12	8 0	Simla		
...	...	...	21 4	21 8	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4	11 0	Jullundur		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	18 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 3	11 8	11 4	Hoshiarpur		
...	...	...	15 0	16 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Kángra		

nd corresponding 24 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE.																							
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—*continued.*	Amritsar	19 0	19 0	16 8	26 8	26 8	24 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 4	22 8	19 0	24 8	16 8	16 8	17 8
	Siálkot	18 8	18 8	15 8	30 0	29 0	23 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	21 8	12 0	12 0	16 0
	Gurdáspur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lahore	18 0	18 0	16 0	25 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 0	15 8	16 0	25 0	13 0	10 0	15 0
	Ferozepore	18 0	17 8	17 0	28 0	26 8	28 8	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	19 0	29 0	...	...	26 0
	Gujránwála	18 4	17 12	15 8	29 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
	Ráwalpindi	13 0	13 0	10 10	21 0	21 0	13 4	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	5 0	13 0	17 0	19 0	13 0	14 0	13 0
	Jhelum	15 8	15 8	15 0	21 12	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	16 0
	Gujrát	19 0	18 4	15 6	28 0	28 0	20 12	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	20 8	16 0	16 0	18 0
	Shahpúr	16 8	16 8	13 12	25 0	25 0	19 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	13 0	13 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	15 0
	Mooltan	14 0	14 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	16 0
	Jhang	15 0	15 4	12 12	22 8	23 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	10 0
	Montgomery	17 0	17 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh	16 0	16 0	14 8	23 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 8	14 0	14 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	16 0
	Dera Ismail Khán	16 8	16 11	10 1	25 2	25 6	13 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 4	16 4	16 4	11 4	16 4	16 4	11 4
	Dera Ghází Khán	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bannu	18 7	19 1	10 5	31 14	34 6	15 5	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 4	17 8	17 8	10 0	15 0	15 0	7 8
	Pesháwar	10 6	10 6	6 14	20 12	23 0	8 10	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	5 6	15 12	15 1	8 8	9 8	9 8	...
	Kohát	11 10	11 3	7 3	22 15	22 15	10 7	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	6 1	15 15	14 10	8 14	...	...	...
	Házára	...	14 8	10 8	25 0	26 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	8 4	...	...	17 0	...	...	...
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	18 4	18 8	14 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 12	8 0	14 0	13 12	12 0	28 12	28 4	18 0	...	...	...
	Bhandára	21 8	23 12	17 8	...	...	...	10 0	9 12	9 12	16 8	17 0	12 8	23 8	26 0	18 8	...	...	...
	Chánda	23 0	22 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 12	10 8	31 0	32 8	19 1	...	...	...
	Wardha	23 0	23 0	19 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	7 4	11 8	11 8	10 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	25 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 8	25 0	25 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	21 0	21 0	18 8	20 0	22 0	19 0	10 4	10 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	30 0	31 0	27 0	17 0	28 0	17 0
	Saugor	34 0	32 8	23 0	...	...	39 0	8 0	8 4	10 8	9 0	9 8	12 0	...	...	30 0	...	...	...
	Damoh	49 0	46 8	27 0	...	39 0	27 8	12 12	12 12	14 8	13 12	13 12	15 8	...	...	44 0	...	...	...
	Seoni	27 0	25 0	18 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	10 0	17 8	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	30 0	32 0	19 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	12 0	19 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betúl	30 0	28 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	42 0	42 0	21 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	26 0	26 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	40 0	36 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	20 8	20 8	14 15	...	...	...	4 4	4 2	6 12	9 8	10 14	9 0	31 8	31 8	25 0	19 0	29 0	22 0
	Narsinghpur	19 8	21 8	18 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	11 12	11 0	12 0	15 8	...	...	30 0	...	...	22 0
	Nimár	20 15	19 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 6	10 8	44 15	40 0	22 8	32 15	31 14	18 0
	Raipur	40 0	40 8	27 10	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	14 5	38 0	34 8	25 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	29 0	27 0	19 0	...	...	...	30 0	34 0	24 8	45 0	43 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Biláspur	52 0	60 0	30 0	...	...	...	40 0	36 0	27 0	64 0	59 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																		
	Akyab	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyouk-phyoo																		
	Sandoway																		
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon (town)																		
	Thone-gkwa																		
	Bassein																		
	Henzada																		
	Tharrawaddy																		
	Prome																		
	Tha-yet-myo																		
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein (town)																		
	Amherst																		
	Tavoy																		
	Mergui																		
	Shway-gyin																		
	Toungoo																		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	15 2	15 2	10 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 14	8 4	9 13	9 9	9 4	23 0	23 0	17 4	...	...	...
	Bolarum	16 6	16 6	11 1	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	8 1	9 9	9 13	9 6	24 7	24 7	18 5	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	13 0	12 0	8 8	...	...	...	7 0	6 0	6 8	10 0	8 8	8 8	22 8	24 0	16 12	27 8	34 0	19 0
	Amráoti	21 0	20 0	14 8	10 0	9 8	12 0	6 8	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	40 0	36 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	13 0
	Akola	19 0	19 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	46 0	36 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	10 0
	Ellichpur	20 0	20 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 9	7 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	30 0	28 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	12 0
	Buldana	26 0	27 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	54 0	52 0	19 0	38 0	38 0	18 0
	Wun	17 0	17 0	12 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	36 0	35 0	13 8	...	...	...
	Básim	26 0	22 0	14 2	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	13 12	9 4	52 0	46 0	17 0	...	...	...

India for the 2nd half of July 1881—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	19 0	80 0	90 0	80 0	12 0	12 1	12 3	Amritsar [a]	Punjab—*continued.*	
...	...	...	18 0	17 12	17 0	120 0	140 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	Siálkot [b]		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Gurdáspur		
...	...	...	19 0	20 0	19 0	80 0	90 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Lahore [b]		
...	...	...	25 0	23 0	24 0	90 0	80 0	70 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Ferozepore [e]		
...	...	...	19 4	18 4	17 8	95 0	95 0	95 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Gujránwála		
...	...	...	17 0	15 8	12 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	11 12	12 0	10 0	Ráwalpindi		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	Jhelum		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	12 0	12 2	12 0	Gujrát		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Shahpúr		[a] Jowar falling and firewood rising.
...	...	...	16 8	17 0	17 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 4	12 4	12 4	Mooltan		[b] Firewood rising.
...	...	...	16 0	17 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Jhang		[e] Firewood falling.
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Montgomery		
...	...	...	15 0	16 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Muzaffargarh		
...	...	...	24 2	25 4	11 9	100 0	100 0	87 8	47 8	47 8	35 0	Dera Ismail Khan		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Dera Gházi Khan		
...	...	...	31 4	31 14	11 11	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	Bannu		
...	...	...	12 12	13 2	7 12	66 0	60 0	48 0	41 4	40 0	25 0	Pesháwar		
...	...	...	16 9	16 4	7 14	63 12	63 12	50 0	41 0	41 0	28 0	Kohát		
...	...	...	15 4	16 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	10 4	8 0	Házára		
...	...	...	21 4	21 0	15 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	27 0	26 4	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 8	Bhandára		
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	17 8	360 0	360 0	360 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	Chánda		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	18 4	130 0	135 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Wardha		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	21 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Bálaghát		
...	...	...	33 0	32 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Jubbulpore		
...	...	...	41 0	40 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	Saugor		
...	79 0	44 0	74 0	64 0	42 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	Damoh		
...	...	...	39 0	38 0	27 0	230 0	190 0	180 0	7 0	6 12	8 8	Seoni		
35 0	32 0	23 0	65 0	55 0	30 0	256 0	256 0	240 0	6 8	6 8	7 4	Mandla		
27 0	27 0	15 0	40 0	40 0	21 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	Betúl		
26 0	26 0	16 0	40 0	35 0	20 0	...	200 0	200 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	Chhindwára		
...	...	...	38 8	31 0	21 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	Hoshángabad		
...	...	...	40 0	39 0	26 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	7 12	8 12	Narsinghpur		
...	...	...	27 0	27 6	20 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	9 13	9 13	10 12	Nimár		
...	...	...	32 12	34 8	21 0	60 0	70 0	60 0	7 0	7 8	7 10	Raipur		
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	23 0	110 0	220 0	120 0	4 8	5 0	9 0	Sambalpur		
130 0	120 0	105 0	46 0	52 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Biláspur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Godávari		
												Arakan Division.	British Burma.	
												Akyab		
												Kyouk-phyoo		
												Sandoway		
												Pegu Division.		
												Rangoon (town)		
												Thone-gkwa		
												Bassein		
												Henzada		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Tharrawaddy		
												Prome		
												Tha-yet-myo		
												Tenasserim Division.		
												Moulmein (town)		
												Amherst		
												Tavoy		
												Mergui		
												Shway-gyin		
												Toungoo		
...	...	...	20 1	20 1	15 8	125 0	125 0	112 0	8 12	9 0	8 14	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
...	...	...	20 9	22 8	15 3	116 14	116 14	116 14	9 8	9 8	9 5	Bolarum		
...	...	...	20 0	19 0	14 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Chudderghat		
...	...	...	23 0	22 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	65 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Amraoti		
7 8	7 8	8 0	24 0	24 0	9 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Akola		
...	...	...	22 8	22 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur		
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	Buldána		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	13 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Wún		
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	15 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Básim		

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																							
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Mysore.	Bangalore	11 10	11 14	8 7	12 15	13 2	9 0	9 1	9 4	10 9	10 11	10 13	11 14	25 3	26 15	24 0	...	...	...
	Kolar	...	...	...	10 2	10 6	7 6	10 12	11 0	11 13	13 0	14 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	32 6
	Témkúr	13 0	12 0	6 0	13 0	12 0	8 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mysore	10 0	10 0	7 0	...	...	...	9 4	10 8	11 0	9 12	11 0	11 4	...	...	32 4	...	...	...
	Hassan	11 0	12 0	9 0	12 0	13 0	9 0	11 8	12 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga	14 11	14 11	6 13	16 13	16 13	8 6	11 13	12 10	12 10	15 8	16 13	14 11	41 8	39 14	25 3	...		...
	Kadur	9 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog	16 0	16 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	40 0	48 0	32 0	48 0	48 0	32 0
Coorg	Coorg	8 5	8 11	6 0	8 12	9 10	6 11	10 14	11 2	10 4	15 10	16 14	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces. Rajpootana.	Jeypore	15 12	15 0	14 12	22 8	21 8	22 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 8	9 0	8 0	25 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	18 0	20 4
	Kishengurh	17 8	17 8	16 0	27 0	27 0	24 4	8 8	8 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	26 8	26 8	17 8	21 0	21 0	19 0
	Ulwur	16 11	16 10	17 0	21 6	20 8	23 14	8 0	8 0	8 7	10 15	10 10	10 15	20 9	20 11	27 9	19 0	18 10	25 3
	Bhurtpore (City)	16 8	17 4	17 0	20 8	23 0	26 0	6 8	6 4	6 8	7 0	7 8	7 0	21 0	25 4	30 0	17 8	19 12	26 0
	Ajmere	16 8	16 8	15 4	23 8	23 8	22 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	20 0
	Deoli Cantonment	18 6	18 12	16 5½	23 8	23 12	24 4½	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	24 6	25 5	25 0	22 0	22 0	20 0
	Erinpura	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sirohee																		
	Abu																		
	Anadra																		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	24 0	24 0	21 0	42 0	44 0	33 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	16 0¼	16 0¼	12 1¾	21 14	21 7¾	19 14¾	7 13	7 13	7 0½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	28 12	28 12	20 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 12	6 4	17 8	17 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh (,,)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)																		
	Bikaneer	10 0	10 0	9 6	...	...	...	2 14	2 14	2 14	6 2	6 2	5 12	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	14 0
	Boondee	25 0	23 0	17 4	32 0	32 0	26 8	8 12	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	8 0	30 12	30 0	25 12	...	...	...
	Kotah	25 8	25 4	17 0	31 0	32 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	6 10	10 0	10 0	7 12	42 0	40 8	28 0	19 4	20 0	16 0
	Tonk	18 2	17 13	17 5	22 8	26 6	26 12	7 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	26 7	25 14	28 10	20 9	19 11	22 8
	Jhallawar	22 7½	23 1½	15 3	27 14	27 14	21 13	...	...	...	8 15½	8 5	8 13½	30 1½	30 1½	21 9	18 3½	18 3½	14 10
	Shahpoora	18 8	19 0	16 8	22 12	23 12	24 0	9 4	8 12	8 0	13 8	13 4	10 4	20 2	23 0	23 8	15 0	15 0	20 0
	Dholpur	16 9	16 5	16 10	19 8	19 3	26 2	7 14	7 14	7 14	11 13	11 13	11 0	18 15	18 7	26 7	18 9	18 7	27 1
India.	Indore	20 0	19 3	14 1	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 1	8 9	8 9	8 0	35 8	34 4	22 14	26 11	30 0	18 7
	Gwalior	15 10	15 3	13 11	19 3	19 11	24 8	6 14	6 14	6 12	9 6	9 6	8 6	18 0	18 12	25 2	15 8	14 10	25 9
	Goona	28 0	26 8	19 0	21 0	21 0	15 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 8	35 0	34 0	32 0	21 0	21 0	30 0
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	21 10	22 0	20 10	13 15	33 6	37 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	17 7	17 0	18 3	26 6	29 14	34 6	16 0	19 0	26 0

India for the 2nd half of July 1881—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
24 3	28 1	27 2	32 14	34 5	28 11	84 0	84 0	84 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Bangalore	Mysore.	
29 2	34 0	28 14	36 12	38 4	34 3	172 6	172 6	172 6	11 1	11 1	11 1	Kolar		
11 0	35 0	33 0	35 0	35 0	33 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Túmkúr		
17 6	22 0	30 8	22 2	29 8	32 0	84 0	81 0	78 0	7 11	7 10	7 0	Mysore		
30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	600 0	600 0	800 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	Hassan		
15 10	45 7	33 1	40 15	36 4	22 1	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 10	8 10	8 6	Shimoga		
22 0	36 0	25 0	22 0	24 0	23 0	64 0	64 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kadur		
19 5	52 0	38 0	38 0	48 0	28 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Chitaldroog		
26 15	29 2	31 3	27 2	28 9	24 12	110 0	110 0	110 0	7 15	8 1	8 5	Coorg	Coorg	
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	18 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	26 8	26 8	24 4	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 12	Kishengurh		
...	...	...	17 0	17 14	21 11	...	...	...	12 4	12 5	11 6	Ulwur		
...	...	...	19 0	18 8	20 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 8	11 0	Bhurtpore (City)		
...	...	...	22 0	20 0	22 8	60 0	60 0	70 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Ajmere		
...	...	...	20 8	21 0	23 13	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8	10 12	Deoli Cantonment		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Erinpura, Sirohee, Abu, Anadra		
...	...	...	32 0	33 0	32 0	*8 pies	*8 pies	*6 pies	8 8	8 8	10 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		
...	...	...	21 1½	21 14	16 6½	200 0	200 0	200 0	6 13¼	6 4	8 9½	Meywar (Oodeypore)		* Per bundle.
...	...	...	60 0	50 0	30 0	...	...	...	9 6	9 1	8 12	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Partábgarh („)		
...	...	...	10 0	16 4	13 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Marwar (Jodhpore)		
...	...	...	30 0	31 0	22 8	160 0	170 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	9 4	Bikaneer		
...	...	...	32 8	32 4	22 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 9	9 0	10 0	Boondee		
...	...	...	22 11	21 15	23 1	100 0	140 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	9 6	Kotah		
...	...	...	28 4	29 3	18 13½	...	...	...	7 1	7 1½	8 5	Tonk		
...	...	...	21 8	20 8	24 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4	10 12	Jhallawar		
...	...	...	18 15	18 10	22 4	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 2	Shahpoora		
												Dholpur		
...	...	...	26 10	25 4	15 12	100 0	100 0	87 8	6 5	6 8	8 0	Indore	Central India.	
...	...	...	16 2	16 5	18 8	118 10	118 10	100 6	9 15	9 10	9 2	Gwalior		
...	...	...	35 0	34 0	26 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 10	8 10	10 0	Goona		
...	...	...	26 2	26 6	26 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 10	10 8	10 10½	Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

T. C. HOPE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST AND 2ND HALVES OF JUNE 1881, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 756, 757, 822, 823, 828 AND 829 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 9TH AND 23RD JULY 1881.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracana*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
	1st half of June 1881.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
British Burma.	Akyab	6 8	6 8	6 10	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	240 0	240 0	108 0	30 0	30 0	22 12	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	15 12	18 10	18 12	17 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	42 0	36 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	a	a	28 6	28 0	17 0	...	...	...
	Rangoon town and Hanthawaddy	15 5	16 4	12 11	...	...	...	12 2	12 8	11 8	13 2	11 12	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 1	20 0	16 2	324 0	323 0	b	22 11	23 3	32 9	...	...	...
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 0	10 1	12 4	10 8	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 7	12 9	...	123 6	...	c	35 7	14 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	10 4	11 5	13 11	11 10	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	13 8	9 9	231 9	218 4	227 8	21 3	21 3	17 8	...	...	...
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 15	11 15	10 5	15 10	15 10	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	175 0	29 10	29 10	28 0	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	9 4	6 8	15 14	12 5	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 9	7 14	535 11	...	100 0	29 14	14 4	14 0	...	...	...
	Prome	12 3	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	14 8	13 8	11 2	17 2	15 3	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 12	19 0	10 2	128 15	...	...	18 10	28 0	21 0	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	10 1	10 3	9 3	...	...	...	10 3	9 12	9 8	13 13	17 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 14	18 6	12 4	245 0	250 0	200 0	18 15	21 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Moulmein town and Amherst	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 9	10 0	10 0	12 3	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1	7 8	7 8	220 0	...	...	28 6	13 0	21 0	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	10 15	10 14	14 0	17 3	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	293 0	293 0	16 1	26 11	13 0	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 11	15 8	10 12	18 7	16 13	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	20 8	22 13	22 3	...	...	...
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	2 8	16 0	15 11	10 13	18 5	17 15	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	10 7	15 8	175 0	303 0	303 0	18 12	18 1	17 15	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	10 2	9 5	13 13	12 4	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	...	...	18 14	16 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 5	...	...	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 9	...	...	...	...	...
	2nd half of June 1881.																																		
Bombay.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8 0	11 0 0	27-8 to 45-0
	Sholápur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	9 0 0	25-0 to 30-0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	7 0 0	8-0 to 15-0
	Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0 0	30-0 to 37-8

| | | |

GOVERNMENT

PUBLIC WORKS

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall

Number.	Collectorate.	Name of Work	Area under Command. Gross Acres.	Irrigable Acres.	Area. Fasl Kharif. Total Acres.	In comparison with 1879-80. Increase	Decrease	Fasl Rabi. Total Acres	In comparison with 1879-80. Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	AHMEDABAD.	Háthmati Canal . . .	42,870	26,870	894	313	...	640	35	...
2	KHANDESH.	Hartala Tank . . .	584	527	35	16	...	103	4	..
		Lower Panjhra River Works								
3		Mukti Reservoir . . .	9,826	9,346	563	195	...	710	288	...
4		Mhasva Tank . . .	4,093	3,912	43	23	...	96	23	...
5		Jamda Canals . . .	45,403	29,335	2,091	1,772	...	1,133	378	...
6	NASIK.	Palkher Canal . . .	26,697	11,936	731	446	..	506	...	296
7		Wadáli Canal . . .	2,073	1,702	162	148	...	279	74	...
8		Ojhar Tambat Canal . .	6,730	1,405	122	105	...	17	...	147
9	AHMEDNAGAR.	Ojhar Canal . . .	23,297	14,762	1,319	1,070	...	1,842	1,139	...
10		Lákh Canal . . .	31,731	8,612	190	164	...	152	106	...
11		Bhátodi Tank . .	12,979	4,185	419	...	10	337	34	...

OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT.

on Canals in the Deccan and Gujrát for the year 1880-81.

IRRIGATED.				RAINFALL.			
Whole year, 1880-81.			Percentage of Increase or Decrease.			Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1880-81.	REMARKS.
Total Acres.	In comparison with 1879-80. Increase.	In comparison with 1879-80. Decrease.		1879-80. Inches.	1880-81. Inches.		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
				K. 19·71 R. 0·13	31·19 0·00		
1,534	348	...	29	T. 19·84	31·19	57	
				K. 16·59 R. 1·52	14·16 1·00		
138	20	...	17	T. 18 11	15·16	16	
				K. 17·52 R. 2·19	17·74 4·19		Rainfall at Dhulia.
1,278	483	...	61	T. 19·71	21·93	11	
				K. 29·57 R. 3 28	15·08 5·51		
139	46	...	49	T. 32·85	20·59	37	
				K. 25·55 R. 1·25	13·61 3·41		
3,224	2,150	...	200	T. 26·80	17·02	36	
				K. 28·46 R 1·82	17·83 3 23		
[illegible]37	150	...	13	T. 30·28	21·06	30	
441	222	...	101				
				K. 20·46 R. 2·06	10·42 1·26		
139	...	42	23	T. 22·52	11·68	48	At Niphád.
				K. 18·10 R. 5·47	12·41 2·44		
3,161	2,209	...	232	T. 23 57	14·85	37	Rainfall at Ashwi.
				K. 16·62 R. 3·62	18·74 4·27		
342	270	...	381	T. 20·24	23·01	14	
				K. 18 71 R. 3·55	15·73 3·11		
756	24	...	3	T. 22·26	18·84	15	

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall on Canals

Number.	Collectorate.	Name of Work.	Area under Command.		Area					
					Fasl Kharif			*Fasl* Rabi.		
			Gross Acres.	Irrigable Acres.	Total Acres.	In comparison with 1879-80.		Total Acres.	In comparison with 1879-80	
						Increase.	Decrease.		Increase	Decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	Poona.	Mutha Canals . . .	88,087	40,614	5,966	2,634	...	6,235	2,218	...
13	Poona.	Kásurdi Tank . . .	597	478	...	..	12	...	...	72
14	Poona.	Mátoba Tank . . .	10,700	7,133	519	440	..	1,044	645	...
15	Poona.	Sirsuphal Tank . .	4,500	2,500	491	376	...	247	.	339
16	Sholapur.	Ekrúk Tank . .	17,043	16,784	775	33		312		169
17	Satara.	Rewari Canal . .	6,004	5,341	355	...	85	149	.	180
18	Satara.	Yorla Canals . . .	6,277	5,848	109		66	300	111	...
19	Satara.	Pingli Tank . . .	...	...	6		24			27
20	Satara.	Gondoli Canal . .	4,279	3,933	215	73	...	185	...	30
21	Satara.	Maini Tank . . .	4,638	4,409	582	...	124	372	...	4
22	Satara.	Chikhli Canal . . .	1,727	1,652	197	..	10	12	...	50
23	Satara.	Krishna Canal . . .	21,252	20,649	2,886	1,217	...	669		417
24	Dharwar.	Madag Tank . . .	2,045	2,000	317	65	..	87	...	81
		Total .	373,432	223,033	19,017	8,759	...	15,427	3,278	...

POONA,
The 20th July 1881.

in the Deccan and Gujrát for the year 1880-81—continued.

IRRIGATED. Whole year, 1880-81. Total Acres.	In comparison with 1879-80. Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	RAINFALL.	1879-80. Inches.	1880-81. Inches.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1880-81.	REMARKS.
12	13	14	15		16	17	18	19
12,201	4,882	...	66	K.	23·27	15·74	20	Figures of rainfall are those of Civil Hospital at Poona. The fall at Urali at 36th mile of Canal was, 1879-80, K. 11·30, R. 2·61, T. 14·00; 1880-81, K. 7·74, R. 5·04, T. 12·78; the fall at Kasurdi, the 44th mile, and at Kedgaon, the 61st mile, is given below opposite Kasurdi and Mátoba Tanks respectively.
				R.	2·58	4·91		
				T.	25·85	20·65		
...	...	84	84	K.	13·50	4·66	52	
				R.	1·48	2·55		
				T.	14·98	7·21		
1,593	1,085	...	218	K.	11·50	9·65	15	
				R.	2·20	6·17		
				T.	13·70	15·82		
738	37	...	5	K.	18·06	9·52	26	
				R.	2·17	5·43		
				T.	20·23	14·95		
1,087	...	136	11	K.	16·33	31·25	76	
				R.	3·65	3·94		
				T.	19·98	35·19		
504	...	265	34	K.	22·40	12·96	28	
				R.	3·08	5·38		
				T.	25·48	18·34		
409	45	...	12	K.	19·50	10·60	25	
				R.	2·46	5·84		
				T.	21·96	16·44		
6	...	51	89	K.	16·32	10·34	26	
				R.	4·41	5·02		
				T.	20·73	15·36		
400	43	...	12	K.	20·00	10·02	31	
				R.	4·24	6·60		
				T.	24·24	16·62		
954	...	128	11	K.	16·32	8·50	33	
				R.	2·94	4·33		
				T.	19·26	12·83		
209	...	60	22	K.	14·25	10·12	14	
				R.	4·83	6·10		
				T.	19·08	16·22		
3,555	800	...	29	K.	18·51	12·60	27	
				R.	6·02	5·17		
				T.	24·53	17·77		
404	...	16	3	K.	14·68	15·08	59	
				R.	2·73	12·69		
				T.	17·41	27·77		
34,444	12,032	...	53		*20·91	*18·71	11	

* Average of 23 stations.

NOTE.—Figures in block in columns 15 and 18 show percentage of decrease.

J. H. E. HART, C.E.,
Superintending Engineer for Irrigation.

Q

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 23rd AUGUST 1881.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been no material change in the Bombay Presidency, where a break is still required in Guzerat and Baroda, and the crops, in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, have been injured by drought. In the Central Provinces the rainfall has been generally light, except in one district, and crops have improved, though a further break would be beneficial. The weather has also been too wet in some parts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in a good many of the Rajputana and Central India States. In Bengal the inundated tracts of Orissa are now being resown, but, as before, more rain is needed towards the east and north-east. In the Madras Presidency harvesting has begun in some districts, and general prospects are fair, although the standing crops in places require more rain. The same want also continues to be felt in the eastern districts of the Mysore State, with the exception of Bangalore; to the west of the State the crops are in good condition. In the Nizam's territories the standing crops are suffering, and *rabi* sowings are being retarded by dry weather. In the rest of the country, *i.e.*, in the Punjab, in British Burma, in Assam, in Coorg, and in Berar, agricultural prospects are generally satisfactory.

On the whole, owing to a superabundance of rain, chiefly in the centre and to the west of the country, and to insufficient falls, principally in the Deccan and adjoining tracts and in a few parts of Bengal, the reports of the week are not quite so favourable as they have been of late. But in by far the greater part of the country, and particularly in Northern India, the season continues to be a good one.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Aug. 24th)		
Bellary ...	·50 (average of four stations).	Standing crops, wet good, dry withering in parts; wet and dry grains and cotton being sown; harvest of paddy and wheat, yield average; fever in parts.
Kurnool ...	·80 (average of seven stations).	More rain wanted; Tungabhadra full; standing crops reviving in some and fading in other talukas; agricultural operations progressing; cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	1·00 (average of fifteen stations).	Standing crops, wet and dry grains, cotton and sugarcane, thriving; cattle-disease continues.
Kistna ...	·93 (average of thirteen stations).	Standing crops fair; wet and dry grains and indigo being sown; water over anicut 6·85 feet.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·48 (average of five stations).	Standing crops generally fair; harvest of paddy, yield average; agricultural operations progressing; fever abating; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore ..	·54 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops withering in parts; harvest of dry grains, outturn about average; fever in parts.
Tanjore ...	1·11 (average of ten stations).	Standing crops generally good; agricultural operations generally progressing.
Madura ..	·91 (average of six stations).	Water-supply scarce for cattle; crops fading in parts.
Malabar ..	2·08 (average of fourteen stations).	Rain insufficient in parts; harvest commenced.
Travancore ...	2·18	Young paddy in parts growing for transplantation. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(Aug. 24th)		
Kurrachee ...	During week ending 15th, Manora 1·06, Kotri 3·04; Tatta 1·93; Sijawal 1·93. During week ending 22nd, in Karachi ·36.	River at Kotri on 22nd, 16 feet 7 inches against 15 feet on same date last year; fever and cold prevalent; crops in good state; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 21, 36 and 34, in Dada 26, 28 and 28, in Sehwan 24, 34 and 40, in Manjhand 27, 36 and 41, in Ghorabari 18, 44 and 44, and in Shahbandar 20, 40 and 42 lbs. respectively per rupee.
Hyderabad ..	Rain in 11 talukas, average fall 2·33.	*Kharif* crops flourishing; *barani* operations progressing; indigo being harvested in Naushahro; measles in one, small-pox in two, and fever in three talukas; wheat 22, *bajri* 46, *juari* 42, red rice 28, and white rice 18 lbs. per rupee; river on 23rd, 16 feet 10 inches against 14 feet 9 inches on same date last year.
Ahmedabad ..	Rain at intervals 1·16	Total rainfall 25·74; *bajri* and other crops damaged to a certain extent; cattle-disease in Parantij; wheat 30, *bajri* 39 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	6·56	Total rainfall 47·08; transplantation of rice continues in Nausari and Karvi divisions; continuous rain has retarded resowing of *kharif* in Baroda and Karvi divisions and has damaged standing crops; cattle-disease has appeared in one taluka of Karvi division; *bajri* 37, common rice 21 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ..	3·60	Total rainfall 25·60; young crops healthy; break wanted to complete sowing and transplantation; *juari* 44, *nagli* 45 seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Násik ..	.....	Rain still holds off; in six talukas early crops withering and must fail utterly, unless good rain comes soon; cholera in six talukas, but abating; wheat 30, *bajri* 42, and *juari* 54 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Rain daily; total of week 1·86.	Total rainfall to date 63·19, being 7·56 above average; abnormal temperature rose from 1° cool on 17th to 2° warm on 20th, remained at 2° warm on 21st and 22nd, and fell to *nil* on 23rd; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal; abnormal wind westerly from 17th to 20th, afterwards *nil*.
Poona ...	Rain sufficient, except in the east where it is wanted.	Average prices—*bajri* 46, *juari* 66 lbs.; in Poona city *bajri* 41, *juari* 57 lbs. per rupee; crops doing well; 3 deaths from cholera in Poona city, few cases in Havoli, Purandhar, and Bhimthadi.
Ahmednagar ...	Rain in seven talukas maximum at Rahuri and Akola, ·20; minimum at Nagar, ·05; none elsewhere.	*Kharif* crops withering in all talukas, except Jamkhed and Akola; rain urgently wanted; sowing of *rabi* commenced in Akola; *juari* maximum 108 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 66 in Kopergaon; *bajri*—73 in Sheogaon, 48 in Kopergaon.
Sholapur ...	·36	Total rainfall 9·63; cholera still prevalent throughout district, but is decreasing; *juari* 76 lbs. 36 tolas, *bajri* 65 lbs. 37 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	No rain in Navalgund and Mundergi; elsewhere—maximum at Kalghatgi 1·10; minimum at Karajgi, ·07.	Gadag prospects slightly improved by ·80 rain; further rise in prices very marked as regards *juari*, which is 79 against 84 lbs. in previous week; rice 29, *turdal* 35 lbs. per rupee; young crops damaged by weeds, removal of which requires heavy rain soon.
Kanara ...	Karwar 4·15; Kumpta 2·30; Sirsi 4·91; Halyal 1·77.	Total rainfall 64·75; early rice crops coming into ear in Karwar, dysentery in two and foot disease among cattle in three talukas; *ragi*, sugarcane, and garden produce thriving; weather rainy; common rice in Karwar 15, in district 15¾ seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	·97	Total rainfall 29·30; weather slightly cleared; fever and cough prevalent; *bajri* 44, *juari* 52 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Injury to crops by excessive rain in Guzerat and Baroda and by drought in Násik, Ahmednagar, and Southern Mahratta Country; prospects generally good elsewhere; cholera increasing in Ahmednagar, decreasing elsewhere; prices rising in Dharwar, elsewhere generally steady.
Bengal—(Aug. 24th)		
Chittagong ...	2·11	Weather cloudy, raining at intervals; prospects of crops fair, cattle-disease still reported.
Dacca ...	4·39	Early rice being harvested, prospects of late rice better as rivers rising; jute being cut.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	7·89	Prospects of early rice and jute fair; reaping of early rice commenced; transplanting of late rice nearly over; prospects good; rivers full; fever in most parts of district.
Moorshedabad ...	1·24	Harvesting of early rice still going on, a good outturn expected; late rice being transplanted, but insufficient rain retarding transplanting in some places, especially in high lands; other crops doing well; fever still prevalent in thana Gokurn.
Rajshahye ...	2·45	Weather cloudy and close; more rain still urgently wanted throughout district; transplanting stopped; slight rise in price of rice at head-quarters, elsewhere its price stationary; fever still prevalent.
Burdwan ...	1·06	Prospects of crops generally favourable; more rain required to complete transplanting of late rice; public health fair.
Rungpore ...	1·92	Weather hot and cloudy; more rain wanted; prospects of late rice not very favourable; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	3·23	Prospects good.
Purneah ...	5·34	Prospects bad at present, but more hopeful from late showers; transplanting of crops begun again; rivers higher; public health bad; fever very prevalent.
Patna ...	0·61	Prospects of autumn crops continue good; transplanting of winter rice going on; public health good.
Durbhunga ...	1·05	Weather cloudy and cool; rice prospects bad in north; autumn crops fair; public health good.
Hazaribagh ...	3·50	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops continue good; autumn crops being reaped; transplanting of rice crops going on; general health good.
Cuttack ...	2·8	Prospects of Sadr and half of Kendrapara excellent, of Jajpore bad; high lands being resown.
		General Remarks.—Want of sufficient rain still complained of throughout Rajshahye and Cooch Behar division, in some places in Patna division and in Moorshedabad, and north-west of Mymensingh; transplanting in these parts very backward and even in some places stopped; in Purneah good rain during the week has rendered prospects more hopeful; in Midnapore low lands' prospects bad, owing to excess of water; floods also reported in parts of Howrah; in Cuttack inundated tracts still bad, but waters subsiding and high lands being resown; resowing also going on in inundated parts of Balasore; on the whole, present prospects of rice crop not very favourable; all autumn crops and sugarcane favourably reported of, except early rice in some places where it suffered previously from want of rain; harvesting of early rice and jute progressing; fever prevalent in many districts and cholera in Sarun and Chumparun.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Aug. 24th)	Benares ·68; Chandauli ·86; Gungapur 1·19.	Enough rain for rice in Chandauli; crops flourishing; no sickness; bazaars well supplied; prices stationary.
Allahabad („ „)	Average rainfall ·46; rain heaviest in Bara.	Break urgently required; a little fever reported, otherwise district perfectly healthy; prices steadily falling; wheat $19\frac{1}{16}$, barley $27\frac{3}{16}$, gram $23\frac{1}{8}$, coarse cleaned rice $14\frac{15}{16}$, unhusked rice $22\frac{1}{4}$, *bajra* $24\frac{3}{16}$, and peas 27 seers per rupee.
Gorakhpur („ 23rd)	.....	Weather fair during first half of week; wet during last half; crops thriving; public health fair; prices easy.
Jhánsi („ „)	Average rainfall ·82	*Juar* and cotton in *mar* soil damaged by excessive rain; other crops promise well; break in the rains greatly required; cattle-disease reported in two villages of pargana Jhansi; wheat $23\frac{1}{5}$, gram $27\frac{1}{4}$, *bajra* 22, *juar* 30 seers per rupee.
Agra („ 24th)	Average rainfall ·29	Crops in low lands suffering from excessive rain, break much wanted; health good; prices—wheat 19 seers, gram 21, barley 24, *bajra* 21, *makka* 26 seers per rupee.
Bareilly („ „)	Average rainfall ·26	Prospects continue good; some fever reported in northern pargana, elsewhere health good; prices wheat $20\frac{1}{4}$, barley 28, *bajra* 20, common rice 15, gram $21\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee.
Meerut („ „)	Meerut ·46; Sirdhana ·32; Mawana ·26; Bagpat ·26; Ghaziabad ·13; Hapur ·36; Garmukhtesar ·38.	East wind; weather cloudy; crops in low lands suffering; break much needed; health good; cheapest wheat 21, gram 23, barley 29, *juar* 26, *arhar* 29 seers per rupee.
Kumaun („ „)	.....	Weather rainy; health fair; crops very good; some cattle-disease continues.
Lucknow („ „)	Showers daily	Weather cloudy; prospects good; health fair; prices stationary.
Partabgarh („ 23rd)	Daily rain	Break in the wet weather desirable for weeding and ploughing; health good; prices steady.
Sitapur („ 24th)	Sitapur ·21; Biswan ·29; Sidhauli ·9; Misrikh ·24.	Prospects good; prices—wheat 23, barley 35, gram 23 seers per rupee.
Fyzabad („ „)	Average ·14 in Sadr; average ·30 at tahsils.	Rice getting into ear; *marua*, *sawan*, and *kakoon* in harvest; *moth* and *urd* being sown; prices sensibly fallen; health generally good.
Saharanpur („ „)	Average rainfall ·12	Prospects brilliant; wheat $20\frac{6}{7}$, gram 22, barley 31, rice 10, *juar* 24, *bajra* $19\frac{1}{2}$, *urd* 23, *makki* 21, *bejhar* 21 seers per rupee; health good.
Aligarh („ „)	Average rainfall ·30	Cloudy, variable weather; incessant rain injurious to crops; health good; wheat 20, barley 27, *bajra* 25, gram 21 seers per rupee.
Moradabad („ „)	Average rainfall in district ·50	Health reports satisfactory; prospects excellent; variations in prices unimportant; large exports of grain to Cawnpore and Calcutta.
Rae Bareli („ 23rd)	Rae Bareli ·40; Dalman ·34; Digbijaiganj ·23; Salon ·38.	Prospects excellent; *jhils* and trenches full; sowings finished except of *urd*; health good; prices falling; wheat $19\frac{1}{2}$, *juar* $22\frac{1}{4}$, barley 24, *dhan* 25, *makra* 28 seers per rupee.
Farukhabad („ 24th)	Average rainfall ·17	Fine weather still needed; crops promise fairly, but injury has occurred from excessive rain; health good; prices stationary; wheat $18\frac{24}{32}$, barley $27\frac{30}{32}$, gram $21\frac{4}{32}$, *bajra* $20\frac{20}{32}$ seers per rupee.
Cawnpore („ „)	Average rainfall ·60	Some damage to crops by rain and flood; health good; prices almost stationary; wheat 18, barley 29, *bajra* 25, *juar* 29 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—General rain throughout the provinces; crops everywhere good, but damaged by excessive rain in up-country districts; slight fever in Allahabad and Bareilly, otherwise health good; prices stationary or falling; cattle-disease continues in Kumaun and has appeared in Jhansi.
Punjab—(Aug. 33rd)		
Delhi ...	1·8	Health and prospects good.
Hissar ...	Rainfall general at Sadr 1·9.	*Kharif* crops excellent; *rabi* prospects bright; prices falling; health good.
Umballa ...	1·6	*Kharif* crops promising; cholera in city.
Jullundur ...	1·55	Crops somewhat retarded by rain; prices falling; cholera severe in Jullundur and suburbs, also in scattered villages of Phillour *tahsil*.
Amritsar ...	1·2	Health good.
Lahore ...	1·8	Cholera still prevalent.
Ferozepore ...	1·4 at Sadr; 2·5 at Mukhtsar; and ·4 in Zira.	State of crops good; no cholera reported.
Siálkot ...	2	Prospects and health good; cattle-disease disappearing.
Ráwalpindi ...	1·5	Agricultural prospects good; cholera cases near Hazro.
Peshawar ...	1·8	Crops on irrigated land good; prospects good.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Crops good; indigo manufacturing in progress; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	No rain	Health and prospects good; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—The rainfall has been general except at Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan; agricultural prospects good; prices generally steady; cholera at Umballa, Jullundur, and Lahore and near Hazro, Rawalpindi district.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Aug. 24th)	0·9	Weather clear and warm; crops improved owing to cessation of rain; cholera in several places; prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	1·56	Weather cloudy; weeding continues; cholera disappearing; wheat 20, rice 12 seers per rupee.
Saugor ...	.....	No report received.
Seoni ...	2·89	Weather rainy; rice transplantation completed; land for *rabi* being prepared; prices higher; cholera prevalent.
Khandwa ...	·45	Weather cloudy; prospects good; weeding progressing; no epidemic; wheat 16 and *juar* 45 seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad ...	1·99	Crops damaged by excessive rain; cholera prevalent; wheat 16, rice 8, and *juar* 30 seers per rupee.
Raipur (Aug. 20th)	3·26	Weather showery; rice flourishes in high lands; cattle-disease abating; cholera decreasing; prices of rice 38, wheat 32 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur („ 18th)	4·12	Weather cloudy; transplantation of rice nearly completed; prospects good; health good; rice 49 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather cloudy and close with slight rain, except at Narsinghpur, where the fall has been heavy; further break required to improve damaged crops; cholera still reported from several districts; prices easy.
British Burma— (Aug. 20th)		
Akyab ...	7·60	Total rainfall 140·14 inches; public health good; slight cattle-disease; crops in good condition; ploughing and sowing not quite completed.
Rangoon ...	4·19	Total rainfall 73·97 inches; public health good.
Bassein ...	5·08	Total rainfall 77·57 inches; cholera in two townships, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease still prevalent in some parts; ploughing and transplanting well advanced.
Prome ...	0·90	Total rainfall 29·09 inches; cholera abating in town and district, public health otherwise good; more rain required in one township; planting fairly on in other parts.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	15·21	Total rainfall 155·07 inches; public health good; transplanting proceeding; damage done to crops by floods not yet ascertained; rain abating.
Toungoo ...	5·42	Total rainfall 60·55 inches; public health good; slight cattle-disease; agricultural prospects good.
		General Remarks.—Cholera in Bassein, Henzada, and Thayetmyo, abating in Prome, otherwise public health generally good; cattle-disease slight in several districts, continues somewhat prevalent in Bassein; agricultural prospects favourable.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Aug. 23rd)	2·14	Weather seasonable; *aus* still being reaped; other agricultural operations in progress; public health fair.
Sylhet („ 24th)	6·62	Prospects of crops on low lands good; more rain wanted for crops on high lands; public health good.
Cachar („ „)	4·23	Weather cool; more than half of *dumahi* and *murali* crops reaped; about half of *sali* crop transplanted; common rice 26 seers per rupee; health good.
Dibrugarh („ „)	3·22	*Sali dhan* being transplanted; *aus* being cut; more rain wanted; small-pox is again reported from North Lakhimpur; cattle-disease decreasing.
Mysore and Coorg— (Aug. 24th)		
Bangalore ...	1·39	Rain also fell throughout the district; crops in good condition and prospects satisfactory; no material change in prices.
Mysore ...	·68	More rain wanted, especially in the north and east of districts, but prospects are better, and prices have fallen slightly.
Mercara ...	5·26	Transplanting nearly completed; crop prospects generally good.
		General Remarks.—In week ending 20th no rain at Kolar, Hassan, and Chitaldrug; only a little in other districts; crops doing well in the west, but more rain wanted in eastern districts, where prospects continue doubtful, except Bangalore; emigration of people to coffee districts not abnormal.
Berar & Hyderabad (Aug. 24th)		
Amraoti ...	·40	Crops doing well; weeding in progress; prices of wheat 20, *juari* 36 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	·64	Weather hot and cloudy; crops progressing favourably.
Hyderabad ...	·34	Want of rain injuring standing crops; *rabi* sowings still postponed; sickness and cattle-disease prevail in places; prices of coarse rice 10½, wheat 15¼, white *juari* 22½, yellow *juari* 26, and *tur* 30½ seers per current sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—(Aug. 24th)		
Indore ...	2·56	There has been a slight outbreak of cholera in the Indore city, but the disease has now disappeared; a break in the rains is much required.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	7·47	Weather seasonable; health and prospects fair; prices stationary.
Sutna ...	5·09	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch ...	4·75	Health good.
Goona ...	0·71	Health and crops good.
Bhopal ...	2·90	Light continuous rain; crops somewhat damaged; health good.
Agar ...	3·84	*Kharif* endangered by continuous rain; health good.
Nowgong ...	8·47	Health and agricultural prospects good, but a break wanted.
Manpur ...	2·40	Indian-corn much damaged by excessive rain.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Aug. 24th)	17·99	Total rainfall 78·13; incessant rain, break much needed.
Sirohi („ 21st)	3·55	Total rainfall 15·60; tanks and wells supplied; health and prospects good.
Marwar ...	.....	Report not received.
Meywar (Aug. 19th)	·84	Total rainfall 16·43; tanks and wells in good state; health fair; dysentery somewhat prevalent; crops good.
Harowti („ 20th)	Deoli 3·99; Kotah 4·54; Tonk 4·76; Shahpura 2·16	Fever in parts; *juar*, *makka*, and cotton injured; prospects below average.
Jhallawar („ 17th)	1·50	Health and prospects good.
Ajmere („ 24th)	3·67	Break in the rains would be beneficial; large area of rain crops sown; health good.
Jeypore („ „)	3·16	Prospects promising; health good.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	Report not received.
Ulwar (Aug. 23rd)	2·65	Crops suffering from excessive rain; cholera still reported from south-east; cattle-disease from places; prices steady.
Nepal—		
Katmandu (Aug. 18th)	1·74	Sultry weather continues; agricultural prospects continue good.

E. C. BUCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CENTRAL BENGAL RAILWAY, FROM CALCUTTA TO BONGONG, AND FROM RANAGHAT TO JESSORE AND KHOOLNA.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Governor General in Council in the Public Works Department,—Nos. 660—84R.C., dated Simla, the 26th August 1881.

Read the following papers:—

No. 170R., dated 16th November 1880.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's telegram of the 11th instant, entered, together with our reply, in the margin. As soon as the members of Government reassemble in Calcutta, the proposal that has been made to your Lordship by the Messrs. Rothschild will be taken into consideration. In the meanwhile it is most desirable that we should not be committed by the acceptance of any offers, even of the favorable character alluded to by your Lordship, to the construction of railways in Central Bengal. We must specially ask your Lordship to avoid making any concession in regard to free grants of land that might entail on us the expense of providing ground for a new station with approaches in the city of Calcutta. The papers relating to these lines are attached, together with a map. The cost of land for a railway leading from Dum-Dum or Chitpore to Jessore and Khoolna, with a branch from Bongong to Ranaghat to join the Eastern Bengal Railway, is estimated at five lakhs of rupees.

From—Secretary, London,

To—President, Simla.

"My telegram, 21st June, and Railway despatch 182 of 1879, Central Bengal Section—Calcutta-Jessore-Khoolna. Baring has communicated with Rothschild, who will make line without guarantee on free grant of land. I think offer so important that I desire full information as to surveys and estimates. Send these at once, and also estimate of value of land. Inform by telegraph when I may expect information."

From—President, Simla,

To—Secretary, London.

"Telegram eleventh. Central Bengal Railway papers go next mail. Question complicated by Eastern Bengal Railway. Committee appointed last August assembles next month to advise on question. Best await report, which will be submitted with least possible delay, before giving pledges."

Report of a Committee appointed by Government of India to consider the bearing the proposed Central Bengal Railway would have upon the Eastern Bengal Railway.

Before submitting the scheme for the Central Bengal Railway to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, the Government of India appointed a Committee to consider and report on the bearing the proposed system had on the Eastern Bengal Railway, and what should be done when by the terms of its contract the Government becomes empowered to take over the latter line.

This consideration is of vital importance to the Central Bengal Railway which requires the use of the two terminal stations of the Eastern Bengal Railway at Sealdah and Chitpore, and of the lines leading to these termini from the Chitpore Junction.

This consideration has become of still greater importance now that the Secretary of State proposes to hand over a portion of the Central Bengal Railway for construction by a Company to be formed under the auspices of Messrs. Rothschild, the consideration of which proposal has also been referred to the Committee.

The Eastern Bengal Railway is not only intimately mixed up with the working of the Central Bengal Railway, it is also connected with the Northern Bengal Railway and with the proposed Railway from Dacca to Aircha and Mymensing; it forms, indeed, the trunk line, of which all these are branches; and now that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction of the Hooghly Bridge and connecting lines between Hooghly and Nyehattee, the East Indian Railway will also require running powers over the portion of the Eastern Bengal Railway from Nyehattee to Chitpore and Sealdah, and the use of the terminal stations at these places.

The working of the Eastern Bengal Railway is thus so inextricably connected with numerous and important interests that, in order to avoid all unnecessary complications, the Committee is decidedly of opinion that the Government should exercise its right under the contract, and take over this railway as soon as it can do so.

Should the Government accept this conclusion, we are of opinion that there would be no objection to the concession to Messrs. Rothschild of the construction of the part of the Central Bengal Railway from Chitpore Junction to Jessore and Khoolna, with a branch to Ranaghat,

on the same gauge as the Eastern Bengal Railway and to the grant of the land required free of cost on the following terms :—

1st.—That the Government should be empowered to fix a scale of maxima fares and rates, and to insist on a certain minimum train service, such scale of fares and minimum service to be subject to revisions on the net profits on the share capital exceeding 10 per cent.

2nd.—That Messrs. Rothschild should concede similar conditions in regard to the transport of mails, troops and Government stores to those prevailing on the East Indian Railway.

3rd.—That Messrs. Rothschild should agree to surrender the land, with the railway, and all stations, buildings, &c., erected on it, together with the equipment, in good working order, at the end of 99 years.

4th.—That Messrs. Rothschild should agree to give up the property, together with all the assets of the undertaking, to the Government, if called on to do so, at the end of 30 years from date of contract, and afterwards at successive intervals of 10 years, on a year's notice, and on payment by Government of a sum per share (besides the debts due by the undertaking) equal to the mean average value of the shares in the three years preceding that in which the notice is given, together with a bonus of 20 per cent. on each share.

5th.—That Messrs. Rothschild agree to share equally with the Government the net profits earned in any one calendar year in excess of 8 per cent. on the share capital.

6th.—That Messrs. Rothschild bind themselves, subject to penalty, to complete the line and open it for public traffic, fully equipped for the train service specified in Article 1, within three years from date of contract, and thereafter to maintain the line and equipment in such condition as to be thoroughly safe for the conduct of the train service; the line and works being subject to inspection by a Government officer before opening to traffic.

7th.—That Messrs. Rothschild consent to keep the revenue account of the undertaking in the forms laid down by the Secretary of State, and to furnish the Government punctually with such accounts and statistics of working as may be required from other Indian Railways.

In recommending that this concesssion be granted, we desire to point out that much difficulty would be obviated if Messrs. Rothschild would agree, in combination with the concession of the portion of the Central Bengal System asked for, to take a lease of the Eastern Bengal Railway, and to construct on similar terms to those suggested for the Khoolna-Jessore, Ranaghat and Calcutta section the rest of the lines required to complete the Central Bengal System, *viz.*, from Ranaghat *viâ* Santipore to Moorshedabad and Bhagwangola, with connecting line from Santipore to Mymaree on the East Indian Railway, and to work the whole as one system of railways, including, if desired, the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway with its proposed extension to Diamond Harbour.

Should Messrs. Rothschild be disposed to accept this arrangement, we would suggest the following as the general terms on which the Eastern Bengal Railway might be leased :—

1st.—Messrs. Rothschild to pay a rental equal to the mean average net receipts of the line for the three years previous to the execution of the lease, and (as provided in Article 5 above) to share equally with the Government any profits in excess of 8 per cent. on their share capital which may be earned over the whole system.

2nd.—Messrs. Rothschild to agree to terms for the through booking of goods and passengers over their lines to or from the Northern Bengal, Dacca and Mymensing, or any other connected State or Guaranteed Railway, and to grant for this through booking the minimum mileage rate then being charged on any part of their system for the carriage of passengers of the same class or of similar goods; no change of fare or rate being made without full notice being given to the connected lines.

3rd.—An obligation to give to the East Indian Railway Company power to run trains from the junction at Nyehattee with the new bridge line to Sealdah and Chitpore, and to use the terminal stations of Sealdah and Chitpore on payment of a toll of 8 annas per train mile, and terminal expenses proportionate to work, the East Indian Railway retaining all through fares.

4th.—An undertaking to construct whatever additions to the lines, stations or buildings south of Nyehattee, and at Sealdah and Chitpore, that may be required by the East Indian Railway Company for the convenience and accommodation of its traffic, on condition that the East Indian Railway Company pays interest on the cost of any works exclusively required for its use, and a proportionate interest on any works required for joint use.

5th.—An undertaking to keep the lines and equipment taken on lease in thorough order, and to surrender them without charge or claim for any compensation whenever the Government may acquire their other property; the Government also to have power of entry to enforce repairs during the continuance of the lease, recovering the cost of any such repairs from the lessees.

Should the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway with its proposed branch also be taken over on lease, which we think most desirable, the terms of the lease to be settled between the Government and the lessees, much on the same basis as suggested for the lease of the Eastern Bengal.

J. S. TREVOR.
F. S. STANTON.
A. FILGATE.

Dated 11th January 1881.

No. 18 Finance, dated 19th January 1881.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

On December 20th your Lordship telegraphed to us as follows:—

Yours 13th November, and letter 170, 16th November. Am advised there are no legal difficulties with Eastern Bengal Company. Propose to grant concession of Central Bengal Railway to Rothschild, giving land within limit of your estimate. Await Baring's arrival. Shall defer action until your reply by telegram.

On January 6th we replied as follows:—

Your telegram 20th. We highly approve the principle of making public works by private agency, provided right of purchase after fixed term, say 30 years, is reserved. But in the present case it will be well to consider whether it would not be desirable, in the interests both of the State and of the capitalists concerned, to place Eastern and Central Bengal Railways in the same hands after 1883. Committee will report in a fortnight. We think their report should be awaited, but you will doubtless telegraph if the delay involve danger of the project falling through altogether.

On January 9th your Lordship replied as follows:—

I am of opinion that delay will seriously imperil (the) negotiations. No private Company will accept a lease of 30 years; 99 years necessary.

I do not consider the joint administration of the two lines so important as the promotion of a successful experiment of private railway construction.

On January 14th we replied to the above as follows:—

Your telegram of the 9th. Rothschild. Report of the Committee went privately by last mail. Better await, but most important not to risk negotiation. Committee propose 99 years' lease with power to purchase after 30, which we should prefer, but will not oppose such terms as you may deem fair.

2. We have now the honor to enclose the report of the Committee to which reference is made in our telegram.

3. The terms of the contract to be entered into with Messrs. Rothschild must to so great extent depend upon the conditions under which the Company to be formed will undertake the construction of the railway that we do not wish to express any very decided opinions upon the recommendations of the Committee. Your Lordship, being in direct communication with Messrs. Rothschild, will, without doubt, be able to judge to what an extent those recommendations may be modified without making undue concessions on behalf of the Government.

4. The following observations, however, occur to us.

5. The first and second recommendations of the Committee are obviously reasonable, and will not presumably give rise to any considerable difficulties.

6. As regards the third and fourth recommendations, we think that the right of purchase which must be reserved to Government should be after, say, 30 years, but the term will probably be a subject of negotiation between your Lordship and Messrs. Rothschild.

7. The fifth recommendation of the Committee must also be the subject of negotiation. Messrs. Rothschild may possibly wish to preserve the right of paying to the Government the sum advanced for land with compound interest thereon, in which case they might obviously claim on behalf of the Company to reserve all the profits.

8. The sixth and seventh recommendations will probably not raise any difficulties, although the term of three years, after which the Committee propose the line should be open for traffic, will, without doubt, be the subject of negotiation.

9. The points, however, to which we attach the greatest importance are—(1) that it should be made quite clear that under no circumstances can the Government become responsible to the shareholders for the payment of interest on their capital; and (2) that the maximum expenditure which will be incurred by Government on account of the purchase of land is Rs. 5,00,000. We do not doubt that in making the contract these points will be carefully borne in mind.

10. As regards the proposals made by the Committee in respect to the Eastern Bengal Railway, we think that it would on all grounds be more convenient as well as more lucrative to the Company that the Eastern and Central Bengal systems should be in the same hands. On the other hand, we agree with your Lordship that the joint administration of the two lines is not so important as the promotion of a successful experiment of private railway construction. The possibility of at once entering into arrangements whereby the two systems may be amalgamated will, without doubt, receive due consideration from your Lordship. In any case the possibility of effecting such an arrangement can be considered when the lease of the Eastern Bengal Railway expires in 1884, that is to say, before the new line will be

completed. We are very desirous that the experiment now apparently about to be tried should prove successful, and we are, therefore, of opinion that the complications which may arise, unless the two systems are in the same hands, should be pointed out to Messrs. Rothschild before the contract is signed. We conceive, specially, that the new Company will be put to considerable inconvenience and expense, unless they can arrange to use the Sealdah terminus of the Eastern Bengal Railway in Calcutta. In these arrangements the East Indian Railway Company will have to be consulted, as the bridge at Hooghly sanctioned by your Lordship is to be built on the faith of an understanding that that Company will be allowed to use on equitable terms the line of the Eastern Bengal Railway southwards from Nyehattee station and the Sealdah station.

11. Your Lordship will observe that the Committee recommend that the new line should be on the same gauge as that of the Eastern Bengal Railway. We trust that the Company will be willing to accept this condition.

12. We have only to add that we shall be willing to assist the Company by lending engineer officers, &c., should they wish us to do so.

Dated 3rd March 1881.

Telegram from—Secretary of State, London,

To—Viceroy, Calcutta.

Central Bengal Railway. Terms of contract between Government and Company decided on, and arrangement likely to be very shortly concluded. Main conditions of contract can be telegraphed if you desire it.

Dated 7th March 1881.

Telegram from—Viceroy, Calcutta,

To—Secretary of State, London.

Wire principal conditions Company's Contract, Central Bengal System.

Dated 8th March 1881.

Telegram from—Secretary of State, London,

To—Viceroy, Calcutta.

Yours seventh. Capital one million. Primary undertaking, Calcutta to Jessore and Khoolna. Preferential right to construct new lines within system, term 99 years. Gauge broad. Interest 4 per cent. advanced by Government bill. Opening on June 1886. To be repaid with interest at 4 per cent. from half earnings over 5 per cent. Land approved by Government granted free. Government can purchase thirty or fifty years at 125 for 100 stock end of term works. Property of Government, moveable stock, purchased at valuation maximum rates.

Dated 9th March 1881.

Telegram from—Viceroy, Calcutta,

To—Secretary of State, London.

Jessore-Khoolna Railway. General conditions satisfactory. Shall we acquire necessary land? Do Company wish earthwork done on their behalf or want loan engineers? Where is bifurcation from Eastern Bengal.

No. 52R., dated 31st March 1881.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

With reference to your letter in this Department, No. 170 of 16th November last, and to the telegraphic correspondence quoted in the margin,* I transmit herewith, for your Excellency's information, a copy of a correspondence† which has taken place between this office and the promoters of the Bengal Central Railway, which will place you in possession of the conditions on which I have authorised the establishment of railway communication between Calcutta and Jessore and Khoolna by the construction of a line from the Eastern Bengal Railway, near Dum-Dum, to Baraset and Bongong, and a branch from Ranaghat to the latter place.

2. In my telegram of the 12th March, requesting you to acquire land and throw up a rough embankment between Chogda, subsequently changed to Ranaghat and Bongong, and between a convenient point near Dum-Dum station to Baraset,

*(a) Telegram from Viceroy, 5th February 1881.
Ditto to ditto, 10th February 1881.
Ditto from ditto, 21st " "
Ditto to ditto, 5th March 1881.
Ditto from ditto, 7th " "
Ditto to ditto, 8th " "
Ditto from ditto, 9th " "
Ditto to ditto, 12th " "
Ditto from ditto, 24th " " (two).
Ditto to ditto, 25th " "
Ditto to ditto, 29th " "

† Memorandum from Promoters of Bengal Central Railway Company, dated 10th February 1881.
Letter to Lieutenant-General Dickens, C.S.I., 2nd March 1881.
Ditto from ditto, 7th March 1881.
Ditto from ditto, 11th " "
Ditto to ditto, 22nd " "
Ditto from ditto, 25th " "
Ditto from ditto, 29th " "

(a) *Note.*—The telegrams in this list not printed solely refer to matters of detail.

it was stated that the promoters also wished to avail themselves of the loan of Engineers, and would repay expenses.

3. Such expenses will include all outlay except that incurred in obtaining land, which you will see by the terms agreed upon is to be provided by the Government free of cost to the Company. A separate account should accordingly be kept of all charges, including salaries of Engineers and cost of works, and rendered to the representative of the Company, when he is appointed, in order that an early settlement may be made and the conduct of the Company's affairs transferred to his hands.

4. The contract, which is now in course of preparation, will be duly forwarded to your Excellency when it has been executed.

5. I take this opportunity also of forwarding copy of letter* which has been addressed to the Eastern Bengal Railway Company, in reference to the connection to be formed between their line and those about to be constructed by the Bengal Central Railway Company.

* Dated 22nd March 1881.

CENTRAL BENGAL RAILWAY.

Memorandum of proposal.

1. A Company to be formed in England, with a share capital of 1,000,000*l.*, and debenture powers to the extent of 250,000*l.*

2. The primary undertaking of the Company to be the construction, equipment, maintenance and working of a broad-gauge (5 ft. 6 in.) railway from Calcutta to Bongong, Jessore and Koolna (about 109 miles).

3. Power to be taken to extend the Company's operations to include any one or more of the following (and whatever may be incidental thereto), *viz.*:—

A—The acquisition or hire and running of steamers, ferry boats or other vessels in traffic connection with the Company's lines.

B—The construction, &c., and working of railways within the tract of country lying between the Eastern Bengal Railway on the west and north, and the river Ganges on the east.

C—The construction, &c., and working of railways east of the Ganges and Megna in traffic connection with the primary undertaking by river steamers, including railway communication with Dacca and Mymensing; with power also to acquire and work any mines of coal in this section.

D—The extension of the primary undertaking from some suitable point thereof across the Eastern Bengal line, and on to Moorshedabad and the Ganges.

E—The construction, &c., and working of railways in the tract of country lying across the Ganges between the Northern Bengal State Railway on the east and the Oudh and Rohilkund Company's lines on the west.

4. In case of offers being made to or invited by the Government for the undertaking of any of the above additional projects, this Company to have the refusal or first offer.

5. The Government to give to the Company, free of cost, and exempt from any State demands, all the land required for the primary undertaking, including ample and conveniently situated land for a terminus in Calcutta.

It is to be understood that the demands of the Company will be based primarily on the estimates of the Government Engineers, submitted with Mr. Martin's letter of 19th December 1879; but if the land provided in those estimates be found on further inquiry to be unsuitable or insufficient, the Company may claim land in replacement, or in excess, provided that any claims made under this proviso do not collectively overstep a limit determined by figures of cost or quantity twice those of the said estimates.

The requisitions of the Company in respect of land to be subject to the concurrence of the Secretary of State, any difference of opinion arising which cannot be settled in discussion being referred to arbitration.

6. If required by the Company, the Government to endeavour to obtain for it running powers over any portion indicated of the Eastern Bengal Company's line (including that Company's connecting lines in Calcutta) and over the Port Commissioners' and the Calcutta municipal lines, the Company to have the right, however, at any time, to lay down an independent connection between the Company's Calcutta terminus (or some point of its line) and the said Port Commissioners' and the municipal lines, or either of them.

7. The capital of the Company, as raised with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to be paid into the Bank of England, to credit of the Secretary of State for India, and to be drawn from time to time, for the purposes of the Company, in London and at Calcutta and Jessore; the rate of exchange in the case of the last two places being the same as the budgeted rate fixed for the year by the Secretary of State.

8. The Secretary of State for India to undertake—

A—To pay to the Company, half-yearly, interest at 4 per cent. per annum on the capital of the Company paid into his hands, until drawn for the purposes of the Company; and

B—Pending the construction and opening of the primary undertaking for traffic throughout, to advance to the Company, half-yearly, such sum as with any interim net earnings of the Company shall be equal for the half-year to 4 per cent. per annum on the capital actually withdrawn for expenditure.

C—During four years after opening the primary undertaking for traffic throughout, to advance to the Company, half-yearly, any sum by which the net earnings of the Company may for the half-year fall short of 4 per cent. per annum on the capital of the Company for the time being issued.

9. Any sums received by the Company from the Secretary of State, whether by way of interest, or by way of advances under the foregoing provisions, to be repaid by the Company with simple interest at 4 per cent. per annum, by the appropriation towards that purpose (so long as required) of one-half of all the net earnings of the Company in excess of 5 per cent. on its capital for the time being issued.

10. The arrangements for the mail services, troops, Government stores, &c., to be the same as in the case of the existing Guaranteed Railways.

11. In case of the capital of the Company not being obtained within six months, the Company to have the right to relinquish the undertaking.

On behalf of the promoters,

10th February 1881. (Signed) C. H. DICKENS, Lieutenant-General.

Dated 2nd March 1881.

From—Under Secretary of State for India,

To—LIEUTENANT-GENERAL C. H. DICKENS, C.S.I.

Having considered the proposals submitted by the promoters of the Central Bengal Railway scheme, the Secretary of State for India in Council is prepared to asisst them in obtaining, if necessary, Parliamentary powers for undertaking the operations and works described in paragraph 2 of their memorandum dated the 10th February 1881, subject to the conditions and on the understanding now to be explained.

2. The operations described in clause E of paragraph 3 of the memorandum, *viz.*, the construction and working of railways in the tract of country lying across the Ganges, between the Northern Bengal State Railway on the east, and the Oudh and Rohilkund Company's lines on the west, are excluded from the concession as belonging to altogether a separate system.

3. The proposals contained in clause A of paragraph 3 are accepted.

4. As regards the operations described in clauses B, C and D of the same paragraph, it is to be understood that, in the event of the Government desiring to construct railways coming within the terms of those clauses, or receiving any offer from third parties to construct them, the company to be formed by the promoters shall have a preferential right to the construction of all such lines of railway, subject to their acceptance within six months of the offer, on terms to be named by Government, to carry out any such line. It is also to be understood that this preferential right shall cease from the 1st January 1890.

5. As regards clause C, so far as relates to a line from Dacca to Mymensing, with a branch to Aircha opposite Goalundo, the necessity for a decision, in the sense of the preceding paragraph, has now become necessary, the Government of India having proposed to construct the above as State lines on the metre gauge.

6. The first work proposed to be immediately carried out, and called the "primary" undertaking in the memorandum already referred to, is a railway from Calcutta to Jessore and Koolna, on the 5 feet 6 inch gauge, for which it is approximately estimated that a capital of 1,000,000*l.* will be requisite.

7. The Secretary of State in Council is willing to enter into a contract with the proposed company for carrying out this railway on terms to be hereafter more specially settled in such contract, but based on the following general conditions :—

I.—The direction and location of the line, as well as the extent and situation of the Calcutta terminus and of the stations and station yards, to be subject to the approval of Government. The general character of the structures, permanent way and rolling stock to be in conformity with the established standards of the Indian 5 feet 6 inch gauge.

II.—Subject to the approval provided for in the preceding paragraph, the Government will obtain and supply, without cost to the Company, the land required for the original construction of the railway and the works appertaining thereto, and will grant a lease of the same to the company, free of rent, for 99 years.

III.—The Company to undertake to raise the capital in due time. A deposit of 10 per cent. to be paid as a first instalment into the Bank of England to the account of the Secretary of State, and further instalments of the capital to be paid in like manner as funds may be needed for the purposes of the Company.

The sums thus deposited to be withdrawn from time to time by the Company, as required by them for expenditure on their undertaking.

IV.—The Secretary of State for India will pay to the Company in London, half-yearly, interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the capital of the Company deposited with him, until the same shall be withdrawn for the purposes of the Company. Furthermore, until the opening of the "primary" undertaking for traffic throughout, or until the 30th June 1886, whichever event shall first occur, the Secretary of State will advance to the Company half-yearly in London such sum as, added to the net earnings of the Company in such half-year, shall be equal to the half-yearly interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the capital actually withdrawn for expenditure.

V.—All sums thus advanced to the Company by the Secretary of State shall be repaid in London, with simple interest thereon, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, by the appropriation of half the net earnings of the undertaking in excess of 5 per cent. on the capital for the time being issued and paid up, until all such advances, with accrued interest, shall have been paid off.

VI.—The Secretary of State to have power to purchase the undertaking of the Company and its equipment at the end of 30 years, or 50 years from the 1st January 1882, by the payment of a sum of 125*l.* for every 100*l.* of stock on giving one year's notice of his intention to do so.

VII.—At the end of 99 years the works and buildings of the railway, together with the permanent way and structures fixed to the soil, shall become the property of the Secretary of State, who shall then pay the Company the value of the rolling stock and all the moveable property pertaining to the undertaking.

VIII.—The Government, if so desired by the Company, will endeavour to obtain for them on reasonable conditions, running powers for their engines, or goods, or passenger vehicles over such portions of the Eastern Bengal Railway and the Calcutta Municipal and Port Commissioners' Railways as, in the opinion of the Government, may be necessary to ensure to the Company convenient access to a suitable terminal station at Calcutta, and to the warehouses and wharves on the Hooghly, or may, in the opinion of the Government, be otherwise expedient.

IX.—The rates and fares to be charged to be within maxima to be fixed by the Government, such maxima not to be lower than those in force on the Eastern Bengal Railway.

X.—In case of failure to work the line (by running at least one train each way per day) the Government to have power to step in and take possession, on terms to be specified in the contract.

XI.—The arrangements for the mail services, troops, &c., to be the same as on the Guaranteed Railways.

XII.—The arrangements for maintaining a telegraph on the Company's railway and a police force shall be such as are provided in the contract with the East Indian Railway Company, dated 22nd December 1879.

XIII.—The Company to be subject to the provisions of the Indian Railway Act of 1879, and to all other Acts of the Indian Legislature in force for the time being in the province of Bengal.

The accounts to be kept by the Company and the returns of traffic shall be in the forms adopted for the Indian Railways worked under the supervision of the Government, and shall be rendered at the cost of the Company, and at the times prescribed by the Government.

XV.—Until all advances made by Government have been repaid by the Company, the accounts of the Company shall be subject to audit by an officer to be appointed by Government, and shall not be closed or accepted until they have been so audited.

XVI.—An arbitration clause will be included in the contract, but the Secretary of State in Council cannot depart from the terms stated in the first two of the aforesaid conditions, under which the Government will supply land free to the Company.

Dated 7th March 1881.

From—LIEUTENANT-GENERAL C. H. DICKENS, C.S.I.,

To—Under Secretary of State for India.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's communication of 2nd instant, with reference to the proposals submitted in my memorandum dated 10th ultimo.

2. In reply, I have to say that, subject to arrangement of the formal contract, the general conditions indicated on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council are acceptable to myself and the gentlemen interested in the scheme.

3. Since submitting the original proposal, it has appeared to us very desirable that the concession thus so far agreed upon should be supplemented by an option to undertake, as part of the primary undertaking, and on similar terms as to land and payment of interest on expenditure, the 20 miles or so of line from Ranaghat (or Chogda) to Bongong, which, as your Lordship will doubtless recollect, originally formed an integral part of the system

surveyed by the Government, and which it is estimated can be constructed without exceeding the total capital already proposed.

As a link connecting, through the Eastern Bengal line and the recently sanctioned Hooghly Bridge, the districts served by the Company's line with those of the East Indian system, it would provide valuable facilities for through traffic westward, and more especially for obtaining coal supplies from Raneegunge.

4. With reference to paragraph 5 of the letter now under reply, relating to the Dacca-Mymensingh line, we await further communication, indicating more definitely the line projected, and giving the survey particulars, on receiving which a decision will in due course be arrived at.

5. Steps will at once be taken to form a Company for undertaking the concession as the same may be finally arranged.

6. Meantime, I have to intimate that Messrs. Clerkes, Rawlins and Clarke, of Gresham House, E. C., have been appointed the Solicitors of the intended Company, and will be ready to place themselves in communication with the proper authorities at the India Office on receiving notice to that effect.

Dated 11th March 1881.

From—LIEUTENANT-GENERAL C. H. DICKENS, C.S.I.,

To—Under Secretary State for India.

IN continuation of my letter of the 7th instant, I have the honor to state that the gentlemen interested in the Central Bengal Railway scheme will feel obliged if the Secretary of State will move the Government of India to proceed at once to take up land and get the rough bank thrown up on the two sections of the line which they wish first to commence upon, namely,—

(1) From Chogda on the Eastern Bengal Railway to Bongong.

(2) From some convenient point near the Dum-Dum station on the same railway to Baraset.

2. We are anxious to get thus much progress made before the rains set in, and I am authorised to state that the promoters will undertake that the expense incurred on behalf of the intended Company shall be repaid to the Government.

3. The opening of the two sections of the railway above-named, with the permission and co-operation of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company, will enable the intended Central Bengal Railway Company to commence early next year traffic operations with the suburban district of Baraset and towards Jessore, carrying the traffic in both cases over the Eastern Bengal line into the station of Sealdah.

4. As it will be too late to secure this result unless steps be taken at once, I am to express a hope that the Secretary of State will telegraph to the Government of India immediately on the subject.

Dated 22nd March 1881.

From—Under Secretary of State for India,

To—LIEUTENANT-GENERAL C. H. DICKENS, C.S.I.

I have received and laid before the Secretary of State for India in Council your letter dated the 7th instant, expressing the readiness of the promoters of the Central Bengal Railway to accept the terms upon which, as stated in Lord Enfield's letter of the 2nd instant, Lord Hartington is prepared to enter into an agreement with them for constructing and working a line of railway from Calcutta to Jessore and Koolna, and requesting that the branch from Ranaghat (or Chogda) to Bongong may also be conceded to the Company, as part of the primary undertaking, the capital of 1,000,000*l.* being, in the opinion of the promoters, sufficient to cover the cost of this section as well as the other line.

In reply, I am instructed to inform you that the Secretary of State is willing to include the branch in question in the work to be undertaken by the Company. It will, however, be necessary to make arrangements with the Eastern Bengal Railway Company for forming a junction with their line. A communication will accordingly be addressed to that Company on the subject.

I am to suggest that the promoters should also place themselves in communication with the Directors, in view to such arrangements being made as will be mutually satisfactory.

I have to add that instructions will at once be given to the legal adviser to the Secretary of State to prepare the necessary deed of contract.

With regard to the projected line from Dacca to Mymensing, I am directed to forward the accompanying reports and estimates,* containing all the information on the subject which has been received from the Government of India.

* Collection No. 2, to Railway letter from Government of India, No. 3 of 12th January 1881.

Dated 25th March 1881.

From—LIEUTENANT-GENERAL C. H. DICKENS, C.S.I.,

To—Under Secretary of State for India.

Referring to the Viceroy's telegram dated 24th instant, of which I have been favoured with a copy, I beg to state that the promoters of the Bengal Central Railway Company, though preferring Chogda as a point of junction with the Eastern Bengal Railway, are willing to accept the decision of the Government of Bengal in favour of Ranaghat, and hope it will be possible to get the bank thrown up accordingly before the rains set in.

Dated 22nd March 1881.

From—Under Secretary of State for India,

To—Secretary, London Board, Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to inform you that arrangements have recently been made between the Secretary of State and the promoters of a scheme for constructing railways in Central Bengal, the first work proposed by them having been a line from Calcutta to Jessore and Koolna.

In accepting the terms offered by the Secretary of State, which will be found in the accompanying copy of a letter* to General Dickens, the promoters have proposed that the first undertaking of the Company shall embrace, in addition to a line to Jessore, a branch from the Eastern Bengal Railway at Ranaghat or Chogda to Bongong. It is also understood that the Company desire to take the line between Calcutta and Jessore from a point near the Dum Dum station on the Eastern Bengal Railway, through Baraset, and to obtain permission to use the Sealdah station under suitable arrangements, to be agreed upon with your Company. The Secretary of State has assented to these proposals, and I am instructed to inquire whether the Directors of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company are willing to assist the Central Bengal Railway Company in forming the contemplated junctions, and in making arrangements for conveying over the Eastern Bengal line the materials required for the construction of the new lines of railway. The Central Bengal Company will doubtless communicate with your Board on the subject.

* 2nd March 1881.

No. 775P.W., dated 15th July 1881.

From—JULAND DANVERS, Esq., Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

With reference to correspondence with the promoters of the Central Bengal Railway Company, with copies of which the Government of India has already been furnished, I transmit for information one part of an Agreement with Lieutenant-General C. H. Dickens, C.S.I., together with the Schedule referred to therein, being the draft of a contract intended to be entered into with the company when it has been formed.

A despatch will follow.

An Agreement made this thirteenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and eighty one between the Secretary of State in Council of India (hereinafter called "the Secretary of State") of the one part and Craven Hildesley Dickens of Lexham Gardens in the County of Middlesex a Lieutenant-General in Her Majesty's Army and a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India of the other part.

WHEREAS the said Craven Hildesley Dickens and divers other persons contemplate the immediate formation and establishment of a Joint Stock Company with an English domicil a nominal capital of not less than the sum of one million pounds and powers sufficient to enable it to undertake carry out and fulfil all the works duties and liabilities which under the Indenture set out in the Schedule hereto (hereinafter called "the Scheduled Contract") would have to be executed carried out and performed by the Company party thereto and have requested the Secretary of State to enter into such undertaking as on his part hereinafter contained which he has consented to do.

Now these Presents witness that the Secretary of State doth hereby undertake with the said Craven Hildesley Dickens that if prior to the twelfth day of August next a Joint Stock Company shall be incorporated by special Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom or duly registered under the provisions of the Companies Acts 1862 and 1867 in either case with an English domicil a nominal capital of not less than the sum of one million pounds and powers sufficient for the purposes of the Scheduled Contract. And if the Company to be so incorporated or registered shall prior to the first day of November next duly and formally execute in duplicate an Indenture identically in the words and figures of the Scheduled Contract with the addition thereto only of the name of the Company executing the Indenture and the date of the Indenture and shall on or prior to the said first day of November next deliver to the Secretary of State the said Indenture in duplicate duly and formally executed by the Company the Secretary of State will at any time afterwards at the request of the said Craven Hildesley Dickens to be testified by some writing under his hand execute and deliver the same Indenture which shall thereupon become binding upon the parties thereto. In Witness whereof the Honourable Edmund Drummond and Colonel Henry Yule Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath being two Members of the Council of India and Craven Hildesley Dickens have hereunto set their hands the day and year first above written.

Signed by the said the Honourable Edmund Drummond and Colonel Henry Yule being two Members of the Council of India in the presence of } EDM. DRUMMOND. H. YULE.

HY. TREASURE,
India Office Solicitor.

Signed by the said Craven Hildesley Dickens in the presence of } C. H. DICKENS.

C. M. M. RAWLINS,
Solicitor,
66, Gresham House, London.

The Schedule above referred to.

THIS Indenture made the day of One thousand eight hundred and between the Secretary of State in Council of India of the one part and the Company of the other part Witnesseth that it is hereby agreed and declared as follows

1. In this Contract

Interpretation of terms.

The expression "the Secretary of State" means the Secretary of State in Council of India.

The expression "the Company" means the Company party to these presents.

2. It shall be lawful for the Secretary of State to select and determine the route and direction of a line of Railway to commence at or near Calcutta and to proceed by way of Baraset Bongong and Jessore within the limits of the surveys and plans in the next succeeding Section referred to to a locality at or near Kulna and also to select and determine the route and direction of a line of railway to commence at or near the Ranaghat Station of the Eastern Bengal Railway and to proceed to a point at or near Bongong and at such point to form a junction with the line of Railway first mentioned in this Section. Sufficient terminal accommodation shall be constructed by the Company in Calcutta or provided by the Secretary of State as he may decide. The Secretary of State shall give notice to the Company of the route and direction of each line selected by him and of any part or parts thereof respectively when so selected. The Secretary of State shall have power to determine the situation and extent of the aforesaid Junction and of all stations station yards offices warehouses conveniences and works to be constructed in connexion with or as part of the said lines of Railway respectively.

Selection of Lines, &c.

3. Inasmuch as the Government of India has caused various surveys and plans to be made and works to be executed with the view of facilitating and expediting the construction of lines of Railway to proceed respectively from Calcutta or its neighbourhood by way of Baraset Bongong and Jessore to or near to Kulna and from the Ranaghat Station of the Eastern Bengal Railway or some point near that station to or near to Bongong the Company shall within three months after the Government of India shall have signified in writing to the Company the amount (in rupees) of money expended by Government in and about such surveys and plans and works pay the amount so signified into the Treasury at Calcutta for the purposes of the Government of India, and the amount so paid shall when certified by the Government of India be deemed expenditure properly incurred by the Company relative to the construction and completion of the said lines of Railway.

Repayment of certain costs incurred by the Government of India.

The Company shall have the benefit of the surveys plans and works referred to in this section.

Land.

4. The Secretary of State shall after the selection of the route and direction of the said lines of Railway to be constructed by the Company (hereinafter called "the said lines") or of any part or parts thereof respectively provide free of cost to the Company the land which shall be required for the said lines and Junction or for the part or parts so selected and for the works connected therewith and for proper stations station yards offices warehouses conveniences and works and for any junctions that the Company may at any time with the sanction of the Secretary of State make between the said lines and any other Railway and shall give to the Company possession of the land so provided. All land of which possession shall be so given which shall not be permanently required for the purposes of the Company shall as soon as practicable be restored and delivered up by the Company to the Government of India.

Works.

5. The Company shall on receiving possession of land provided under the last preceding Section proceed with diligence in the construction thereon of the said lines and of all such stations station yards offices warehouses machinery conveniences and works as shall be necessary or expedient as well with reference to the original construction of the lines and the working thereof as with reference to their permanence and protection from injury by inundation or other cause whatsoever. The Railways constructed by the Company shall be five feet six inches in gauge and of a general structural character in conformity with the now established standard of Railways in India of that gauge.

Opening of the lines for traffic.

6. The Company may from time to time as often as an inspecting officer acting on behalf of the Secretary of State shall certify that any portion of the said lines or either of them is fit for conveyance of passengers and goods open the same portion for public traffic.

And the Company shall open the said lines respectively for public traffic throughout and supply them with a good and sufficient stock of engines carriages waggons plant and machinery for working the same when and so soon as such an inspecting officer as aforesaid shall have certified that the said lines are complete and fit for the conveyance of passengers and goods throughout.

Lease of land to Company.

7. Upon both of the said lines being completed and opened for public traffic throughout the Secretary of State will at his own expense and free of all expense or cost to the Company whether by way of rent or otherwise grant to the Company a lease of or otherwise secure to the Company a right and title to the land which shall have been provided under section 4 (or so much of such land as shall be permanently required for the purposes of the Company) for a term of ninety nine years from the first day of January One thousand eight hundred and eighty two subject to the same being sooner determined under the provisions in that behalf hereinafter contained and the Secretary of State shall guarantee to the Company the right to and possession of such land as against any claimant but shall not be called upon to show any title thereto.

As to maintenance of the undertaking and Government inspection.

8. The Company shall keep the said lines (or so much thereof respectively as shall for the time being have been opened for traffic) and all the stations station yards offices warehouses, conveniences and works thereto belonging in good repair and sufficiently supplied with engines carriages rolling stock plant and machinery and shall keep the whole in good working condition.

The whole shall at all times be open to inspection by any Officer or Officers acting on behalf of the Secretary of State and the Company shall afford to every inspecting Officer all such facilities as may be reasonably requisite to enable him to perform his duties. The Company shall forthwith execute all such works as the Secretary of State shall by notice in writing require the Company to execute for the purpose of keeping the said lines in good repair and in good working condition. The Company shall also from time to time provide sufficient working capital for the service of the said lines.

9. After the said lines shall be opened for traffic throughout the Secretary of State may from time to time by notice in writing require the Company to carry out at their own cost any reasonable alteration or improvement in or addition to the said lines or in or to any stations station yards offices warehouses conveniences or works therewith connected respectively which may be necessary for the safety of passengers or of the public Such notice shall specify the alteration addition or improvement required and shall also in general terms describe the works to be executed for the purpose of carrying out such alteration addition or improvement. On receiving any such notice the Company shall with all reasonable speed execute the works described therein the Secretary of State providing (free of cost and on terms similar to those on which land is to be provided under Section 4) any land that may be required for the purpose and granting to the Company a lease of such land to run concurrently with and for the like term as the lease in Section 7 mentioned and upon the same terms. If in any case the Company shall fail to execute and complete the works to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State and within a reasonable time the Secretary of State may execute the works or the portion thereof unexecuted by the Company and (for that purpose) may from time to time enter upon any land or premises of the Company and the Company shall on demand pay into the Treasury at Calcutta for the purposes of the Government of India the money expended by him in executing such works and if such

moneys shall not be paid on demand the same shall carry interest as against the Company at the rate of four per cent. per annum to be computed from the time of demand for payment of such moneys until payment of the same. The Secretary of State may at any time apply any moneys payable by him to the Company under any of the provisions of these presents in or towards the satisfaction of any principal moneys or interest due to him by the Company under the Section and when Section 27 shall have ceased to operate such principal moneys and interest shall be a first charge on the net earnings of the Company from time to time accruing.

10. The Secretary of State may from time to time prohibit the Company from using any engine carriage waggon vehicle boat machine or appliance of any kind whatsoever the use of which shall be declared by a duly authorised inspecting Officer to be attended with danger to passengers or the public and the Secretary of State may by taking possession of such engine carriage waggon vehicle boat machine or appliance or by such other means as he shall think fit to employ prevent the Company from using the same.

As to working the undertaking and conveyance of traffic.

11. The Company shall unless hindered or prevented by accident or any other matter beyond their own control cause at least one train daily to be run from either extremity of each of the said lines which shall for the time being have been opened for traffic to the other extremity of the same line.

12. The rates and fares to be charged by the Company for the carriage of passengers and goods respectively shall not be in excess of the following maxima (that is to say)

Passenger Fares.			*Goods Rates.*	
1st Class	12	pies per mile.	1st Class	½ of a pie per maund per mile.
2nd „	6	„	2nd „	¾ of a pie „ „
3rd „	4½	„	3rd „	1 pie per maund per mile.
4th „	3			

The classification of goods shall be arranged by the Company subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

13. The Company will at all times convey free of charge on the said lines of railway respectively and any part thereof which for the time being shall have been opened for traffic the Government mails and post office bags and the guards and other servants of the post office in charge thereof and also (when they are on duty) all officers and persons in the administration of the post office. The Company will at all times also convey all troops and sailors in Her Majesty's service and all other persons to whom the provisions of the Acts and Regulations for the time being in force for Her Majesty's Naval and for Her Majesty's European and Indian Forces respectively shall be applicable and all police officers engineers artizans and other persons when employed in the business of the Government at rates calculated as follows i.e. All commissioned officers in Her Majesty's Naval and Military Services and persons in a similar station in life shall be entitled to travel in first class carriages at second class fares European troops sailors and artizans and Europeans in Her Majesty's Indian Army (under the rank of commissioned officers) shall be entitled to travel in second class carriages at the lowest fares: and all other such persons aforesaid including prisoners and paupers at the lowest fares. For every one hundred men conveyed at the lowest fares two tons of luggage will be conveyed free of charge and persons entitled to travel first class will be allowed the ordinary amount of luggage taken by a first class passenger free of charge. The Company will also at all times when and as required by Government convey all Military and Naval establishments not hereinbefore specified all horses and other animals used for military purposes guns military stores and equipments and all public stores of what kind soever at the lowest rates for the time being ordinarily chargeable by the Company for the carriage of such animals goods and stores respectively. The several privileges of conveyance and carriage hereby stipulated for shall at all times be enjoyed in preference to and with priority over the public use of the said lines.

14. The Company shall convey gold and silver bullion and coin and copper coin belonging to Government and the persons in charge thereof at special rates to be from time to time agreed upon between the Secretary of State and the Company.

Telegraphs.

15. The Secretary of State shall be at liberty to construct maintain use and work as his own property such electric telegraphs and telegraphic appliances as he shall think fit along the said lines or any part or parts thereof and it shall be lawful for him for such purposes to enter at all reasonable times by his agents workmen or others on the said lines or any part of them and to erect maintain make do and execute thereon all such buildings machinery works acts and things as the Secretary of State shall consider necessary or proper in relation to the construction maintenance use and working of the said telegraphs and telegraphic appliances. The Secretary of State shall not in respect to such matters or any of them be subject to the control or interference of the Company. All buildings machinery works and appliances erected or brought by or on behalf of the Secretary of State on the said lines or either of them shall be and remain the property of the Secretary of State.

The Company shall at all times furnish the Secretary of State with such free passes as may be required for persons employed by him in or about or in anywise in connexion with the erection maintenance working or inspection of the said telegraphs and telegraphic appliances.

16. The Secretary of State shall construct or provide such electric telegraphs and telegraphic appliances as the Company shall with the sanction of the Secretary of State from time to time require for the purposes of working the said lines and the Secretary of State will allow the Company to have the exclusive use (so long as they shall work the said lines) of such telegraphs and telegraphic appliances and will maintain the same in good repair and in good working condition.

The working of such telegraphs and telegraphic appliances shall be exclusively in the hands of the Company and at their cost but the Company if so directed by the Secretary of State will observe the rules for the time being in force in the case of State Railway telegraphs or such of the said rules as the Secretary of State may from time to time prescribe for their observance. And the Company will pay the charges of the Government Telegraph Department for rent maintenance and inspection of the telegraphs and telegraphic appliances provided under this section for their use.

Police.

17. The Secretary of State shall provide and maintain for the purposes of the said lines such a force of police as the Company with the approval of the Secretary of State shall from time to time require. Provided that in case of difference between the Secretary of State and the Company as to the portion of the force required for the preservation of law and order the determination of the question shall rest with the Secretary of State. The cost of providing and maintaining the whole force of police employed for the purposes of the said lines shall be defrayed as follows (that is to say) three-tenths thereof shall be borne by the Secretary of State and the remaining seven-tenths shall be borne by the Company.

Application of Indian Railway Acts.

18. The Company and its lines of Railway and undertaking shall be subject to the provisions of the "Indian Railway Act 1879" and to all other Acts of the Indian Legislature in force for the time being in the province of Bengal.

Money capital.

19. The Company shall pay into the Bank of England to the account of the Secretary of State the sum of one million pounds by such instalments and at such times as the Secretary of State and the Company shall agree to be requisite to ensure the due prosecution and completion of the said lines with the aforesaid junction and all stations station yards offices warehouses machinery conveyances and works necessary or expedient in connexion therewith and to ensure the said lines being adequately supplied with engines carriages rolling stock plant and machinery and being duly opened for the conveyance of passengers and goods throughout.

Drafts on capital.

20. As often as any money shall be required by the Company for purposes to which the same is properly applicable under these presents the same may be drawn by the Company in London in such sums as shall from time to time be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State to be necessary and according to such arrangements as shall be made from time to time with the Secretary of State for the purpose. Ten days' notice of every draft or proposed draft shall be given to the Secretary of State and the Company shall not in any case be entitled to draw to an extent greater than the balance in its favour for the time being.

Deficiency of money capital.

21. If when the whole of the said sum of one million pounds shall after being paid into the Bank of England to the account of the Secretary of State have been drawn by the Company and expended by it both of the said lines with their stations station yards offices warehouses conveniences and works shall not have been completed in all respects in conformity with the provisions of these presents and adequately provided with engines carriages rolling stock plant and machinery and with sufficient working capital the Company shall with the sanction of the Secretary of State provide the money necessary to defray the further expenditure requisite to enable the Company fully to carry out and give effect to the provisions of these presents and such money shall be paid by the Company into the Bank of England to the account of the Secretary of State and the moneys so paid as last aforesaid may be drawn by the Company in the same manner as nearly as may be as if they had formed part of the aforesaid sum of one million pounds.

Payment of interest to Company.

22. The Secretary of State will until both the said lines are completed and opened for traffic throughout or until the thirtieth day of June One thousand eight hundred and eighty six (inclusive of such day) whichever shall first happen pay to the Company in London out of the revenues of India half yearly on every first day of July and first day of January interest at the rate of four pounds per cent. per annum on all or any such sums or sum not in the whole exceeding one million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds as shall for the time being have been paid by the Company into the Bank of England to the credit of the Secretary of State under the provisions contained in sections 19 and 21 the interest on each individual sum to commence from the time when the same shall have been paid into the Bank of England. If the liability of the Secretary of State to pay interest to the Company shall terminate by the completion and opening for traffic of both the said lines the Secretary

of State shall as soon as may be pay to the Company any interest due calculated up to the date of such termination and a duly apportioned amount of the net earnings of the Company realised in respect of the half-year current at the date of the termination of the liability of the Secretary of State under this section to pay interest shall be applied by the Company towards the repayment in London to the Secretary of State of the apportioned interest paid by him.

As to interest on interest paid by Secretary of State and repayment of interest.

23. On all moneys paid as interest by the Secretary of State until repaid to him under the provisions in that behalf hereinafter contained he shall be entitled to simple interest at the rate of four pounds per cent. per annum accruing de die in diem and calculated on the same moneys respectively from the respective dates of the payment thereof to the Company until repayment but such moneys or any interest thereon shall not be repayable or payable to the Secretary of State except so far as he shall become entitled to receive the same under the provisions hereinafter contained. Provided nevertheless that the Secretary of State shall not be entitled to interest on any such part of any half-yearly payment of interest made by him to the Company as shall be ultimately repaid to him out or by means of the net earnings (hereinafter defined) of the Company attributable to the half-year in respect of which the same half-yearly payment of interest shall have been made.

Net earnings and working expenses.

24. All moneys received by or on account of the Company in India in respect of the working of the said lines or either of them or any part or parts thereof which shall for the time being have been opened for traffic and all income (not being interest paid by the Secretary of State to the Company under section 22 hereof) in any wise received by the Company in respect of the undertaking which shall be carried on by them under the provisions of these presents (which said moneys and income are hereinafter collectively termed gross earnings of the Company) shall in the first place be applicable in payment of the working expenses (as hereinafter defined) of the Company in such manner that the working expenses of every half-year shall as far as possible be borne by the gross earnings of the half-year to which such working expenses are properly attributable and the residue remaining from time to time at the end of each half-year after deducting all unpaid working expenses incurred up to the end of such half-year shall be deemed the net earnings of the Company for that half-year and shall be dealt with accordingly.

25. The term working expenses of the Company shall mean and include all costs and expenses incurred by the Company in and about the maintenance management and working of the said lines with all stations station yards offices warehouses conveniences junctions and works rolling stock plant and machinery thereto belonging or therewith or therein used and in and about the working of any electric telegraphs and telegraphic appliances provided under section 16 and in general all reasonable expenses of managing and carrying on the undertaking of the Company.

In the working expenses there shall be reckoned and included so much of the cost of providing and maintaining a police force for the purposes of the said lines as is not hereby agreed to be borne by the Secretary of State the charges of the Government Telegraph Department for rent maintenance and inspection of the telegraphs and telegraphic appliances provided for the use of the Company and any other expenditure (whether in the nature of a payment towards a sinking or reserve fund or otherwise) which the Secretary of State and the Company may from time to time agree to treat as working expenses. But no part of the cost of the original construction of the said lines or of any of the stations station yards offices warehouses conveniences and works or of any additions to the same or either of them or of the purchase (except by way of replacement or renewal) of any of the engines carriages rolling stock plant or machinery belonging to or used with or on or provided for the said lines, shall be included in the working expenses of the Company.

26. The Company shall from and after the opening for traffic of the said lines or of any part of parts thereof respectively keep a revenue account in which shall be entered all the gross earnings of the Company and the working expenses of the Company. The revenue account shall be made up half-yearly to the thirtieth day of June and the thirty-first day of December in every year or to such other days as the Secretary of State shall from time to time prescribe.

Temporary provisions.

27. So long as the Secretary of State shall be liable to pay any interest to the Company under section 22 and after the termination of such liability so long as the interest paid by him to the Company and the interest on such portions thereof as under the provisions hereinbefore contained shall carry interest shall not have been respectively fully repaid and paid to him or so long as any moneys (whether for principal or interest) are due by the Company under section 9 to the Secretary of State the following subsections respectively lettered (*a*) (*b*) (*c*) shall apply and be in force.

(*a*) All moneys received by or on account of the Company in India in respect of the working of the said lines or either of them or any part or parts thereof which for the time being shall have been opened for traffic shall at such times and in such manner as the Secretary of State may from time to time direct be paid without

deduction into the Treasury of the Government of India at Calcutta to a separate account and such moneys may be drawn upon by the Company whether for expenditure in India or remittance to England according to such arrangements as shall from time to time be made with the Secretary of State for application to any purposes to which such moneys are by these presents applicable.

(*b*) The net earnings of the Company in or in respect of each half-year shall be applied by the Company for the purposes and in the order following, that is to say

(1) To repay to the Secretary of State as far as may be the interest paid by him to the Company in respect of the same half-year.

(2) To pay to the Company in London two pounds ten shillings per cent on the total amount of the moneys paid by the Company into the Bank of England conformably with the provisions of these presents.

(3) As to one half of any residue remaining after making the payments hereinbefore in this subsection specified or such part thereof less than a half as shall be sufficient for the purpose to pay thereout as far as may be to the Secretary of State in London.

Firstly any interest due to him under the provisions of section 23.

Secondly any moneys which the Secretary of State shall have paid to the Company as interest under Section 22 and which shall not then already have been repaid to him.

And as to the other half of such residue or other the ultimate remainder of the said net earnings to pay the same to the Company for its own use.

Provided nevertheless and it is hereby declared that notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained the Company shall be entitled to have their net earnings which shall be realised in each separate entire calendar year computed from the time when both the aforesaid lines shall have been completed and opened for traffic applied in making payment to them in full of the two half-yearly amounts of two pounds ten shillings per cent on the total amount of the moneys paid by the Company into the Bank of England conformably with the provisions of these presents attributable to the same calendar year in priority to the application thereof to any other of the aforesaid purposes mentioned in this sub-section and in dealing with the net earnings of the Company regard shall be had to this declaration and no part of any net earnings realised in the first half of any calendar year computed as aforesaid shall be applied otherwise than in or towards satisfaction to the Company of two pounds ten shillings per cent on the said total amount until after the expiration of the second half of the same calendar year.

(*c*) The revenue account shall be regularly submitted by the Company to the Secretary of State who may audit the same (the Company giving every facility and assistance required for such audit) concurrently with or after expenditure or in both ways as he may think fit and may in case of error being discovered therein correct the same within three calendar months after the account containing such error shall have been submitted to him. Every revenue account shall be considered as settled at the expiration of three calendar months after the same shall have been submitted to the Secretary of State but nevertheless any error which may (whether subsequently or not) be discovered therein shall be corrected in the next revenue account or in any subsequent revenue account or accounts as the Secretary of State may determine any reasonable expenses of and incidental to every audit on behalf of the Secretary of State (including the expenses incurred by the employment by the Secretary of State of any person for any purpose connected therewith) shall be paid by the Company and shall form part of the working expenses of the Company and the statement by the Secretary of State of the amount of such expenses shall be conclusive.

28. When and as the liability of the Secretary of State under the provisions hereinbefore contained to pay interest to the Company shall have terminated and all interest paid by him to the Company and the interest which shall accrue on such portions thereof as shall carry interest and all moneys due to the Secretary of State under Section 9 shall have been respectively fully repaid and paid to him any moneys paid into the Treasury at Calcutta by the Company under subsection (a) of Section 27 and not already drawn out by the Company or otherwise dealt with conformably with these presents shall belong absolutely to the Company and shall forthwith be paid over to them by the Secretary of State.

Capital expenditure and account.

29. All the expenditure of the Company during or relative to the original construction and completion of the said lines with the aforesaid junction and the said stations station yards offices warehouses conveniences junctions and works respectively and relative to the cost of originally supplying the requisite engines carriages rolling stock plant and machinery and any boats required for working any ferry shall from time to time be stated by the Company and submitted to the Secretary of State and as between the Company and the Secretary of State such expenditure shall be allowed so far only as the same shall from time to time be admitted by him.

30. The question whether any expenditure incurred by the Company is to be treated in the whole or in part as a charge incurred on Capital Account or how the same is to be dealt with shall be determined on the general principle that capital is to bear the cost of new works of additional rolling stock plant and machinery and of substantial improvements of and additions to old works rolling stock plant and machinery (including the cost of any temporary new work the construction of which is requisite for the construction of a work properly chargeable to capital) and that the cost of repairs restorations renewals or replacements falls under the head of working expenses and is not a charge incurred on Capital Account. Provided that the expenses of maintenance or repair necessitated by causes other than fair or ordinary wear and tear if incurred within twelve months after the opening for traffic shall be borne by capital. After the said lines have been open for traffic throughout no portion of the salaries or allowances of any of the Company's permanent supervising or other administrative staff shall be chargeable to capital although for the time being employed partly or wholly in directing or superintending work so chargeable and no expenses connected with the engagement or passage from or to England of any person in the Company's service shall be chargeable to capital unless such person shall have been specially engaged to carry out work chargeable to capital and been actually employed upon such work but until the lines are opened for traffic throughout all the expenses of the Company (including all cost of and incidental to the formation and registration of the Company) shall be chargeable to capital except to the extent to which there may in any half-year be earnings of the Company applicable to meet the expenses of such half-year.

31. If any difference shall arise between the Secretary of State and the Company as to whether any expenditure incurred in any particular case is to be treated as a charge incurred on capital account the matter in difference shall be referred to the decision of the joint Auditor if the Secretary of State and the Company shall have appointed such an officer but in case a joint Auditor shall not have been appointed then the matter in difference shall be referred for final decision to the Company's Auditor (or some other person to be named by the Company) and a Government Examiner of Railway Accounts (or some other person to be named by the Secretary of State) or in case of their being unable to agree to a referee to be named by them. The costs of any such reference shall unless the Secretary of State shall otherwise direct be treated as part of the working expenses of the Company.

22. The Company shall enter all the expenditure allowed under section 29 in an account to be called "the Capital Account" and when and so soon as the said lines with the aforesaid junction and all proper stations station yards offices warehouses conveniences and works shall have been completed and provided with the necessary engines carriages rolling stock plant and machinery the Secretary of State shall by examination of such account ascertain and certify the amount of the expenditure. If any further expenditure shall from time to time be made by the Company or if any payment shall be made by the Company to reimburse the Secretary of State for moneys expended by him under section 9 and if the Secretary of State shall admit that such expenditure or payment is properly chargeable to Capital the same shall in like manner be entered in the Capital Account. And from time to time as occasion shall require the said Capital Account shall be made up and stated afresh and the total amount of expenditure entered therein shall be ascertained and certified by the Secretary of State. In the said Capital Account shall also be entered any moneys produced by sale of property originally purchased under expenditure entered in the said Capital Account under section 29 or this present section and the Secretary of State shall from time to time as may be necessary ascertain and certify the amount of the excess of the expenditure entered in the Capital Account over the receipts entered therein.

Rate of exchange.

33. If for the settlement of any transaction arising between the Secretary of State and the Company it become necessary to decide at what rate of exchange any sums shall be converted from Indian currency into sterling money the rate to be adopted shall be the average rate at which bills shall have been drawn by the Secretary of State on the Treasury of the Government of India at Calcutta in the half-year or half years in which the transactions may have occurred.

Accounts and returns of traffic.

34. The Company shall keep all such accounts and returns of its traffic as are required by the Government to be kept by the Indian Railway Companies whose undertakings are worked under the supervision of the Secretary of State and in the forms in which the same accounts and returns of traffic are required to be kept by such Companies and the Company shall at its own cost render all accounts and returns of traffic required to be kept by it under this section to the Secretary of State at such times as he shall from time to time require.

Return of surplus.

35. If it shall happen that when the said lines have been completed and open for traffic throughout with the aforesaid junction and all proper stations station yards offices warehouses conveniences junctions and works and furnished with sufficient engines carriages rolling stock plant and machinery the Company shall not have drawn out the whole of the moneys paid by it into the Bank of England to the credit of the Secretary of State pursuant to these presents the balance of such moneys remaining undrawn shall be refunded to the Company in London. Provided always that it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State to deduct therefrom any sum then payable by the Company to him under the provisions of section 9 of these presents.

36. The Secretary of State will upon such terms as may from time to time be agreed upon between him and the Company endeavour to obtain for the Company powers to form such junctions as the Secretary of State may approve with railways belonging to the other Companies or to the State and powers to run the trains of the Company on such other Railways upon reasonable terms and conditions and in particular the Secretary of State will endeavour to obtain such powers for the Company with reference to the Railways of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company and of the Calcutta Municipal and Port Commissioners respectively in such manner as the Secretary of State may think necessary in order to ensure to the Company convenient access to a suitable terminal station at Calcutta and to the warehouses and wharves on the Hooghly.

Running powers over other systems and interchange of traffic.

37. The Company will from time to time upon the requisition of the Secretary of State make reasonable arrangements for the use of the said lines for the passage of engines and trains belonging to other Railway Companies or to State Railways for the interchange of traffic and rolling stock belonging to other Companies or the State and for the use of any of the stations of the Company situated on the said lines for the accommodation of the traffic of any other Railway Company or State Railway. Provided that all such arrangements shall be made subject to the payment of reasonable tolls and under reasonable conditions and restrictions.

38. The Secretary of State will promote the passing by the Legislature in India of any Act or Acts which may be required to enable the Company to fulfil the obligations hereby undertaken by it.

Miscellaneous provisions.

39. Every notice direction requisition appointment approval or certificate to be given or signified on the part of the Secretary of State for any of the purposes of these presents shall be sufficient and binding if in writing signed by the Secretary of State or one of his Under Secretaries or his Assistant Under Secretary or by a Secretary of Government at Calcutta or by any other officer or servant duly authorized to act on behalf of the Secretary of State or the Government of India in respect of the matters to which the same shall relate and the Secretary of State shall not in any case be bound in respect of any of the matters mentioned in this section unless the matter shall be duly stated in writing and signed.

40. The Company shall at all times keep an office established at Calcutta and shall keep at such office an authorized agent or Committee of Agency with whom the Secretary of State and the Government of India or any officer or officers properly deputed in that behalf may communicate on affairs concerning the Railways of the Company. All drafts drawn and receipts given by the said Agent or Committee of Agency or under his or their authority on behalf of the Company concerning the Railways of the Company and the affairs thereof shall be binding on the Company and every notice to be given to the Company other than the notices mentioned in any of the several Sections hereinafter contained shall be sufficiently given if left at the office mentioned in this Section or if personally served on the said agent or on any member of the said Committee of Agency.

41. At the end of the term of ninety-nine years (on the thirty-first day of December One thousand nine hundred and eighty) the land which shall have been provided for the Company under these Presents so far as the same shall not have been previously restored and delivered up by the Company shall with the said lines and all buildings works and fixed machinery thereon not then already belonging to the Secretary of State revert to the Secretary of State free from all debts and charges whatsoever. The Company shall thereupon deliver to the Secretary of State all plans surveys sections books printings writings drawings and documents whatsoever in anywise connected with the said lines and the affairs thereof and the Company shall sell and the Secretary of State shall purchase all engines carriages rolling stock plant and machinery stores and boats which at the end of the said term of ninety nine years shall be the property of the Company and used in working the said lines or in connection therewith for such sum of money as shall be the fair value thereof the same to be determined in case of dispute by arbitration in manner by section 45 provided in respect of the matters therein dealt with and such sum of money with interest thereon at the rate of five pounds per centum per annum calculated from the expiration of the said term of ninety-nine years until payment shall be paid by the Secretary of State out of the revenues of India to the Company in London within four calendar months after the amount thereof shall have been determined.

Lapse to Government by efflux of time.

42. It shall be lawful for the Secretary of State to purchase the said lines with the stations station yard offices warehouses works conveniences engines carriages rolling stock plant machinery stores and boats thereto belonging either upon the first day of January One thousand nine hundred and twelve or upon the first day of January One thousand nine hundred and thirty-two upon giving one year's previous notice in writing to the Company in London of his intention to purchase and in case such notice of purchase shall be given the land provided for the Company under these presents so far as the same shall not have been previously restored and delivered up with the lines and all buildings works and machinery thereon (not then already belonging to the Secretary of State) and all engines carriages rolling stock plant machinery stores and boats used in working the said lines or in connection therewith or appropriated thereto shall on the first day of January One thousand nine hundred and twelve or on the first day of January One thousand nine hundred and thirty-two (according

Purchase by the Secretary of State.

as the notice of purchase shall have been given for the one of those dates or for the other) become the absolute property of the Secretary of State free from all debts and charges whatsoever and the Company shall thereupon deliver to the Secretary of State all the engines carriages rolling stock plant machinery stores and boats used upon or in connection with or appropriated to the said lines and all plans surveys sections printings writings drawings and documents whatsoever in anywise relating thereto.

The Secretary of State shall on the day on which the said lines and other the premises mentioned in this section shall under this section become his property pay to the Company in London out of the revenues of India the amount of the expenditure entered in the Capital Account and certified by the Secretary of State (if no receipts shall have been entered in the Capital Account) or (in case any receipts shall have been entered therein) then the ultimate certified excess of such expenditure as last aforesaid over such receipts as last aforesaid together with in either case such bonus as hereinafter provided (that is to say) in the former of the said two cases a bonus at the rate of twenty-five pounds per cent. upon the total expenditure entered in the Capital Account and so certified as aforesaid and in the latter of the same two cases a bonus at the like rate upon the largest certified excess which there shall at any previous time have been of the expenditure entered in the Capital Account over the receipts which shall up to the same previous time have been entered therein and together with in either of the said two cases a bonus at the rate of twenty-five per cent. on the maximum amount which shall at any time have been agreed to by the Secretary of State as the amount of working Capital of the Company appropriated to its undertaking contemplated by these presents and together also with the value (to be ascertained by arbitration in case of difference) of any stores delivered up to the Secretary of State under this section provided that the Secretary of State shall not under this section become liable to pay a larger amount to the Company in respect of bonuses than three hundred and twelve thousand five hundred pounds or to pay to the Company a larger aggregate amount than one million eight hundred and twelve thousand five hundred pounds and such aggregate amount shall be subject to deductions as hereinafter provided (that is to say) the Secretary of State shall deduct therefrom the sum (to be ascertained by arbitration in case of difference) requisite to place the said lines in fair working condition and to render their equipment with engines carriages rolling stock plant machinery and boats reasonably adequate both in quality and quantity to the amounts charged in the Capital Account for such equipment.

Provision for default of Company in constructing and working the Railways.

43. If default shall be made by the Company in raising or paying the said sum of one million pounds or any of the instalments thereof or such further Capital as shall be required for the construction and completion of the said lines, or in the due application of any moneys drawn by the Company out of the moneys paid into the Bank of England to the account of the Secretary of State or in the execution and completion of the said lines and works hereby provided to be executed and completed or in case of any breach on the part of the Company of any of the provisions herein contained it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State to give to the Company in London six calendar months notice in writing of his intention to terminate the interest of the Company in the said lines and works and the land provided for the same and unless the default or breach shall be made good or remedied prior to the expiration of the said six calendar months it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State on the expiration of the same six calendar months to assume possession of the said lines works and land and of the engines carriages rolling stock plant machinery stores and boats belonging or appropriated to the said lines free from all debts and charges whatsoever. And in case of such possession being assumed the Secretary of State shall be liable to pay out of the revenues of India to the Company in London within six calendar months from so assuming possession the amount of the expenditure of the Company entered in the Capital Account and certified by the Secretary of State (if no receipts shall have been entered in the Capital Account) or (if any receipts shall then have been entered therein) the ultimate certified excess of such expenditure as last aforesaid over such receipts as last aforesaid together with the value (to be ascertained by arbitration in case of difference of any stores of which the Secretary of State shall have assumed possession under this Section and together also with so much (if any) of the moneys paid by the Company into the Bank of England to the account of the Secretary of State pursuant to these presents as shall then not have been drawn out by the Company. Provided that from the amount becoming payable by the Secretary of State under this Section shall be deducted by the Secretary of State in case the powers of this present section shall be exercised subsequently to the opening of the said lines for traffic the sum (to be ascertained by arbitration in case of difference) requisite to restore the said lines to a fair working condition and render their equipment with engines carriages rolling stock plant machinery and boats reasonably adequate both in quality and quantity to the amounts charged in the Capital Account for such equipment.

Extinguishment of liability.

44. Upon the Secretary of State acquiring the right of possession of the said lines and the interest of the Company in the same terminating under any of the three sections last hereinbefore contained the obligations of the parties hereto under any of the provisions of these presents save provisions in such three sections contained shall cease. But this shall not exempt either party from liability for previous breaches of provisions in these Presents contained or deprive the Secretary of State of the right to recover from the Company any moneys which the Company shall be under liability to pay to him or from applying in or towards satisfaction

of any such moneys as last aforesaid any moneys becoming payable by him to the Company under any of the three sections last hereinbefore contained.

Arbitration.

45. If the Secretary of State and the Company shall fail to agree touching any matter with respect to which their agreement is required by these Presents or if (in any case not hereinbefore specially provided for) any dispute question or controversy shall at any time arise between the Secretary of State and the Company touching these Presents or the construction or operation hereof or the rights duties or liabilities of either party in relation to the premises then and in every such case the matter as to which the Secretary of State and the Company shall fail to agree or the matter in difference as the case may be shall be referred to two Arbitrators or their Umpire pursuant to and so as with regard to the mode and consequences of the reference and in all other respects to conform to the provisions in that behalf contained in the common Law Procedure Act 1854 or any subsisting statutory modification thereof, and upon every such reference the Arbitrators and Umpire shall respectively have power to examine witnesses upon oath or affirmation and either to fix settle and determine the amount of cost of the reference and award respectively or incidental thereto to be paid by both parties or by either party or to direct the same to be taxed either as between Solicitor and Client or otherwise and to direct and award where and by and to whom such costs shall be paid and every or any such reference may be made a rule of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice or of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the application of the Secretary of State or of the Company and either the Secretary of State or the Company may instruct Counsel to consent thereto for the other party.

In witness, &c.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the correspondence now read be circulated for general information to the local Governments, Administrations and officers noted in the margin.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents Governor-General for Rajputana, Central India and Beluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways.
All the Departments to the Government of India and the Resident at Mysore through Foreign Department.

Ordered also, that this extract of proceedings be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the* GOVT. CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 36. } SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 31st August, 1881.

No. 25.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 31st August 1881.

No. 1256.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of Act XVII of 1875 (The Burma Courts Act, 1875), the Governor General in Council is pleased to establish a Court to be called the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Pyawbweh Township, the local limits of the jurisdiction of which shall include the following circles, *viz.*,—

1. Pyawbweh.
2. Tamatakaw.
3. Kanoungto.
4. Kodoung.
5. Tanmanaing.
6. Mokekyoon.
7. Zaymathweh.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 31st August 1881.

No. 269.—Moung Toon Oung, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, in British Burma, to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, with effect from the 1st July 1881, *vice* Moung Hla Toon Oung, retired.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 2nd September 1881.

No. 129.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm the leave for two months granted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to Mr. F. J. Fergusson, Registrar of the Diocese, with effect from the 18th September 1881.

The Lord Bishop has nominated Mr. Tindal Arthur Pearson, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Registrar.

C. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 2nd September 1881.

No. 94.—Mr. R. Lydekker, Assistant of the 3rd Grade in the Geological Survey of India, is granted three months' special leave of absence on urgent private affairs from the 4th October next, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

E. C. BUCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 1st September 1881.

No. 181*I.-J.*—Under the provisions of Section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Captain Jasper Burne, 2nd Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Central India, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class, to be exercised within the limits of the Mhow Cantonment.

POLITICAL.

The 27th August 1881.

No. 1956*E.-P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to select Hafiz Abdulla Khan, Alizai, from among the lineal heirs of his father, Nawab Ghulam Hassan Khan, K.C.S.I., to succeed to the hereditary title of Nawab.

The 31st August 1881.

No. 253*G.-P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer on Baboo Jai Prokash Lal, Manager of the estates of the Maharaja of Doomraon, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

GENERAL.

The 1st September 1881.

No. 1644*G.-G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel P. D. Henderson, C.S.I., General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, is granted privilege leave of absence for 2 months and 27 days, with effect from the 6th October 1881.

The 2nd September 1881.

No. 1651*G.-G.*—Lieutenant E. E. M. Lawford, of the 1st Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and is posted to the Central India Agency as an Assistant to the Governor General's Agent, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1654*G.-G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Thomson, Madras Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of the civil and military station of Bangalore, with effect from the 30th August, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Cole, on furlough.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd September 1881.

No. 2562.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read again the following papers regarding the supply of stores required for the public service in India:—

Financial Resolution		No.	3574,	dated	3rd November 1880.
"	"	"	953,	"	10th June 1881.
"	Circular	"	220,	"	28th April "
"	"	"	621,	"	14th May "

Read also the undermentioned letters from the Government of Madras, forwarding statements showing European stores procured through the Secretary of State, and purchased locally by certain officers, during the last two years:—

No. 1351B., dated 23rd July 1881
" 1381, " 27th " "

RESOLUTION.—From the statements submitted by the Government of Madras a list has been prepared, and is appended to this Resolution, showing the articles which, on the information before the Government of India, it is possible to obtain of Indian manufacture. The Governor General in Council accordingly requests that His Excellency the Governor in Council of Madras

will cause definite instructions to be issued to all the Departments concerned to institute enquiry as to the cheapest and most convenient way of obtaining future regular supplies of such goods of Indian manufacture, as well as of any other goods which in the course of enquiry it may be found feasible to add to the list. In order to give manufacturers that confidence in the existence of a permanent and steady demand without which they cannot reasonably be expected to spend time and money in the manufacture of new classes of goods, the Governor General in Council will be prepared to approve of contracts made by the Local Government for a term of say five years based on the equivalents of the average cost in the year 1880-81 laid down in Madras from England of articles entered in the list.

2. With regard to many of the articles entered in that list, the Government of India has already issued general instructions in the Resolutions published in the *Gazette of India* since 23rd July last. Of the remaining articles the most important items are—longcloth, for which tenders should be invited from the Indian cotton mills; twine and rope (these are manufactured by Messrs. Ahmuty & Co., Calcutta, and elsewhere); and chemicals. The kinds specified, *viz.*, nitric, hydrochloric, and sulphuric acids, and various others, are made by Dr. Waldie, of Calcutta.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Government of Madras for information and guidance, and with the request that the submission of the further returns promised may be expedited.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be communicated to the other Local Governments and Administrations, and published in the *Gazette of India*.

List of Articles referred to in Resolution No. 2562, dated the 2nd September 1880.

	1879-80.			1880-81.			Total.	
	Rate.	No. or Quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	No. or Quantity.	Total cost.	No. or Quantity.	Total cost.
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Stationery Department, Madras.								
Longcloth ...	Rs. 6-10-11 per piece ...	$102\frac{23}{40}$ pieces ...	685 6 10	Rs. 6-10-9 per piece ...	$65\frac{1}{4}$ pieces ...	435 5 5	$167\frac{33}{40}$ pieces ...	1,120 12 3
Twine, Europe ...	„ 0-12-8 „ lb. ...	229 lbs. ...	181 4 8	„ 0-12-6 „ lb. ...	$374\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. ...	292 9 3	$603\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. ...	473 13 11
„ hemp, fine ...	„ 1-11-11 „ „ ...	30 „ ...	52 5 6	„ 1-11-0 „ „ ...	41 „ ...	69 3 0	71 „ ...	121 8 6
Tape in pieces, white ...	„ 0-9-0 „ dozen...	450 dozens ...	253 2 0	„ 0-5-9 „ dozen ...	510 dozens ...	183 4 6	960 dozens ...	436 6 6
„ „ red ...	„ 0-12-0 „ „ ...	261 „ ...	195 12 0	„ 0-9-11 „ „ ...	200 „ ...	123 15 4	461 „ ...	319 11 4
Lamp-black ...	.....	.....	.....	„ 0-4-0 „ lb. ...	$12\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. ...	3 2 0	$12\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. ...	3 2 0
Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, Madras.								
Blotting-paper ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	10-12-19 reams ...	163 13 7	.....	.....
Longcloth ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	$118\frac{1}{2}$ yards ...	41 1 3	.....	.....
Drill ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 „ ...	1 0 0	.....	.....
Paper-binders ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 gross ...	8 5 0	.....	.....
Lock and key ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 number ...	0 4 6	.....	.....
Pen-holders ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 „ ...	0 1 6	.....	.....
Cup for gum ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 „ ...	0 5 6	.....	.....
Medical Stores, Madras.								
Acid, hydrochloric ...	.....	.....	.....	Rs. 0-5-0 per lb. ...	752 lbs. ...	500 3 2	.....	.....
„ nitric, ...	.....	.....	.....	„ 0-8-0 „ „ ...	284 „ ...	237 5 3	.....	.....
„ sulphuric ...	.....	.....	.....	„ 0-2-0 „ „ ...	564 „ ...	158 14 10	.....	.....
Master Attendant's Office, Madras, Marine Stores.								
Bar soap ...	Rs. 0-12-0 per lb. ...	5 lbs. ...	3 12 0	.....	.....	.....	5 lbs. ...	3 12 0
Chalk ...	„ 0-1-0 „ „ ...	190 „ ...	11 14 0	Rs. 0-1-0 per lb. ...	180 lbs. ...	11 4 0	370 „ ...	22 2 0
Lampblack ...	„ 0-6-0 „ „ ...	1 „ ...	0 6 0	„ 0-6-0 „ „ ...	1 lb. ...	0 6 0	2 „ ...	0 12 0
Broadcloth (scarlet) ...	„ 5-8-0 „ yard ...	$1\frac{1}{2}$ yards ...	8 4 0	.....	.....	.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ yards ...	8 4 0
„ (blue) ...	„ 2-4-0 „ „ ...	$\frac{3}{8}$ yard ...	0 13 6	.....	.....	.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ yard ...	0 13 6
Twine ...	„ 0-12-0 „ skein ...	28 skeins ...	21 0 0	„ 0-12-0 per lb. ...	29 lbs. ...	21 12 0	57 lbs. ...	42 12 0
Spirits of wine ...	„ 6-0-0 „ gallon ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon ...	3 0 0	.....	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon ...	3 0 0
Tallow ...	„ 0-8-0 „ lb. ...	363 lbs. ...	181 8 0	„ 0-8-0 per lb. ...	$149\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. ...	74 14 0	$512\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. ...	256 6 0
White serge ...	„ 1-8-0 „ yard ...	2 yards ...	3 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2 yards ...	3 0 0
Linseed oil ...	„ 3-0-0 „ gallon ...	60 gallons ...	180 0 0	„ 3-0-0 per gallon ...	27 gallons ...	81 0 0	87 gallons ...	261 0 0
Europe rope ...	„ 39-0-0 „ cwt. ...	182 lbs. ...	63 6 0	.....	.....	.....	182 lbs. ...	63 6 0
Copal varnish ...	„ 8-0-0 „ gallon ...	2 gallons ...	16 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2 gallons ...	16 0 0
Scarlet serge ...	.....	.....	.....	„ 2-12-0 per yard ...	$7\frac{1}{2}$ yards ...	20 10 0	$7\frac{1}{2}$ yards ...	20 10 0
Blue drill ...	.....	.....	.....	„ 0-4-0 „ „ ...	26 „ ...	6 8 0	26 „ ...	6 8 0
Galvanized iron buckets ...	.....	.....	.....	„ 1-4-0 each ...	12 number ...	15 0 0	12 number ...	15 0 0
Hasps and staples ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0	.....	1 0 0
Hammers ...	.....	.....	.....	„ 2-0-0 each ...	2 number ...	4 0 0	2 number ...	4 0 0
Zinc buckets ...	.....	.....	.....	„ 2-4-0 „ ...	2 „ ...	4 8 0	2 „ ...	4 8 0

Manilla rope ...	40	0	per cwt. ...	5 cwt.	2 qrs.	3 lbs.	14	9	3	.....			
Wire seizing thread, galvanized ...	32	10	per coil of 56 lbs.	3 coils		...	3	0	0	.....			
Oil-cans for tide-gauge ...	1*s.* each		...	No. 4		...	0	4	0	.....			
Kerosine brass lamps ...	21*s.* „		...	„ 12		...	14	10	4	.....			
Cotton wick for lamps ...			.....	144 yards		...				.....			
Oil-cans ...	1*s.* each		...	No. 4		...	0	4	0	6*d.* each ...	10 number	...	0 5 0
Cart-covers ...			.....		.....		.....			30*s.* „ ...	5 „	...	7 10 0
Drag-ropes ...			.....		.....		.....			23*s.* 1*d.* each ...	5 „	...	5 15 5
Hammers ...			.....		.....		.....			4*s.* „ ...	5 „	...	1 0 0
Hand-barrows ...			.....		.....		.....			16*s.* „ ...	5 „	...	4 0 0
Pickaxes ...			.....		.....		.....			3*s.* 10*d.* „ ...	5 „	...	0 19 2
Screw-drivers ...			.....		.....		.....			2*s.* 6*d.* „ ...	5 „	...	0 12 6
Shovels ...			.....		.....		.....			1*s.* 10*d.* „ ...	5 „	...	0 9 2
Spades ...			.....		.....		.....			.....	10 „	...	0 18 4
Spun yarn ...			.....		.....		.....			6*d.* per lb. ...	5 lbs.	...	0 2 6
Tally-boards ...			.....		.....		.....			4*s.* 6*d.* each set ...	15 sets	...	3 7 6
Tent-pegs ...			.....		.....		.....			1½*d.* each ...	40 number	...	0 5 0
Triangles ...			.....		.....		.....			5*s.* ...	45-6 „	...	11 7 6
Tripods ...			.....		.....		.....			.....	5 „	...	1 12 6
Swivels ...			.....		.....		.....			.....	5 „	...	.....
										s. d.			
Wicks ...			.....		.....		.....			0 6 per yard ...	5 yards	...	0 2 6
Wrenches ...			.....		.....		.....			5 7 each ...	5 number	...	1 7 11
Axes ...			.....		.....		.....			2 6 „ ...	5 „	...	0 12 6
Blocks, snatch ...			.....		.....		.....			16 3 „ ...	5 „	...	4 1 3
Do., tail ...			.....		.....		.....			11 4 „ ...	10 „	...	5 13 4
Do., traveller ...			.....		.....		.....			30 0 „ ...	5 „	...	7 10 0
Boxes rocket line ...			.....		.....		.....			33 3 „ ...	15 „	...	24 18 9
Do., do. carrying ...			.....		.....		.....			12 6 „ ...	20 „	...	12 10 0
Do., tin fuze ...			.....		.....		.....			3 6 „ ...	5 „	...	0 17 6
Do., tin for primers ...			.....		.....		.....			5 0 „ ...	5 „	...	0 2 1
Do., whip ...			.....		.....		.....			11 1 „ ...	5 „	...	2 15 5
Do., long light ...			.....		.....		.....			9 10 „ ...	5 „	...	2 9 2
Do., portfire ...			.....		.....		.....			9 4 „ ...	5 „	...	2 6 8
Do., combined ...			.....		.....		.....			10 9 „ ...	5 „	...	2 13 9
Stationery.													
	£	*s.*	*d.*										
Blotting-paper, pink	0	8	4	260 reams		...	108	6	8				
	0	9	8	370 „		...	178	16	8				
Paper, Europa, cartridge, 35 lbs.	0	14	5	120 „		...	86	10	0				
	0	13	6	30 „		...	20	5	0				
Do., white, cartridge, royal, 40 lbs.	0	16	0	224 „		...	179	4	0				
	0	14	9	76 „		...	56	1	0				

	1879-80.			1880-81.			Total.	
	Rate.	Number or quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	Number or quantity.	Total cost.	Number or quantity.	Total cost.
Stationery—contd.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
Paper, brown, packing, imperial cap, 70 or 75 lbs.	0 11 10	37 reams ...	21 17 10					
	0 10 3	83 „ ...	42 10 9					
Do., brown, packing, imperial cap, 50 lbs.	0 7 10	8 „ ...	3 2 8					
	0 7 8½	7 „ ...	2 13 11					
Inkstands, pewter, round, complete.	0 12 0	18 number ...	10 16 0					
	0 10 0	3 „ ...	1 10 0					
Ink-bottles delft ...	0 3 0	66 „ ...	9 18 0					
Pen-holders for steel pens ...	0 2 9 per gross	200 gross ...	27 10 4					
„ „ „ lithographic pens	0 1 10 „	12 dozens ...	0 1 10					
„ „ „ crow-quills	0 0 7½ per dozen	2 „ ...	0 1 3					
	0 0 7 1/6 „	8 „ ...	0 4 9					
„ „ „ mapping pens ...	0 0 2 per gross	3 gross ...	0 0 6					
„ „ „ metallic pens	0 0 7½ per dozen	3 number ...	0 0 2					
	0 1 10 per gross	3 „ ...	0 0 1					
„ „ drawing ...	0 0 2 per dozen	2 dozens ...	0 0 4					
„ „ for school pens	0 1 6 per gross	8 „ ...	0 1 0					
	0 1 10 „	8 „ ...	0 1 3					
Pasteboards, Europe ...	0 10 6 „	817 „ ...	35 14 10					
Scissors, large and small ...	0 14 6 per dozen	100 „ ...	72 10 0					
Paper-folder knife	0 9 10 „	100 number ...	4 1 11					
	0 0 7½ each	35 „ ...	1 1 11					
Envelopes, brown paper, 11″×5″	0 10 10½ per 1,000	5,400 „ ...	29 7 3					
Do., linen lined, 13½″×5½″	5 12 9 „	2,000 „ ...	11 5 6					
	7 10 0 „	2,600 „ ...	19 10 0					
Press blanket ...	0 4 9 per yard	132 yards ...	31 7 0					
Tape, red, broad ...	0 1 1½ per dozen	10 dozens ...	0 11 3					
Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.								
Brass rules ...	0 4 0 per dozen	600 dozens ...	120 0 0					
Brass dotted rules ...	0 7 6 „	5 „ ...	1 17 6					
Composing sticks, gun metal ...	0 9 0 each	50 number ...	22 10 0					
Double royal iron imposing table, with frames, &c.	.....	1 „ ...	7 15 0					
Iron cylindrical inking table, full size.	.....	1 „ ...	7 0 0					
Cast-iron chases, double foolscap	0 16 0 per pair	6 pairs ...	4 16 0					
„ „ „ royal 8vo	0 14 6 „	15 „ ...	10 17 6					

| | | |

No. 2776.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read again the undermentioned papers regarding the supply of stores required for the public service in India :—

Financial Resolution No. 3574, dated 3rd November 1880.
" " " 953, " 10th June 1881.
" Circular " 220, " 28th April "
" " " 621, " 14th May "

Read also the following correspondence with the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh regarding the stores procured from England during the last two years :—

Letter from, No. 578A., dated 9th June 1881.
" to, " 1840, " 20th July "
" from, " 824A., " 19th August "

RESOLUTION.—In the Resolutions cited above the Government of India has declared its policy that it is expedient to encourage Indian industries and to substitute country-made goods for imported articles wherever it is possible to do so with due regard to economy. The Governor General in Council learns, with satisfaction, from the letter of the 19th August 1881, that in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the Police are clothed with materials of Indian manufacture. His Excellency in Council now directs that in future the same procedure shall be adopted in regard to the articles enumerated below, if they can be procured without expense exceeding that given below and of quality not inferior to imported goods :—

For Muir Central College.

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
Acid, hydrochloric, pure	...	@ 0	1	6	qts.	2	0	3	0
" " commercial	...	" 0	1	0	"	4	0	4	0
" nitric, pure	...		...		"	1	0	3	0
" " commercial	...	" 0	1	6	"	2	0	3	0
" oxalic, common	...		...		lb.	1	0	1	0
" sulphuric, pure	...	" 0	2	0	qts.	2	0	4	0
" " common	...	" 0	1	0	"	4	0	4	0
Ammonia, liquor fortissimus	...	" 0	1	4	lb.	4	0	5	4
" chloride, salammoniac	...		...		"	1	0	1	0
" nitrate	...	" 0	1	6	"	2	0	3	0
Antimony, metallic	...	" 0	0	3	oz.	2	0	0	6
" oxide	...	" 0	0	3	"	2	0	0	6
" sulphide	...	" 0	0	3	"	2	0	0	6
Copper, sulphate	...	" 0	2	0	lb.	½	0	1	0
Iodine	...		...		oz.	1	0	2	0
Iron, perchloride (crystallized)	...	" 0	2	0	lb.	½	0	1	0
" " sulphate	...		...		"	1	0	0	6
Lead, nitrate	...	" 0	1	4	"	½	0	0	8
Manganese, black oxide	...	" 0	0	6	"	2	0	1	0
Mercury, red oxide	...	" 0	6	0	"	¼	0	1	6
Phosphorus	...	" 0	8	0	"	½	0	4	0
Potassium, metal	...	" 0	8	0	oz.	¼	0	2	0
" bromide	...	" 0	4	0	lb.	¼	0	1	0
" iodide	...	" 1	0	0	"	¼	0	5	0
" bichromate	...	" 0	2	0	"	¼	0	0	6
" cyanide	...	" 0	5	0	"	½	0	2	6
" nitrate	...		...		"	1	0	0	9
" permanganate	...	" 0	0	6	"	2	0	1	0
Silver, nitrate	...		...		oz.	1	0	4	0
Sodium, metal	...	" 0	1	0	"	2	0	2	0
" borate	...	" 0	1	4	lb.	½	0	0	8
" carbonate	...		...		"	1	0	0	8
" hydrate	...		...		"	1	0	2	8
" chloride, pure	...		...		"	1	0	1	0
" sulphate	...		...		"	1	0	0	8
Sulphur	...		...		"	1	0	0	8

For Agra College.

Stand, filter, blackwood			...		No.	1	0	1	4
Stand, iron tripod, 8 inches high			...		"	1	0	1	0
" " retort, with three rings			...		"	1	0	10	0
Scissors	...		...		Pair	1	0	1	6
Spatula	...		...		"	1	0	1	0
Pliers	...		...		"	1	0	2	0

His Excellency the Governor General in Council will also be prepared to sanction, on the recommendation of the Local Governments, arrangements for the supply of the articles for a term of years on the above basis, in any cases in which this course may appear to be called for.

2. Most of the chemicals and chemical preparations are commonly made as regular manufactures at the Kasipur (Calcutta) chemical works belonging to Dr. Waldie, and possibly in other places. Those which are not so made can be made by him to order. The chemicals named in the list are in constant demand year after year for all the higher educational institutions in the different provinces of India, and it is proper that they should now be obtained of Indian manufacture.

3. The other articles mentioned at the end of the list as obtained for the Agra College, are of a kind which should not be purchased of European make. From the Resolutions on the subject of stores already issued by the Government of India the Local Governments will have learnt where such goods can be made in India.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and to the other Local Governments and Administrations.

Also that it be published in the *Gazette of India.*

The 1st September 1881.

No. 2777.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read again the undermentioned papers regarding the supply of stores required for the public service:—

Financial Resolution		No. 3574,	dated	3rd November 1880.
"	"	" 953,	"	10th June 1881.
"	Circular	" 220,	"	28th April "
"	"	" 621,	"	14th May "

Read also—

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 689, dated 4th August 1881, enclosing lists of European stores supplied for the public service in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1879-80 and 1880-81.

RESOLUTION.—In the Resolutions cited above, the Government of India declared that it is expedient to substitute for European stores articles of *bonâ fide* Indian manufacture wherever it is possible to do so without inconvenience or extra expense; and in order to ascertain to what extent or in respect to what articles the decision of Government could be made applicable, returns were called for from the several Departments and Local Governments showing all European articles obtained from England and purchased in the local market during the last two years. Such a return is now submitted by the Government of Bengal.

2. From this return a list has been prepared, and is appended to this Resolution, showing the articles which, on the information before the Government of India, it is possible to obtain of Indian manufacture. The Governor General in Council accordingly requests that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will be good enough to issue definite instructions to all the Departments concerned to institute enquiry as to the cheapest and most

convenient way of obtaining in future regular supplies of such goods, of Indian manufacture, as well as of any other goods which in the course of enquiry it may be found feasible to add to the list. In order to give to manufacturers that confidence in the existence of a permanent and steady demand, without which they cannot reasonably be expected to spend time and money in the manufacture of new classes of goods, the Governor General in Council will be prepared to approve of contracts made by the Local Governments for a term of, say, five years, based on the equivalents of the average cost in the year 1880-81 of the articles entered in the list, laid down in Calcutta.

No. 1923, dated 22nd July 1881.
No. 2302, dated 12th August 1881.

3. As regards articles of stationery and printing, orders have already been issued in the Resolutions marginally noted, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd July and 13th August 1881. A few additional articles of stationery have been inserted in the appended list, such as erasers and scissors, which can be made in the Aligarh Postal Workshop and by private iron-workers, and blue tape, which, like red and white tape, should be obtained from the Indian cotton mills.

Balances, weights, butcher's knives, iron and brass locks and padlocks, are procurable from the Rurki Workshop, the Aligarh Postal Workshop, and no doubt can be made elsewhere.

Shovels, hammers, cast-iron pulleys, buckets, kodalies, spades, forks and other gardener's tools can also similarly be obtained of Indian manufacture. The manufacture of cement is now an established industry, and the article should not again be indented for.

Linseed-oil, boiled, should be obtained of Calcutta manufacture, either from the Gouripur mills, where it is made of good quality, or elsewhere.

Good serge is now being woven at the Cawnpore Woollen Mills, and measures should be taken to obtain supplies of all the cotton fabrics mentioned in the manner prescribed in paragraph 2 of Resolution No. 2301 of 12th August 1881.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bengal and to the other Local Governments and Administrations.

Ordered also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

List of Articles referred to in Resolution No. 2777, dated the 1st September 1881.

Names of articles.	1879-80.			1880-81.			TOTAL.		
	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
STATIONERY STORES.									
Writing materials.									
Erasers, common...	4 2 0 per doz.	413 doz.	1,873 15 9						
Scissors, large	9 4 0 "	90 "	915 12 0						
Do., do.	1 12 0 each.	1 No.	1 12 0						
Do., do.	2 4 0 "	2 "	4 8 0						
Do., small	5 4 0 per doz.	85 doz.	490 14 0						
Do., do.	1 4 0 each.	10 No.	12 8 0						
Do., do.	0 14 0 "	1 "	0 14 0						
Do., do.	1 0 0 "	2 "	2 0 0						
Do., do.	1 12 0 "	2 "	3 8 0						
Do., do.	2 0 0 "	2 "	4 0 0						
Do., do.	1 11 0 "	1 "	1 11 0						
Blue tape	...	...	...	2 0 0 per 100 yds.	500 yds.	10 0 0			
White tape	1 0 0 per 100 yds.	23,400 yds.	234 0 0	0 14 0 " "	11,652 "	101 15 3	...	55,152 yds. ...	493 7 3
				0 12 0 " "	19,500 "	146 4 0			
				1 14 0 " "	600 "	11 4 0			
Miscellaneous articles.									
Brass clasps, P. 1 to 4	8 12 6 per 1,000	20,000 No.	193 3 0						
Stores for Behar Opium Laboratory Department.									
	£ s.		£ s. d.						
Balance	16 0 each	1 No.	16 0 0						
Set of weights	3 12 "	1 set.	3 12 0						
Balances, 8 inch	4 10 "	4 No.	18 0 0						
Set of weights	1 14 "	1 set.	1 14 0						
Shovels	0 6 "	2 No.	0 12 0						
Behar Opium Factory Department.									
Hammers, handled	...	...	...	...	2 No.				

Names of articles.	1879-80.			1880-81.			TOTAL.		
	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Behar Agency, Sudder Godown Department.									
Butcher's knives, 8 inch	Not given.	1 doz.	9 4 0						
Butcher's knives	9 0 0 per doz.	1 „	9 0 0						
Linseed oil, boiled	2 12 0 per gal.	5 gals.	13 12 0	...	3 gals.	9 4 0			
One iron drum for ditto	2 8 0 each.	1 No.	2 8 0						
Linseed oil, boiled	2 10 0 per gal. 0 8 6 packing charges.	10 gals.	26 12 6						
Smith's hammers, three	0 6 0 per lb.	10½ lbs.	3 15 0						
Brass lower drawer lock, 2 inches ...	1 8 0 each.	6 No.	9 0 0						
Borax	0 8 0 per seer.	4 chittacks	0 2 0	1 0 0 per seer	1 seer 1 chittack	1 1 0			
Galvanized buckets, 12 inches ...	...	...	...	18 0 0 per doz.	1½ doz.	27 0 0			
Lampblack	...	...	...	0 5 0 per lb.	14 lbs.	4 6 0			
2½ brass cocks with several ends for gas pipe.	...	...	...	3 0 0 each	2 No.	6 0 0			
1¾ ditto ditto ...	...	...	...	2 8 0 each	1 „	2 8 0			
Copal varnish	...	...	...	12 0 0 per gal.	1 gal.	12 0 0			
Iron padlocks to open with 1 key ...	...	...	...	13 0 0 per doz.	22-1/6 doz.	290 14 8			
Sewing twine	...	...	...	1 0 0 per lb.	10 lbs.	10 0 0			
2½ brass lever almirah locks ...	...	...	...	1 12 0 each	3 No.	5 4 0			
Behar Agency Saw Mill and Chest Department.									
Linseed oil, boiled, 2 drums	2 10 0 per gal.	10 gals.	27 0 0						
Cement	...	...	...	9 8 0 per barrel	29 barrels	364 14 0			
Shovels	...	...	...	2 8 0 each	3 No.				
Brass padlocks	...	...	...	2 6 0 „	3 „	7 2 0			
2 pairs cast iron, large blocks ...	...	...	...	8 4 0 per cwt.	2 qrs. 18 lbs.				
Ditto small blocks ...	...	...	...	8 4 0 „	2 qrs. 4 lbs.				
New cast iron pulley 3 feet × 12 inch broad, 3¾ bore turned and key way cut.	...	...	...	65 0 0 each	one	76 9 0			

Benares Agency, Ghazipur Opium Factory.									
Iron padlocks	2 0 0 each	2 doz.	52 8 0	2 0 0 each	2 doz.	52 8 0	...	4 doz.	105 0 0
Double block tin	0 5 0 per sheet	600 sheets	200 0 0	0 5 0 per sheet	600 sheets	200 0 0	...	1,200 sheets	400 0 0
Single tin	0 2 6 „	100 „	17 3 0	0 2 6 „	100 „	17 3 0	...	200 „	34 6 0
Twine	0 4 0 per lb.	20 lbs.	5 15 0	0 4 0 lb.	20 lbs.	5 15 0	...	40 lbs.	11 14 0
Brass locks for drawer and boxes ...	2 0 0 each	6 No.	13 14 0	2 0 0 each	6 No.	13 14 0	...	12 No.	27 12 0
Leather, English	1 5 0 per lb.	1 lb.	1 6 6	1 5 0 per lb.	1 lb.	1 6 6	...	2 lbs.	2 13 0
Royal Botanical Gardens, Howrah.									
		No.							
Spades, digging		12							
Forks, 5-pronged		12							
Iron rakes, 9-inch		12							
Ditto 12 „		12							
Knives, pruning		12	...	1 8 0 each	5 No.	7 8 0			
Do. cutting		12							
Do. budding		6							
Shears, hedge		2							
Pickaxes		3							
Axes		12							
Terracotta plant markers		1,500							
Ditto 11		1,500							
Ditto 16		1,500							
Ditto 20		1,500							
Ditto 21		1,500							
A set of chain harrows		1							
Wire baskets for plants with chain 24-inch ...		4	...	£ s.	5 No.	£ s. d.			
Ditto 18 „ ...		5	...	6 15	4 „	27 7 0			
Ditto 15 „ ...		4	...		5 „				
Ditto 12 „ ...		2	...		7 „				
Wire baskets without chains, of sizes		36							
Kodalies, Griffin's		100							
Ditto, Bengal pattern		50							
Watering-pots, 3 gallons		6							
Ditto, 2 „		6							
Garden rollers		2		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.			
Scythes		...	...	3 0 0 each	12 No.	36 0 0			
Padlocks		...	...	0 12 0 „	6 „	4 8 0			
Cinchona Plantations and Manufactory.									
Sickles		...	...	...	...	...	13 8 0 per doz.	60 doz.	810 0 0
Watering cans, 4 gallons		...	...	...	...	...	4 8 0 each	1 „	93 3 3
Ditto, 2 „		...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0 „	½ „	

Names of articles.	1879-80.			1880-81.			TOTAL.		
	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Tinsmith's shears	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0 per pair	one pair	3 8 0
Spirit-level	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0 „	„	7 8 0
Plough plane	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 0 „	„	16 0 0
Supplied by the Marine Department.									
					Cwt. qrs. lbs.				
Animal charcoal		...	...	21 7 9 per cwt.	1 3 5	38 9 0			
Kodalies	...	...	...	1 4 0 each	51 No.	76 12 0			
Ditto	...	...	...	15 8 0 per doz.	500 „	691 9 3			
Iron jumpers	...	...	...	3 0 0 each	3 „	9 0 0			
Iron crowbars	...	...	...	3 11 6 „	6 „	22 5 0			
Lead tubing	...	...	...	0 5 9 per foot	200 feet	71 14 0			
Sickles	...	...	...	13 8 0 per doz.	50 doz.	675 0 0			
Watering-cans	...	...	...	3 4 0 each	1 „	44 12 0			
Bengal Secretariat Press.									
8 to pica brass rules 24-inch	...	...	...	...	100 doz.	225 0 0			
Brass rules	...	...	...	...	100 „	225 0 0			
Bengal Police.								(Annually.)	
Blue drill—	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 7 3 pr yd.	28,953 yds.	13,119 5 3
Grey cotton dhooties	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 3 3 „	43,787¼ „	8,894 4 6
Blue serge	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 4 0 „	6,192 „	13,932 0 0
American drill (unbleached)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 6 „	2,455 „	690 7 6
Red saloo	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 3 9 „	55,670¾ „	13,047 13 4
American drill (bleached)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 0 „	8,687 „	2,714 11 0
Blue cloth	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0 „	1,491¼ „	8,947 8 0
Cotton drill	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 0 „	1,590½ „	1,192 14 0

The 2nd September 1881.

No. 2778.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 8 of Act I of 1879 (The Indian Stamp Act, 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the stamp-duty chargeable under the said Act on instruments executed by Government officers, and their sureties, either before or after the publication of this order, to secure the due accounting for property received by such officers by virtue of their office.

The 1st September 1881.

No. 2787.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read again—

Financial Resolution No. 387, dated 30th April 1879, sanctioning, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the grant of travelling allowances to ministerial and menial officers who are entitled to such allowances when travelling by railway on duty, or on transfer from one office to another.

Read—

A letter from the Surveyor General of India, No. 3202, dated 29th December 1880, requesting reconsideration of the order as far as it relates to the grant to an officer of a second class fare when there is no intermediate class accommodation in the train.

RESOLUTION.—In supersession of the orders contained in the Resolution read in the preamble, the Governor General in Council sanctions the following travelling allowances for ministerial and menial officers who are entitled to travelling allowances when travelling by railway on duty, or on transfer from one office to another :—

For an officer whose service is superior under the Civil Pension Code—

At the option of the officer, in lieu of any daily or monthly travelling allowance to which he may be otherwise entitled—

if the officer's salary is not less than Rs. 50 a month,—second class fare; or where there are only two classes, upper class fare;

if the officer's salary is less than Rs. 50 but not less than Rs. 10 a month,—intermediate class fare, or, if there be no intermediate class accommodation in the train by which he is required to travel, third, or, where there are only two classes, lower class fare.

For an officer whose service is inferior under the Civil Pension Code—

in addition to any daily or monthly travelling allowance to which he may be otherwise entitled,—the fare of the lowest class in the train by which he may be ordered to proceed, whether called lower, third, or fourth class.

2. If the journey involves the absence of the officer from his head-quarters or standing-camp for one or more nights, so as to make it necessary for him to carry with him servants and baggage, double the fare to which he would otherwise be entitled may, at the discretion of his superior officer, be granted to him.

3. An officer in superior service may not, except as provided in paragraph 4, charge railway fare on any day for which he receives travelling allowance at the daily or monthly rate.

4. If an officer in superior service is required to travel on one day partly by railway and partly otherwise, or to make a railway journey in the course of another journey, or of a tour, then, at the discretion of his superior officer, he may be reimbursed his actual expenses, not exceeding, on the whole, the amount to which he is entitled under paragraph 1 or 2 of this Resolution added to the amount to which he would be otherwise entitled, for the period occupied by the journey by railway, as daily or monthly (contract) allowance.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* and distributed for information and guidance as follow :—

(1) To the several Departments* of the Government of India.

(2) To the several Local Governments and Administrations.

(3) To the Comptroller General and to the several Accountants General and Comptrollers.

(4) To the several Chiefs of Departments administered by the Government of India in the Financial Department.

* Original papers received from the Revenue and Agricultural Department to be returned.

The 2nd September 1881.

No. 2788.—The Governor General in Council, having had under consideration the subject of railway accommodation of public officers travelling on duty by railways where there are only two classes (upper or first class, and lower or second class), has decided that the upper class of such railways is to be considered the equivalent of both first and second classes on other railways where there are more than two classes.

No. 2815.—The following Corrigendum to the Codes of the Financial Department is published for general information:—

C. P. C.

PAGE 42.

Section 93, Rule 2.

For "Bengal Revenue Survey Department" *substitute* "Survey of India."

No. 2823.—*Erratum.*—In Notification No. 2644, dated 26th August 1881, published at page 345 of Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 27th idem, regarding an addition to Section 44 of the Civil Leave Code, *for* "employ" *substitute* "on leave."

T. C. HOPE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 2nd September 1881.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 480.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Frank Cunningham Dunlop, 1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Sikh Infantry,—25th July, 1879.

Second-Lieutenant William Joseph Newell, 2nd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 8th Regiment of Native Infantry,—5th May, 1880.

Second-Lieutenant Newell will take rank as Lieutenant from the 5th May, 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 481.—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Major N. R. Stewart, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 4th Goorkha Regiment, Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Evans, vacated on appointment to be Officiating Commandant, 43rd Native Infantry. Dated 19th August, 1881.

No. 482.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Sergeant Joseph Harrison, Assistant Overseer, Foundry and Shell Factory.	*Sub-Conductor on probation.*	*30th December* 1880.	
Sergeant William Viney, soldier mechanic, Foundry and Shell Factory.	*Sub-Conductor on probation.*	*30th* " "	
Sub-Conductor William Shortridge ...	Conductor ...	30th " "	Conductor D. Buckley, seconded.
Magazine Sergeant (Temporary Sub-Conductor) George C. Goff.	Sub-Conductor on probation.	30th " "	Sub-Conductor Shortridge.
Magazine Sergeant (Temporary Sub-Conductor) Henry Robinson.	Ditto ...	6th January 1881	Sub-Conductor T. Etherington, reduced.
Sergeant Richard Francis, Overseer carpenters, Harness and Saddlery Factory.	*Ditto* ...	*17th February* "	
Sub-Conductor (Temporary Conductor) William P. Pickering.	Conductor ...	17th " "	Conductor E. McCarthy, pensioned.
Magazine Sergeant (Temporary Sub-Conductor) Alfred Beauchamp.	Sub-Conductor on probation.	17th " "	Sub-Conductor Pickering.
Magazine Sergeant (Officiating Sub-Conductor) Lawrence J. O'Connell.	Ditto ...	11th April "	Sub-Conductor F. Waller, seconded.
Assistant Commissary (Officiating Deputy Commissary) and Honorary Lieutenant William Swinnerton.	Deputy Commissary	1st July "	Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain J. Baker, pensioned.
Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Edwin W. Allum.	Assistant Commissary.	1st " "	Honorary Lieutenant Swinnerton.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 483.—In paragraph 10 of Major-General Phayre's despatch No. 45, dated the 16th October, 1880, published in G. G. O. No. 693 of 1880, *for* "Lieutenant G. H. W. O'Sullivan, R.E.," *read* "Lieutenant W. Coles, R.E."

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 484.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. V. Mathias, S.C., (m. c.) for two months.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) G. Stewart, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for two months.

Captain (Brevet Major) the Hon'ble G. C. Napier, C.I.E., General List, Infantry, (u. p. a.) for one month.

Captain E. S. Neave, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Captain H. W. Clarke, R.E., (p. a.) for six months.

Lieutenant W. S. Hewett, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for three months.

Lieutenant C. E. Pollock, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant C. J. Roberts, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for one month.

Surgeon-Major B. Franklin, (p. a.) for two months.

No. 485.—The special leave granted to Captain W. Shepherd, R.E., in G. G. O. No. 216 of 1881, commenced from the 23rd June, 1881, and not as therein notified.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 486.—NATIVE ARMY—

7th Bengal Cavalry.

Jemadar Shadul Khan, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Sheikh Kumroodin, invalided; Kote-Duffadar Kuppoor Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Shadul Khan, promoted,—1st May, 1881.

No. 487.—*16th Regiment Native Infantry.*

Jemadar Lachman Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Chingun Sing, invalided; Jemadar Makhdumbux Khán, to be Subadar, *vice* Ramsarn Sing, invalided; Havildar Bisesar Opadhia, to be Jemadar, *vice* Soorjbax Sing, invalided; Havildar Bhagwandin, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramnath Sing, invalided; Havildar Bhagwandin Misser, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ranjit Khan, invalided; Havildar Kirtárath Tiwari, to be Jemadar, *vice* Lachman Sing, promoted; Havildar Kashiram Dube, to be Jemadar, *vice* Makhdumbux Khan, promoted,—15th June, 1881.

No. 488.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Ressaldar Lahrasaf Khan, to be Ressaldar Major, *vice* Badhawa Sing, invalided; Ressaidar Shere Sing, to be Ressaldar, *vice* Badhawa Sing, invalided; Jemadar Hakim Sing, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Shere Sing, promoted; Duffadar Narain Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Hakim Sing, promoted,—30th April, 1881.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 489.—Under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following revised scales of pensions for officers of the Indian Staff Corps and the Indian Forces, to take effect from the 1st July, 1881.

2. For the purposes of these pension rules, which will be known as those of 1881, officers will be divided into four classes, *viz.*,—

I.—Officers who entered the Staff Corps prior to or on the 12th September, 1866.

II.—Officers of the late Indian Cavalry and Infantry who have not joined the Staff Corps, commonly known as officers of the Local Service.

III.—Officers on the General List, who entered the service under "new conditions of appointment," and who have not subsequently joined the Staff Corps.

IV.—Officers who have entered the Staff Corps since the 12th September, 1866.

3. The pensions for classes I and II will be—

	Pension.
	£
After 20 years' service ...	288
" 24 " " ...	420
" 28 " " ...	571
" 32 " " ...	783

4. The existing regulation which gives to these classes certain rates of pension after 35 years' and 38 years' service will thus become inoperative.

5. The conditions of retirement offered in G. G. O. No. 1 of 1st January, 1881, will not be renewed.

6. The pensions for officers in classes III and IV will be—

	Pension.
	£
After 20 years' service ...	250
" 24 " " ...	365
" 28 " " ...	500
" 32 " " ...	700
" 38 " " (as now) ...	750

7. Furlough service for pension will continue to be governed by the furlough regulations under which each officer may be serving.

8. The senior officers of classes III and IV will succeed to colonel's allowances as soon as they have completed 12 years as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, until the number of officers in receipt of the allowances is equal to one-thirtieth of the whole of the officers in their respective lists in each Presidency, and thenceforward the number of colonel's allowances then enjoyed by officers of that class shall be considered as the fixed establishment to which officers are to succeed by seniority as vacancies arise. For the purposes of this scheme, all the officers of class III of all three presidencies will be placed on one list. The establishment will be ascertained by the number of officers remaining on that amalgamated list on the day the senior officer completes 12 years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel.

9. No colonel's allowances will be granted to any officer joining the Staff Corps as a probationer after the 1st of July 1881.

10. Pension regulations for officers entering the Staff Corps henceforward will be notified hereafter.

11. Officers will be allowed to commute a portion, not exceeding one-third, of their pensions, and this commutation may take place at any time and not merely on retirement.

12. In every case the capitalized sum will be payable in rupees in India, the sterling sum being converted at the official rate of exchange for the year in which the payment is made.

13. Full power is reserved to the Secretary of State for India to temporarily suspend or limit retirement, whenever it may appear to him necessary in the interests of the public service to do so.

No. 490.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 453 of 1881, the undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1881, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander McLeod Stewart, Bengal S. C.,—31st August, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Theodore Walter Ross Boisragon, C.B., Bengal S. C.,—2nd September, 1881.

No. 491.—Surgeon H. Mallins, M.B., has been permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 25th July, 1881, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 492.—Under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the following will be the scale of pensions for the officers of the Indian Veterinary Department:—

	£
After 25 years' service, including 3 years' furlough or leave of absence	350
After 30 years' service, including 4 years' furlough or leave of absence	450

2. The commutation of a portion of the pension not exceeding one-third, as sanctioned for combatant officers, will be allowed under the same conditions to officers of the Veterinary Department, such commutation being allowed to take place at any time and not merely on retirement.

3. In every case the capitalized sum will be payable in rupees in India, the sterling sum being converted at the official rate of exchange for the year in which the payment is made.

4. The new scale of pensions will have effect from the 1st July, 1881.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

CALCUTTA, THE 29TH AUGUST, 1881.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 9th to the 29th August, 1881.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.		
Lister Sunderland (a) ...	Lieutenant	1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs).	17th May, 1881.	No will found.	790 11 11	...	29th October, 1881.

(a) *Next of kin—Brother.*—Thomas J. Sunderland, Honorary Major, Bedfordshire Militia, Ravensden Grange, Bedford.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 2nd September, 1881.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 32.—Mr. J. McArthur, Officiating Chief Engineer, Kidderpore Dockyard, to be Inspector of Machinery of that Dockyard.

Mr. J. Fergusson, Officiating 1st Superintending Engineer, Kidderpore Dockyard, to be Foreman of the factory.

Mr. E. A. S. Mignon, Officiating Marine Storekeeper, Kidderpore Dockyard, is confirmed in his appointment.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 33.—The leave granted to Mr. F. Place, Accountant, Bombay Dockyard, in G. G. O. No. 19 of 1881, has effect from the 19th July, 1881.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th August 1881.

No. 285.—Mr. J. M. Campion, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Railway Branch to the Punjab.

No. 286.—Mr. J. J. Jones, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Bengal, is transferred to the establishment under the Director General of Railways.

No. 287.—To fill existing vacancies in the Railway Branch, the following promotions are made, with effect from the 31st July 1881 :—

Names.	From	To
Mr. F. J. E. Spring...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade ...	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.
Mr. W. K. Stent ...	" " 4th " ...	" " 3rd "
Mr. A. S. Gerrard ...	" " 4th " tempy. rank ...	" " 4th "
Mr. F. W. Morse ...	Assistant " 1st " ...	" " 4th " tempy. rank.
Mr. E. W. Arundell ...	" " 1st " ...	" " 4th " " "
Mr. T. R. Wynne ...	" " 1st " ...	" " 4th " " "
Mr. F. Lang ...	" " 2nd " ...	Assistant " 1st "
Mr. C. J. S. Baker ...	" " 2nd " ...	" " 1st "
Mr. J. E. Dallas ...	" " 2nd " ...	" " 1st "
Mr. R. Sivewright ...	" " 2nd " ...	" " 1st "

The 1st September 1881.

No. 288.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) G. D. Pritchard, R.E., are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 289.—*Addendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 283, dated 26th August, after the words "*Director General of Railways*" add "*and Deputy Secretary.*"

The 2nd September 1881.

No. 290.—Mr. F. Finch, Storekeeper, 2nd Grade, is promoted to Class IV of the Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 23rd June 1881.

No. 291.—Adverting to Department of Finance and Commerce Notification No. 1029, dated 10th June 1881, the Governor General in Council has decided that the Darjeeling Tramway be classed as a Railway as regards the allowances to be drawn for travelling thereon.

W. S. TREVOR, *R.E., Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1881.

From the 2nd April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 26th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th August 1881.

No. 236.—Mr. R. F. Warwick, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-five days, under Chapter X, Section 136, of the Civil Leave Code, from such date as he may be allowed to avail himself of it.

The 29th August 1881.

No. 237.—Mr. R. W. Senior, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted privilege leave for twenty-eight days, under Chapter X, Section 136, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th August 1881.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 2nd September 1881.

No. 13.—Mr. C. L. Schwendler, Electrician, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for sixteen months, under Section 49 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd July 1881.

This cancels Notification No. 11 of 18th July 1881.

No. 14.—Mr. T. D. Berrington, an Assistant Superintendent of the 4th Grade, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for six months, under Section 51 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 13th August 1881.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th August 1881.

No. 38.—The services of 2nd Class Hospital Assistant Wuzeer Khan are permanently placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for employment in those provinces.

The 9th August 1881.

No. 39.—The services of the undermentioned Hospital Assistants of the military list are placed permanently at the disposal of the Punjab Government for civil employment in that province :—

1st Class, Velyeth Hoosain.
" Golam Hoosain.
" Kirpa Ram.
" Mahomed Abdool Rohman Khan.
2nd Class, Busharut Oollah.
" Narain Sing.
" Shaikh Hafiz Ally.
" Assa Ram.
" Aya Sing.
" Bishumbur Dass.
" Shaikh Abdoollah.
" Rymul Dass.
" Abdool Gafore.
" Mahomed Ali.
3rd Class, Kirpa Ram.
" Deen Dyal.
" Jhuboo Sing.
" Hamid Hossein.
" Fazl Ilahee.
" Hushmut Alli.
" Kumal Oodeen.
" Kaloo Ram.
" Muzhar Khan.
" Koodrut Hossein.
" Khazan Sing.
" Moomraiz Khan.
" Sherebaz.

The 15th August 1881.

No. 40.—In accordance with the orders of the Government of India provincializing Assistant Surgeons, the following Assistant Surgeons are transferred for permanent employment in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh :—

No.	NAME.	Grade.	Date of rank.	REMARKS.
1	Kally Doss Nundy	1st	April 12, 1849.	
	Samuel Pollock Johns	1st	May 12, 1851.	
	Chundee Churn Ghose	2nd	April 24, 1855.	
	Grees Chunder Chatterjee	2nd	April 24, 1855.	
5	Mookund Loll	1st	April 25, 1856.	
	Nobin Chunder Mitter	3rd	May 23, 1861.	
	Greesh Chunder Mitter	1st	April 16, 1867.	
	Troylucko Nath Ghose	2nd	June 17, 1867.	
	Neelmoni Chowdhuree	2nd	June 19, 1867.	
10	Hem Chunder Bhuttacharjee	2nd	June 28, 1867.	
	Nobin Chunder Chuckerbutty	2nd	July 1, 1867.	
	Parbutty Churn Ghose	3rd	July 19, 1867.	
	Haran Chunder Banerjee	2nd	August 1, 1867.	
	Ram Rich Paul	2nd	August 1, 1868.	
15	Ishan Chunder Roy, M.B.	2nd	April 21, 1869.	
	Ram Lall Chuckerbutty	3rd	April 21, 1869	
	Chunnoo Lall	2nd	August 1, 1869.	
	Behary Lall Ghose	2nd	Sept. 25, 1869.	
	Awmoola Rutton Bysack	2nd	August 10, 1870.	
20	Abinash Chunder Goopt	3rd	May 9, 1871.	
	Mul Raj	2nd	August 1, 1871.	
	Rutty Kanta Ghose	2nd	April 12, 1872.	
	Doorga Dass Sen	2nd	July 15, 1872.	
	Baney Madhav Dass	3rd	April 24, 1873	Now serving in Bengal.
25	Haran Chunder Dass	3rd	May 1, 1873.	
	Gunga Singh	3rd	August 1, 1873.	
	Nihal Singh	2nd	August 1, 1873.	
	Debender Nauth Goho	3rd	April 13, 1874	Now serving in Bengal.
	Suresh Chunder Ghose	3rd	April 13, 1874.	
30	Benud Behary Ghosh	3rd	April 22, 1874.	
	Hara Kanto Banerji	3rd	May 28, 1874.	
	Munualall	3rd	July 22, 1874	Now serving in the Punjab.
	Jognesvar Roy	3rd	June 3, 1875	Now serving in Bengal.
	Rajendra Nath De	3rd	April 17, 1876.	
35	Bana Mali Pal	3rd	May 2, 1876	Now serving in Bengal.
	Kedar Nath Bosu	3rd	July 3, 1876	
	Harprasad Choorumoni	3rd	August 1, 1876	Now serving in the Punjab.
	Lalita Mohen Sen	3rd	August 1, 1876.	
	Prokas Chandra Mukhopadhya	3rd	October 12, 1876.	
40	Hera Lal Dass	3rd	July 18, 1877	Now serving in Bengal.
	Shostevar Roy	3rd	July 18, 1877.	
	Man Mohun Dass	3rd	July 18, 1877	Now serving in Bengal.
	Amar Nath Das	3rd	March 1, 1878	
	Fuzlai Rohman	3rd	April 30, 1878	
45	Nrependra Chandra Mookerji	3rd	April 30, 1878.	
	Jagandro Nath Mukerji	3rd	August 1, 1878.	
	Charan Singh	3rd	August 1, 1878.	
	Manohar Parshad	3rd	August 1, 1878.	
	Sasibhusun Kumar	3rd	July 29, 1879.	
50	Mohendro Nath Ohdedar	3rd	August 1, 1879.	
	Jwala Prasad	3rd	August 1, 1879.	
	Manohur Lall	3rd	December 4, 1879.	
	Kali Kristo Chatterjee	3rd	April 12, 1880.	
	Rasraj Bhattacharji	3rd	August 1, 1880.	
55	Iktidarud-deen	3rd	August 1, 1880.	

* * *
* * *
* * *

No. 41.—In accordance with the orders of the Government of India provincializing Assistant Surgeons, the following Assistant Surgeons are transferred for permanent employment in the Punjab :—

No.	Name.	Grade.	Date of rank.	Remarks.
1	Abdool Hamid	2nd	April 6, 1852.	
	Beharee Lall	2nd	April 24, 1855.	
	Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur	Hony. Surgeon	April 14, 1858.	
	Radha Kishen	2nd	August 1, 1866.	
5	Brij Lal Ghose, Rai Bahadur	1st	August 1, 1866.	
	Muhammad Hussain Khan	2nd	August 1, 1866.	
	Chetan Shah, Khan Bahadur	1st	August 1, 1866.	
	Juswant Roy	2nd	August 1, 1867.	
	Sahib Ditta	2nd	August 1, 1867.	
10	Bhawnee Dass	2nd	August 1, 1867.	
	Futteh Singh	2nd	August 1, 1868.	
	Mul Chund	2nd	August 1, 1868.	
	Nutha Mul	3rd	August 1, 1868.	
	Mehtab Singh	2nd	October 1, 1868.	
15	Bhugwan Dass, 1st	2nd	October 1, 1868.	
	Tabu Singh	2nd	August 1, 1869.	
	Gokal Chand	2nd	August 1, 1870.	
	Urjun Dass	3rd	April 1, 1871.	
	Bhagwan Dass, 2nd	2nd	August 1, 1871.	
20	Jai Chund	3rd	August 1, 1871.	
	Muthra Dass	3rd	May 4, 1872.	
	Mehr Chund, 1st	2nd	October 1, 1872.	
	Darri Mul	3rd	August 1, 1873.	
	Amir Shah	3rd	August 1, 1873.	
25	Thakur Dass, Rai Bahadur	2nd	August 1, 1873.	
	Sobha Ram	2nd	April 30, 1874.	
	Gholam Nabi	3rd	June 16, 1874	Now serving in the N. W. P.
	Sobhan Ali	3rd	July 22, 1874.	
	Jawahir Singh	3rd	July 22, 1874	Now serving in the N. W. P.
30	Lachman Dass	3rd	July 22, 1874.	
	Kally Nauth Roy	3rd	July 22, 1874.	
	Duni Chand	3rd	July 22, 1874.	
	Bure Khan	3rd	July 22, 1874.	
	Mehr Chand, 2nd	3rd	July 22, 1874.	
35	Malik Jowala Sahai	3rd	July 22, 1874.	
	Rumzan Bux	3rd	July 22, 1874.	
	Jhangee Ram	3rd	July 22, 1874.	
	Fazal-ud-din	3rd	July 28, 1874.	
	Brij Lal	3rd	April 14, 1875.	
40	Ram Kishan	3rd	July 27, 1875.	
	Allah Ditta	3rd	July 27, 1875.	
	Bhagut Ram, 1st	3rd	July 27, 1875.	
	Gobind Ram	3rd	July 27, 1875.	
	Fatteh Chand	3rd	August 1, 1876.	
45	Jagendro Chandra Banerji	3rd	August 1, 1876.	
	Bali Ram	3rd	August 1, 1877.	
	Sundar Mal	3rd	August 1, 1877.	
	Pandit Bishan Das	3rd	August 1, 1878.	
	Hira Lal	3rd	August 1, 1878.	
50	Bhagat Ram, 2nd	3rd	August 1, 1878.	
	Natha Mal	3rd	August 1, 1878.	
	Atar Chand	3rd	August 1, 1878.	
	Krishna Chandra	3rd	August 1, 1878.	
	Shekh Ata Muhammad	3rd	August 1, 1878.	
55	Duni Chand Rai	3rd	August 1, 1878.	
	Sada Nand	3rd	August 1, 1879.	
	Jai Singh.	3rd	August 1, 1879.	
	Khazan Chand	3rd	August 1, 1879.	
	Dowlat Ram	3rd	August 1, 1879.	
60	Jai Kishan Das	3rd	August 1, 1879.	
	Parma Nand	3rd	August 1, 1879.	
	Ralia Singh	3rd	August 1, 1879.	
	Jagan Nath	3rd	August 1, 1879.	
	Hira Lal Chatterji	3rd	August 1, 1880.	
65	Nanak Chand	3rd	August 1, 1880.	
66	Elahi Baksh	3rd	August 1, 1880.	

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 30th August 1881.

No. 132 *I.-E.*—CORRECTION.—In Notification No. 130 I.-E., dated 20th May 1881 (*Gazette of India* for 28th May 1881, Part II, page 393), *for* Section 131, *read* Section 49.

W. PALMER,

Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 24th August 1881.

No. 1682.—With reference to G. O. G. G. No. 430, dated 5th August 1881, the leave granted to Captain H. A. Vincent, Bombay Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 1st Central India Horse, in Notification No. 370, dated 25th February 1881, is hereby cancelled.

By Order,

J. BURNE, *Captain,*

2nd Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 22nd August 1881.

No. 1682 *G.*—2nd Class Hospital Assistant Mohun Lal, of the Reserve List, has been granted privilege leave for one month from the 12th July to the 11th August 1881.

2nd Class Hospital Assistant Runjeet Singh is transferred from the Rajputana State Railway to the Reserve List of Hospital Assistants from the 2nd August 1881.

The 26th August 1881.

No. 1707 *G.*—2nd Class Hospital Assistant Golam Mahomed, transferred by the Surgeon-General with the Government of India for permanent civil employment in Rajputana, was borne on the Reserve List of Hospital Assistants from the 25th May to the 5th July 1881.

No. 1709 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No 1577 G.-G., dated 18th August 1881, Lieutenant J. M. Clements assumed charge of his duties as Officiating Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Rajputana on the forenoon of the 22nd August 1881.

By Order,

F. T. HEWSON,

for *1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 24th August 1881.

No. 595.—In supersession of Notification No. 410, dated 21st June 1881, Major P. W. Smith, Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Cantonment Magistrate, Deolie, and is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class, as described in Section 20 of the Criminal Procedure Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th June 1881.

Major P. Smith is also appointed, with effect from the above date, to officiate temporarily as Judge of the 2nd Class, to hear suits of a civil nature up to Rs. 500 in value.

The 27th August 1881.

No. 607.—The Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to invest Allah Nur Khan, Naib Tehsildar of Beawar, with the undermentioned powers to be exercised within the limits of the Beawar Tehsil:—

(1).—Powers of a Munsiff.

(2).—Magistrate of the 3rd Class, as described in Section 20 of Act X of 1872.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,

1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

TREASURE TROVE.

In terms of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given that, on or about the 20th October 1880, certain treasure (52 old Chandwadi Rupees) was found in excavating the foundation of the house of one Ramchandra Govinda, in the village of Nagardeola Budruk, in the Pachora Taluka, of the Khandesh Collectorate of the Bombay Presidency. Claimants are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Khandesh on the 5th January 1882, when he will proceed to hold an enquiry according to law.

W. A. EAST,

Acting Collector, Khandesh.

TREASURE TROVE.

In terms of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given that, on 15th June 1881, certain treasure (Chandwadi Rupees 1,150, weighing 403 tolas, a silver bracelet weighing 7¼ tolas, and a metal pot) was found buried in Survey No. 291 of the village of Nyahalod, in the Dhulia Taluka, of the Khandesh Collectorate of the Bombay Presidency. Claimants are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Khandesh on the 5th January 1882, when he will proceed to hold an enquiry according to law.

W. A. EAST,

Acting Collector, Khandesh.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that, on or about the 28th May 1881, treasure, consisting of Rs. 36 (current coins), was found in an Inam (called Hanumannahehenu) belonging to one Venkata Rama Reddi, of Venkatempalli, Hamlet of Kottakota, Pattikonda Taluq, Kurnool District, in the Madras Presidency.

Any person or persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Kurnool, at his office, on Friday, the 6th January 1882, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the law.

W. H. GLENNY,
Collector.

KURNOOL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 16th August 1881.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The Senate will proceed in the month of March 1882 to the election of a Tagore Professor for the term of one year to commence on the 1st of September 1882.

The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 10,000 per annum, and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures upon *one* of the following subjects :—

(1.) The Law relating to the Disposition of Property among the Muhammadans.

(2.) The Law of Testamentary Devise as administered in British India.

(3.) The Law relating to Negotiable Instruments.

(4.) The Hindu Law of Inheritance, Partition and Adoption, according to the Smritis.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st of January 1882, and at the same time to state on which of the abovementioned four subjects they are prepared to lecture.

By order of the Vice-Chancellor,
CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 23rd August 1881.

Report of a Deserter from the Royal Regimen of Artillery, dated at Colaba, Bombay, this 29th day of August 1881.

Number, Rank and Name,—No. 2955, Gunner James Robinson.
Age,—22 years.
Size,—5 feet 9 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, hazel.
Parish and County in which Born,—Cartmel, Cartmel, Lancaster.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Laborer.

Coat or Jacket,— } R. A. (white) uniform.
Waistcoat,— }
Breeches or Trowsers,— }
Date of Desertion,—23rd August 1881.
Place of Desertion,—Colaba, Bombay.
Date of Enlistment,—1st January 1879.
Place of Enlistment,—Preston.
REMARKS,—Believed to have gone on boardship.
Under 3 years' service.

A. H. DAWSON, *Colonel, R.A., Comdg. R. A., Bombay District.*

Report of a Deserter from the Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Colaba, Bombay, this 29th day of August 1881.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 3397, Gunner William Wilcock Heyworth.
Age,—28 years.
Size,—5 feet 2¾ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; Hair, sandy; Eyes, grey.
Parish and County in which Born.—Bacup, Bacup, Lancaster.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Carpet-maker.

Coat or Jacket,— } R. A. (white) uniform.
Waistcoat,— ... }
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... }
Date of Desertion,—23rd August 1881.
Place of Desertion,—Colaba, Bombay.
Date of Enlistment,—7th June 1876.
Place of Enlistment,—Burnley.
REMARKS,—Believed to have gone on boardship.
Under 6 years' service.

A. H. DAWSON, *Colonel, R.A., Comdg. R. A., Bombay District.*

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th August 1881.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	25,12,001	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 1,38,97,798 13 6) + Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,76,37,022 3 4)	3,15,34,821	0	10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,78,63,614	3	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,93,624	0	8
Sundries	10,87,905	5	10
RUPEES	8,33,91,965	15	4

ASSETS.	Rs	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,29,71,606	7	0
Other authorized Investments	37,94,980	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	53,64,407	11	7
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	51,64,433	6	10
Bills discounted and purchased	2,35,00,423	13	1
Balances with other Banks	7,58,200	7	7
Bullion	1,08,041	6	3
Dead Stock	11,29,795	14	4
Stamps	8,970	8	11
Sundries	4,84,871	5	11
	5,32,85,731	1	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 78,31,983 4 7) + Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 2,22,74,251 9 3)	3,01,06,234	13	10
RUPEES	8,33,91,965	15	4

By order of the Directors.
R. HARDIE.
Secy. & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 1st Sept. 1881.

J. GORDON.
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued on		Balance of Bullion		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1881.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aug. 22	...	...	...	34	24,10,524	4,57,238
„ 23	...	...	32		24,10,514	4,57,269
„ 24	...	...	...	...	23,45,560	4,57,269
„ 25	...	...	...	...	23,84,370	4,57,269
„ 26	...	...	...	...	23,44,302	4,57,269
„ 27	...	...	...	...	23,14,201	4,57,269

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 29th Aug. 1881.* } R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E., Offg. Mint Master.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
190	... D 16—01350 ...	10	Tunsook Ram, Nasirabad.
	„ —12474 ...	10	
	„ —18297 ...	10	
	D 14—41348 ...	20	
	D 4—97597 ...	50	
	D 17—04486 ...	50	
	„ —17476 ...	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
120	... D 16—32768 ...	10	Ram Sarun Dass, Lucknow.
	D 14—50070 ...	20	
	„ —55708 ...	20	
	„ —55710 ...	20	
	D 17—22137 ...	50	
121	... D 12—08489 ...	5	Mrs. Fleming, Allahabad.

ALLAHABAD, *The 31st August 1881.*

GODREZJEE D. PUDUMJEE, *A. A. G., In charge of Paper Currency Office.*

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1881.		Rs.	
W51	... M 57—00754 ...	50	Captain W. W. Prengree, Bombay.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1881.		Rs.	
H102	... M 53—11144 ...	20	Bhicaji Cowasji, Mhow.
H103	... M 58—36522 ...	10	Khetsee Lilladhar, Bombay.
M48	... M 8—11730	5	Lakshman Shivaram, Nasik.
	„ —11733		

BOMBAY, *The 30th August 1881.*

C. E. CRAWLEY, *Asst. Acctt. Genl., Paper Currency Dept.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
161	... O 96—46453 ...	100	Babu Aukhoy Coomar Basak.
162	... O 88—20427 ...	100	Chintamoni Das.
163	... O 96—47882 ...	100	Fakiruddin Purwalla.
165	... P 1—18718 ...	10	Babu B. N. Sarkar.
166	... O 96—01470 ...	100	Babu Kristo Sunder Roi.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
121	... O 99—49317 ...	10	Babu Joguesvar Roi Choudhury.
99	... L 55—61104	5	Babu Sidessur Noogy.
	„ —61103		
100	... L 31—82581	5	Babu Sharodaprosad Chatterjee.
	„ —82362		
101	... L 15—07855	5	Nobin Chunder Mondle and Manick Chunder Mondle
	„ —07942		

R. A. STERNDALE, *Asst. Comptlr. Genl., Paper Currency.*

CALCUTTA, *The 2nd September 1881.*

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 5—75717 ...	20	Seshagiri Row, Mulvally, Mysore.
J 9—65354 *	10	E. Rungiah Chetty, Black Town, Madras.
„ —65353		

* Wrongly joined.

CALICUT, *The 23rd August 1881.*

BROOKE LEGGATT, *Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.*

Coconada Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
I 11—28578 ...	20	Mr. E. Winckler, Head Master, Hindu College, Vizagapatam.

COCONADA, *The 19th August 1881.*

D. PURUSHOTTAMAYA, *Tempy. Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.*

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 14—00551 ...	10	Roopchand Sukramdass, Shroff, Kurrachee.

* Mutilated.

KURRACHEE, *The 25th August 1881.*

W. PATTON, *Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., S. C.*

Lahore Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
35	... E 15—90839 ...	50	Bhuktawar Sing and Nanuckchand, Bankers, Delhi.
37	... E 16—86603 ...	10	The Post Master General, Bombay, on behalf of Mr, John Baker, Joypore.
38	... E 16—77340 ...	10	T. Baily, Esq., Arundal House, Mussowrie.
39	... E 15—82399 ...	50	Kaushi Ram and Anant Ram, Phugwara.

LAHORE, *The 26th August 1881.*

H. J. BRERETON, for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	* Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
36	... B 64—45313 ...	20	Mahomed Ghouse, Sanitary Inspector, Salem.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
64	... B 46—42733 ...	5	Revd. E. H. deSilva, Armenian Street, Madras.
	B 49—26242 ...	10	

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 22nd August 1881.

C. HALL,
Offg. Chief Clerk to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Commissioner.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th August 1881.

No. 5687.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India :—

POSTAL CIRCLE, PUNJAB.

Mr. S. Sullen is appointed to be Post Master of Lahore.

Mr. J. H. Smith is appointed to officiate as Post Master of Lahore during Mr. Sullen's absence on leave.

Mr. J. P. Grice is appointed to officiate as Post Master of Delhi.

Mr. C. J. Carty is promoted to the 1st Grade of Superintendents.

Mr. F. P. Williams is appointed to be Superintendent, Rawalpindi Division.

POSTAL CIRCLE, INDIA.

Mr. E. C. O'Brien is promoted substantively *pro tem.* to the 1st Grade of Superintendents and posted to the Office of the Director General of the Post Office of India.

POSTAL CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Mr. H. J. Hewett is appointed to officiate as a 1st Class Mail Officer.

Mr. M. F. Ingle is appointed to officiate as a 2nd Class Mail Officer.

Mr. E. Jardine is appointed to officiate as a 3rd Class Mail Officer.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 2nd September 1881.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1881.	
Persian Gulf	7 P. M.	9th Sep.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	7 "	9th "	Str. *Africa.*
Madras and Ceylon	7 "	3rd "	P. & O. Str. *Mongolia.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai; also *viâ* Hong-Kong for Yokohama; also for Australian Colonies	7 "	6th "	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	7 "	10th "	From Bombay.
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	7 "	9th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits	7 "	7th "	Str *Khandalla**.
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	7 "	8th "	Str. *Assayee.*
Foreign Mail *viâ* Bombay	7 "	3rd "	From Bombay.

* Mail for Port Blair can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

The sale by auction of Hay Presses at Rawalpindi, Mecan Meer, and Goozranwalla will now not take place.

J. BARNARD SMITH, *Major,*
Offg. Depy. Commsy. Genl.

NOTICE.

The following stock in the Nilambur Division is open to inspection and offers :—

Nos.	Varieties.	Contents.		
		C. feet	In.	P.
371	Teak	9,230	8	6
33	Blackwood	1,196	4	8
279	Benteak	7,848	7	5
208	Karimardu	7,028	4	1

45,500 Teak saplings of classes according to size varying from 15 to 40 feet in length and from 3 to 10 inches diameter butt-end.

The above stock is stored in the Forest and Plantation Depôts, respectively, on the river bank, convenient for tying into rafts for transport to the sea coast at Calicut and Beypore. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

J. FERGUSON,
Depy. Conservator.

DEPY. CONSVR.'S OFFICE,
NILAMBUR;
The 17th June 1881.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates :—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8;* per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 20.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا کوئينائين کا خوب قائم مقام هی اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور سيواے اونکے جو کوئي ايک صدّ بيس پونڈ خريد ليے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد نرسکتے هين يعني نرخ چار اونس کے ٹين کا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه

اور عوام الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے
سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید
کرسکتے ہین یعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ;
آٹھ اونس کے ٹین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے ٹین
کا بیس روپیہ

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ویلنی اور دیسی
دواخانونمین بکتی ہی ماسیواے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے
محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹھ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھ آنہ ; اور ایک
پونڈ کے ٹین کا بارہ آنہ

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them :—

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Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
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HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

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Charts, &c., issued at the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, by order of the Government of India, and sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street.

Indian Ocean—

Indian Ocean, Curves of equal magnetic variation. *Annas 8.*

India, West Coast—

Kurrachee to Vingorla. *Re. 1-12.*
Vingorla to Cape Comorin. *Re. 1-12.*
Port of Salaya or Seraia. *Re. 1.*
Cutch Mandvi. *Re. 1.*
Veráwal Roads. *Re. 1.*
Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. *Annas 8.*
Ratnagiri, including Mi-ya and Kalbadavie Bays. *Re. 1.*
Kundari Island to Chaul. *Re. 1.*
Chaul and Entrance to Kundalika River. *Re. 1.*
Rajapur Bay and Viziadurg with adjacent Coast. *Re. 1.*
Jaygad and Entrance to Shastri River. *Re. 1.*
Dabhol and Entrance to Washisti River. *Re. 1.*
Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. *Annas 12.*
Narakel Anchorage. *Annas 8.*
Quilon Roads. *Annas 8.*
Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlac and Kiltan Islands. *Annas 12.*
Byramgore Reef or Chereapani, and Angria Bank. *Annas 8.*
Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enciam Rocks. *Re. 1-8.*

India, East Coast, Bay of Bengal, Ceylon, &c.—

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Tuticorin Roadstead and Harbour. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Jafnapatam. *Re. 1.*
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„ 3. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
„ 4. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 23. *Annas 4.*
„ 5. Kyouk Phyou Harbour. *Annas 4.*
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„ 8. Mergui Archipelago. Pages 7 to 10 of this Notice superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
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„ 14. Red Sea, 1878. *Annas 4.*
„ 15. South Indian Ocean, Seychelle, Farquhar Islands, and Madagascar. *Annas 4.*
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„ 18. Coast of Siam, including Junkseylon and adjacent islands. *Annas 4.*
„ 19. Africa, East Coast, Pemba Island and adjacent Coast. *Annas 4.*
„ 20. India, West Coast, the coast from Kundari Island to Chaul, and the harbours of Dabhol and Jaygad. *Annas 4.*
„ 21. Arabian Coast, Ras Matbakh, 1880. *Annas 4.*
„ 22. Red Sea. Notes from various sources, 1880.
„ 23. Coast of Orissa. False Point Harbour and Approaches.
„ 24. Harbours of Karwar and Bankot.

Notices to Mariners.

Notices issued during the year 1880—

No. 1. Prohibited Anchorage near the Telegraph Cables in Zanzibar Harbour.
„ 2. Discontinuance of Maroon Lights at Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 3. Exhibition of the new fixed Light at False Point.
„ 4. Extension of the period of exhibition of the "intermediate" Light at the Entrance to the Hooghly River.
„ 5. Alterations in the position and visibility of the Light exhibited from Fort Canning, Singapore.
„ 6. Alteration of position and elevation of the red Light at Cannanore.
„ 7. Discontinuance of the exhibition of maroons from the Light-vessels of the Hooghly River.
„ 8. Fixed Light at Tolkeshwar, Dabhol or Anjanvel.
„ 9. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
„ 10. Changes in the buoyage of the port, Madras.
„ 11. Kenery (Kundari) Island Light. Intended alteration, Bombay.
„ 12. Flashing Light on Flat Cape, Sunda Strait, Sumatra.
„ 13. Destruction of First Point Light-house, Java, Sunda Strait.
„ 14. Harbour Light at Beliling, Baly Island.
„ 15. Position of Gwalia Reef, Carimata Strait.
„ 16. Position of Parkin Rock, Hanish Islands.
„ 17. Shoal south-west of Barren Islands, Madagascar, West Coast.
„ 18. Intended alteration in Light Apparatus, Calicut.
„ 19. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
„ 20. Intermittent flashing Light on Pulo Undan.

Notices to Mariners, 1881.

No. 1. River Hooghly Sandheads. Light Regulations for Pilot Brigs.
„ 2. Coromandel Coast. Rules for regulating the entry and departure of vessels using the Harbour.
„ 3. Java. Approach to Sunda Strait. Re-exhibition of flashing Light on First Point.
„ 4. Java, North Coast. Harbour Light at Tegal.
„ 5. British Burma, Akyab. Beacon on Table-land of Borongo Island.
„ 6. (1) Exhibition of a 4th order dioptric white revolving Light at Armeghon.
(2) Change of Pulicat red fixed Light to a white fixed Light.
„ 7. Erection of Bar Tidal Semaphore on Jooldea Flagstaff Hill, entrance to Chittagong or Kornafuli river.
„ 8. Alteration in colour of Light exhibited from the south bastion of Ratnagiri Fort.
„ 9. Exhibition of red Light on Breakwater, Colombo.
„ 10. Red Buoy off point Gordeware (Godavery.)
„ 11. Slight alteration in Lights, Paumben Pass, Gulf of Manar.
„ 12. Particulars of first point Light, Java, approach to Sunda Strait.
„ 13. Alteration in character of Flat Cape Light, Sumatra.
„ 14. Removal of North Buoy, entrance to Madras Harbour.
„ 15. Range of visibility of Paumben Light.
„ 16. Leading beacons for clearing the S. W. Prong, Kolaba.
„ 17. Zanzibar Island—
(1) Ras Kizimkazi Light-house.
(2) Light-house near Mungopani.
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„ 18. Port Said entrance—Experimental Buoy lighted by gas.
„ 19. Exhibition of revolving Light, Armeghon.
„ 20. Beacon on Tucker's Patch—Bombay Harbour.
„ 21. Exhibition of fixed white Light—Pulicat.
„ 22. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri. Exhibition of fixed white Light.
„ 23. Bay of Bengal, Coast of Orissa, False Point. Occasional obscuration of Light by fog.
„ 24. India, West Coast, Karwar or Sadashivgad. Breaking adrift of Karwar Rock Buoy.
„ 25. India, West Coast, Calicut. Date of exhibition of permanent white Light.
„ 26. Bay of Bengal—Chittagong Coast, Kutubdea. Alteration of colour of Light house.
„ 27. India—Coromandel Coast, Pondicherry—Exhibition of red and green Lights.
„ 28. Red Sea, Gulf of Suez, Suez Bay—Beacon on Kal-ah-Kebeireh Shoal.
„ 29. Reported reef off Batticaloa, Ceylon—East Coast.
„ 30. Revised Rules for regulating the entry and departure of vessels using the Madras Harbour.
„ 31. Buoy marking wreck off Pentacottah—Bay of Bengal—Madras Coast.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Notes, No. 000595 of 4 per cent. of 31st March 1835-36, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in my name; and No. Ct. 717 of 4 per cent. of 1st February 1842-43, for Rs. 500, interest of which has been long since drawn by me, and not endorsed by me to any one. The interest and the renewal of the said two Notes have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal.

WOOMES CHUNDER GHOSE,
Calcutta, No. 140, Upper Chitpore Road.

Lost

The lower halves of the Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 027720, 027942 and 094745, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 500, originally standing in the names of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Byramjee Nusserwanji Sirvic and the Executive Commissariat Officer, Morar, respectively, and last endorsed to Lieutenant-Colonel A. Copland, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bombay, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Bankers.
Fort Bombay.

Lost

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 064391, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 1,000; 089582, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for Rs. 4,000; A012497, of the reduced 4 per cent. of 1879, for Rs. 4,000; A012498, of the reduced 4 per cent. of 1879, for Rs. 2,000; the first Note originally standing in the name of Ram Chand Seal, the second in the name of Deb Nauth Sreemany, the third and fourth in the name of Sree Ram Chunder Ghoshal, and last endorsed to Sree Ram Chunder Ghoshal, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

SREE RAM CHUNDER GHOSHAL,
Beshpara, Zillah Hooghly.

Stolen

The Government Promissory Note, No. 050117, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of the Oriental Bank Corporation, and included in No. 15007, and last endorsed to me by Baboo Prosad Das Boral, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietress.

DURGAMONI DEBAYA,
Barranossi Ghose's Street.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 31st August, 1881, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIX OF 1881.

THE BURMA FOREST ACT, 1881.

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SCHEDULE.—ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

An Act to amend the law relating to Forests, Forest-produce, and the duty leviable on Timber in British Burma.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to forests, forest-produce, and the duty leviable on timber in British Burma; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Forest Act, 1881":

Local extent.

It extends to all the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, provided that the Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt any place from its operation; but not so as to affect anything done, or any offence committed, or any fine or penalty incurred, or any proceedings

commenced in such place before such exemption; and

Commencement.

it shall come into force on such day as the Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from such day the enactments and rules mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the same schedule.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, and in all rules made hereunder, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Forest-officer."

"Forest-officer" means all persons appointed by name or as holding an office by or under the orders of the Governor General in Council or the Chief Commissioner to be—

Conservators, Deputy Conservators, Assistant Conservators, Sub-Assistant Conservators, Forest-rangers, Foresters, or Forest-guards, or to discharge any function of a Forest-officer under this Act or any rule made hereunder:

"tree":

"tree" includes also bamboos, stumps and brushwood:

"timber":

"timber" includes trees when they have fallen or have been felled, and all wood, whether cut up or fashioned or hollowed out for any purpose or not:

"forest-produce."

"forest-produce" includes the following things when found in, or brought from a forest (that is to say):—

minerals (including limestone and laterite), surface-soil, trees, timber, plants, grass, peat, canes, creepers, reeds, leaves, moss, flowers, fruits, seeds, roots, juice, catechu, bark, caoutchouc, gum, wood-oil, resin, varnish, lac, charcoal, honey and wax;

"forest-offence":

"forest-offence" means an offence punishable under this Act or any rule made hereunder:

"cattle":

"cattle" includes also elephants, buffaloes, horses, mares, geldings, ponies, colts, fillies, mules, asses, pigs, rams, ewes, sheep, lambs, goats and kids:

"river":

"river" includes also streams, canals, creeks and other channels, natural or artificial:

"land at the disposal of Government."

"land at the disposal of Government" means

(a) land in respect of which no person has acquired the status of a land-holder under section seven of the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876,

(b) land in respect of which no person has acquired any right created by grant or lease made by, or on behalf of, the British Government.

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" means a Magistrate of the first or second class and includes a Magistrate of the third class when he is specially empowered by the Chief Commissioner to try forest-offences.

Saving of rights of profit from the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876.

4. Nothing in the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876, shall be deemed to affect or ever to have affected any right by which one person is entitled to remove and appropriate, for his own profit, any part of the soil belonging to another person or to the Government, or anything growing in, or attached to, or subsisting upon, the land of another person or of the Government.

CHAPTER II.

OF RESERVED FORESTS.

Power to reserve forests.

5. The Chief Commissioner may constitute any land at the disposal of Government, a reserved forest in manner hereinafter provided.

Notification by Chief Commissioner.

6. Whenever it is proposed to constitute any land a reserved forest, the Chief Commissioner shall publish a notification in the official Gazette—

(a) specifying as nearly as possible the situation and limits of such land;

(b) declaring that it is proposed to constitute such land a reserved forest;

(c) appointing an officer (hereinafter called "the Forest-Settlement-officer") to inquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed by, or alleged to exist in favor of, any person in or over any land comprised within such limits, and any claims relating to the practice within such limits of toungya cultivation, and to deal with the same as provided in this chapter.

The officer appointed under clause (c) of this section shall ordinarily be a person other than a Forest-officer; but a Forest-officer may be appointed by the Chief Commissioner to assist the Forest-Settlement-officer in the inquiry prescribed by this chapter.

Proclamation by Forest-Settlement-officer.

7. When a notification has been published under section six, the Forest-Settlement-officer shall publish in the language of the country, at the head-quarters of each township in which any portion of the land comprised in such notification is situate, and in every town and village in the neighbourhood of such land, a proclamation—

(a) specifying as nearly as possible the situation and limits of the proposed forest;

(b) setting forth the substance of the provisions of section eight;

(c) explaining the consequences which, as hereinafter provided, will ensue on the reservation of such forest; and

(d) fixing a period of not less than three months from the date of publishing such proclamation, and requiring every person claiming any right or making any claim referred to or mentioned in section six either to present to such officer within such period a written notice specifying, or to appear before him within such period and state, the nature of such right or claim.

Bar of accrual of forest-rights.

8. During the interval between the publication of such proclamation and the date fixed by the notification declaring the forest to be reserved as hereinafter provided, no right shall be acquired in or over the land comprised in such notification, except by succession or under a grant or contract in writing made or entered into by, or on behalf of, the Government or some person in whom such right, or power to create the same, was vested when the

Prohibition of building, clearing, &c.

proclamation was published; and, on such land, no new house shall be built or plantation formed, no fresh clearings for cultivation or for any other purpose shall be made, and no trees shall be cut for the purpose of trade or manufacture, except as hereinafter provided.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit any act done with the permission in writing of the Forest-Settlement-officer, or any clearings lawfully made for toungya cultivation by persons in the habit of practicing such cultivation on such land.

Inquiry by Forest-Settlement-officer.

9. The Forest-Settlement-officer shall take down in writing all statements made under section seven, and shall inquire into all claims made under that section, and the existence of any right or practice mentioned in section six in respect of which no claim is made. The Forest-Settlement-officer shall at the same time consider and record any objection which the Forest-officer (if any), appointed under section six to assist him, may make to any such claim or to the existence of any such right or practice.

Powers of Forest-Settlement-officer.

10. For the purposes of such inquiry, the Forest-Settlement-officer may exercise the following powers (that is to say):—

(*a*) the powers of a demarcation-officer under The Burma Boundaries Act, 1880; and

(*b*) the powers conferred on a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure for compelling the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents.

Claims relating to practice of toungya cultivation how dealt with.

11. In the case of a claim relating to the practice of toungya cultivation, the Forest-Settlement-officer shall pass an order specifying the particulars of such claim and permitting, or refusing to permit, such practice wholly or in part.

If such practice is permitted wholly or in part, the Forest-Settlement-officer may—

(*a*) alter the limits of the proposed reserved forest so as to exclude land of sufficient extent, of a suitable kind, and in a locality reasonably convenient for the purposes of the claimants; or

(*b*) cause certain portions of the reserved forest to be separately demarcated, and give permission to the claimants to practice toungya cultivation under such rules and conditions as he may prescribe.

No right to practice toungya cultivation shall be deemed to be conferred by an order under this section permitting such practice, and, except with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, such cultivation shall only be practiced by the person to whom such permission is granted.

Power to acquire land over which right is claimed.

12. In the case of a claim to a right in or over any land other than the following rights:—

(*a*) a right of way,

(*b*) a right to a water-course, and to use of water,

(*c*) a right of pasture, or to forest-produce,

the Forest-Settlement-officer shall pass an order specifying the particulars of such claim and admitting or rejecting the same wholly or in part.

If such claim is admitted wholly or in part, the Forest-Settlement-officer may (1) come to an agreement with the claimant for the surrender of the right; or, (2) exclude the land from the limits of the proposed forest; or, (3) proceed to acquire such land in the manner provided by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

For the purpose of so acquiring such land—

(i) the Forest-Settlement-officer shall be deemed to be a Collector proceeding under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870;

(ii) the claimant shall be deemed to be a person interested and appearing before him in pursuance of a notice given under section nine of that Act;

(iii) the provisions of the preceding sections of that Act shall be deemed to have been complied with; and

(iv) the Collector, with the consent of the claimant, or the Court, with the consent of both parties, may award compensation in land, or partly in land and partly in money.

Order on claims to rights of way, water-course, pasture, and to forest-produce.

13. In the case of a claim to rights of the kind specified in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of section twelve, the Forest-Settlement-officer shall pass an order specifying the particulars of such claim and admitting or rejecting the same wholly or in part.

When a claim to any such right is admitted, if the right is for the beneficial enjoyment of any land or buildings, he shall record the designation, position and area of such land, and the designation and position of such buildings.

Where the right is a right to forest-produce, he shall also record whether the forest-produce obtained by the exercise of such right may be sold or bartered, and such other particulars as may be necessary in order to define the nature, incidents and extent of the right.

Provision for rights of pasture or to forest-produce admitted.

14. When the Forest-Settlement-officer has admitted wholly or in part, and recorded under section thirteen, a claim to a right of pasture or to forest-produce, he shall as far as possible provide for the exercise of such right—

(*a*) by altering the limits of the proposed reserved forest so as to exclude land of sufficient extent, of a suitable kind, and in a locality reasonably convenient for the purposes of the claimant;

(*b*) by recording an order continuing to the claimant a right of pasture or to forest-produce (as the case may be), subject to such rules as may be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

The order passed under clause (*b*) shall record, as far as practicable, the number and description of the cattle which the claimant is from time to time entitled to graze, the local limits within which, and the seasons during which, such pasture is permitted; or

the quantity of timber or other forest-produce which the claimant is authorized to take or receive, the local limits within which, the season during which, and the mode in which, the taking of such produce is permitted; and

such other particulars as may be required in order to define the extent of the right which is continued, and the mode in which it may be exercised.

Commutation of such rights.

15. Whenever any right of pasture or to forest-produce admitted under section thirteen is not provided for in one of the ways prescribed in section fourteen, the Forest-Settlement-officer shall, subject to such rules as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe in this behalf, commute such right by paying a sum of money in lieu thereof, or, with the consent of the claimant, by the grant of land, or in such other manner as such officer thinks fit.

For the purpose of granting land under this section, the Forest-Settlement-officer shall be deemed to be an Assistant Commissioner in charge of a sub-division.

Appeal from order passed under foregoing sections.

16. Any person who has made a claim under this chapter may, within three months from the date of any order passed on such claim by the Forest-Settlement-officer under section eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen or fifteen, present an appeal from such order to such officer of the Revenue Department, of rank not lower than that of a Deputy Commissioner, as the Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint by name, or as holding an office, to hear appeals from such orders.

Appeal under section 16.

17. Every appeal under section sixteen shall be made by petition in writing, and may be delivered to the Forest-Settlement-officer, who shall forward it without delay to the officer competent to hear the same.

Hearing of appeals.

Every such appeal shall be heard in the manner prescribed for the time being for the hearing of appeals in matters relating to land-revenue, and the order passed thereon by such officer shall be final, except as hereinafter provided.

Notification declaring forest reserved.

18. When the following events have occurred (namely):—

(*a*) the period fixed under section seven for preferring claims has elapsed, and all claims (if any) made within such period have been disposed of by the Forest-Settlement-officer, and

(*b*) if such claims have been made, the period fixed by section sixteen for appealing from the orders passed on such claims has elapsed, and all appeals (if any) presented within such period have been disposed of by the appellate officer, and

(*c*) all lands (if any) to be included in the proposed forest, which the Forest-Settlement-officer has, under section twelve, elected to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, have become vested in the Government under section sixteen of that Act,

the Chief Commissioner may publish a notification in the official Gazette, specifying the limits of the forest which it is intended to reserve, and declaring the same to be reserved from a date fixed by such notification.

From the date so fixed, such forest shall be deemed to be a reserved forest.

Extinction of rights not claimed.

19. Rights in respect of which no claim has been preferred under section seven, and of the existence of which no knowledge has been acquired by enquiry under section nine, shall thereupon be extinguished, unless, before the publication of such notification, the person claiming them has satisfied the Forest-Settlement-officer that he had sufficient cause for not preferring such claim within the period fixed under section seven.

Publication of translation of such notification in neighbourhood of forest.

20. The Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the forest is situate shall, before the date fixed by such notification, cause a translation thereof in the language of the country to be published in the manner prescribed for the proclamation under section seven.

Power to revise arrangement made under section 11, 14 or 17.

21. The Chief Commissioner may, within five years from the publication of any notification under section eighteen, revise any arrangement made under section eleven, fourteen or seventeen, and may rescind or modify any order made under this chapter, and direct that any one of the proceedings specified in section fourteen be taken in lieu of any other of such proceedings, or that the permission granted under section eleven or rights admitted under section thirteen be commuted under section fifteen.

No right acquired over reserved forest except as here provided.

22. No right of any description shall be acquired in or over a reserved forest, except by succession, or under a grant or contract in writing made by, or on behalf of, the Government, or some person in whom such right, or the power to create such right, was vested when the notification under section eighteen was published.

Rights not to be alienated without sanction.

23. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, no right continued under section fourteen shall be alienated by way of grant, sale, lease, mortgage or otherwise, without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner: provided that, when any such right is continued for the beneficial enjoyment of any land or house, it may be sold or otherwise alienated with such land or house without such sanction.

No timber or other forest-produce obtained in exercise of any right so continued shall be sold or bartered except to the extent defined by the order recorded under section fourteen.

Power to stop ways and water-courses in reserved forest.

24. Any Forest-officer may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner or of any officer duly authorized in that behalf, stop any public or private way or water-course in a reserved forest: provided that for the way or water-course so stopped, another way or water-course which in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner is equally convenient, already exists, or has been provided or constructed by such Forest-officer.

Penalties for trespass or damage in reserved forests.

25. Any person who in a reserved forest—

(*a*) trespasses, or pastures cattle, or permits cattle to trespass,

(*b*) causes any damage by negligence in felling any tree or cutting or dragging any timber,

(*c*) strips off the bark or leaves from or otherwise damages any tree,

(*d*) in contravention of any rules made by the Chief Commissioner, hunts, shoots, fishes, poisons water, or sets traps or snares,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or when the damage resulting from his offence amounts to more than twenty-five rupees, to double the amount of such damage.

Acts prohibited in such forests.

26. Any person who—

(*a*) makes any fresh clearing prohibited by section eight, or

(*b*) sets fire to a reserved forest, or kindles any fire or, in contravention of any rules made by the Chief Commissioner, leaves any fire burning in such manner as to endanger the same,

or who, in a reserved forest,

(*c*) kindles, keeps or carries any fire except at such seasons and in such manner as a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf may from time to time notify,

(*d*) fells, girdles, lops, taps, or burns any tree,

(*e*) quarries stone, burns lime or charcoal, or collects, subjects to any manufacturing process, or removes, any forest-produce,

(*f*) clears or breaks up any land for cultivation or any other purpose,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both, in addition to such compensation for damage done to the forest as the convicting Court may direct to be paid.

Acts excepted from prohibition contained in sections 25 and 26.

27. Nothing in section twenty-five or section twenty-six shall be deemed to prohibit (*a*) any act done in accordance with any rule made by the Chief Commissioner or with the permission in writing of a Forest-officer, specially empowered to grant such permission; or (*b*) any practice of toungya cultivation permitted under section eleven; or (*c*) the exercise of any right continued under section fourteen or created by grant or contract in the manner described in section twenty-two.

Penalty for offences committed by persons having rights in reserved forests.

28. Whenever fire is caused wilfully or by gross negligence in a reserved forest by any person having rights in such forest, or having permission to practice toungya cultivation therein, or by any person in his employment, or whenever any person having rights in such forest contravenes the provisions of section twenty-three, the Chief Commissioner may (notwithstanding that a penalty has been inflicted under section twenty-six in respect of such fire) direct that in such forest or any specified portion thereof the exercise of all or any of the rights of pasture or to forest-produce shall be extinguished or suspended for such period as he thinks fit, and may withdraw any permission to practice toungya cultivation in such forest or portion.

Power to declare forest no longer reserved.

29. The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct that, from a date fixed by such notification, any forest or any portion thereof reserved under this Act shall cease to be reserved.

From the date so fixed, such forest or portion shall cease to be reserved; but the rights (if any) which have been extinguished therein shall not revive in consequence of such cessation.

Forests reserved under former rules.

30. Any forest which has been declared a reserved forest under any rules in force previous to the day on which this Act comes into force shall be deemed to have been reserved hereunder;

and all questions decided, orders issued and records prepared in connection with the reservation of such forest shall be deemed to have been decided, issued and prepared hereunder, and all provisions of this Act relating to reserved forests shall apply to such forest.

CHAPTER III.

OF VILLAGE-FORESTS.

Constitution of village-forests.

31. The Chief Commissioner may by notification in the official Gazette constitute any land at the disposal of Government a village-forest for the benefit of any village-community or group of village-communities, and may in like manner vary or cancel any such notification.

Every such notification shall specify the limits of such village-forest.

Teak trees in village-forest the property of Government.

32. All teak trees in a village-forest shall be deemed to be the property of Government; and no person shall cut, mark, lop, girdle, or injure by fire or otherwise, any such trees without the permission in writing of a Forest-officer specially empowered to grant such permission.

Power to make rules for village-forests.

33. The Chief Commissioner may make rules for regulating the management of village-forests, prescribing the conditions under which the community or group of communities for the benefit of which any such forest is constituted may be provided with timber or other forest-produce or with pasture, and their duties in respect of the protection and improvement of such forest.

The Chief Commissioner may, by such rules, declare any of the provisions of Chapter II of this Act to be applicable to village-forests.

Saving of private rights.

34. Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to affect any existing rights of any person in or over any village-forest.

Power to inquire into and deal with such rights.

The Chief Commissioner may in any case direct that all claims to any such rights, other than the rights of the village-community or group of village communities for the benefit of which such village-forest is constituted, shall be inquired into, recorded and provided for in the manner prescribed by Chapter II of this Act.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE PROTECTION OF CERTAIN TREES AND NATURAL PRODUCE.

Reserved trees.

35. All teak trees standing on any land not included in a reserved or village-forest shall be deemed to be the property of Government and shall be reserved trees.

The Chief Commissioner may by notification in the official Gazette—

(*a*) declare that any other trees or any specified class of other trees standing on any land at the disposal of Government shall, from a date to be fixed by such notification, be reserved trees;

(*b*) vary or cancel any such notification;

(*c*) declare that any teak trees standing on land other than land at the disposal of Government shall, from a date to be fixed by such notification, cease to be the property of Government and to be reserved trees.

Protection of reserved trees.

36. No person shall cut, mark, lop, girdle, tap, or injure by fire or otherwise, any reserved tree, except as provided by rules made by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf, or with the permission in writing of a Forest-officer specially empowered to grant such permission.

Whoever cuts, marks, lops, girdles, taps, or injures by fire or otherwise, any reserved tree in contravention of this section shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or when the damage resulting from his offence amounts to more than ten rupees, to double the amount of such damage.

Power to make rules generally.

37. No person shall make use of the pasturage or of the natural produce of any land at the disposal of Government and not included in a reserved or village-forest, except in accordance with rules which may be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner. Such rules may, with respect to such land,—

(*a*) regulate or prohibit the cutting of toungyas, or the issue of grants or leases by Government with respect to land on which teak trees are growing;

(*b*) regulate or prohibit the kindling of fires, and prescribe the precautions to be taken to prevent the spreading of fires;

(*c*) regulate or prohibit the cutting, sawing, conversion and removal of trees and timber, and the collection and removal of natural produce;

(*d*) regulate or prohibit the quarrying of stone, the boiling of cutch, or the burning of lime or charcoal;

(*e*) regulate or prohibit the cutting of grass and pasturing of cattle, and regulate the payments (if any) to be made for such cutting or pasturing;

(*f*) regulate or prohibit hunting, shooting, fishing, poisoning water and setting traps or snares;

(*g*) regulate the sale or free grant of timber or other natural produce; and

(*h*) prescribe, or authorize any Forest-officer to prescribe, subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner, the fees, royalties or other payments for such timber or other natural produce, and the manner in which such fees, royalties or other payments shall be levied, whether in transit, or partly in transit, or otherwise.

Penalties for acts in contravention of rules.

The Chief Commissioner may, by such rules, prescribe, as penalties for the infringement thereof, imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

The Chief Commissioner may exempt any person or class of persons or any local area from the operation of any such rule, and may cancel such exemption.

Nothing in this chapter acts done in certain cases.

38. Nothing in this chapter or in any rule made under this chapter shall be deemed to prohibit any act done with the permission in writing of a Forest-officer specially empowered to grant such permission, or in the exercise of any right.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE DUTY ON TIMBER.

Power to impose duty on timber.

39. The Chief Commissioner may levy a duty, in such manner, at such places, and at such rates, as he may prescribe by notification in the official Gazette, on all timber which is brought into British Burma from any place beyond the frontier of British Burma.

Power to fix value for *ad valorem* duty.

In every case in which such duty is directed to be levied *ad valorem*, the Chief Commissioner may, by like notification, fix the value on which such duty shall be assessed.

Duty on certain timber floated down the Attaran.

40. On all teak timber cut within the limits of the Attaran Forest and floated down the Attaran river, duty shall be levied at the following rates, that is to say:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
On logs above five feet in girth ...	4	0	0	per log.
Ditto below " " ...	2	0	0	"
On stem pieces	0	9	0	per piece.
On ship crooks	0	4	0	per crook.

These rates shall not apply to timber for which special rates have been fixed by any agreement entered into with Government.

Power to exempt timber from duty.

41. The Chief Commissioner may exempt any timber from the duty to which it is liable under section thirty-nine or section forty, and revoke such exemption.

Provisions of chapter not to limit purchase-money or royalty.

42. Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to limit the amount (if any) chargeable as purchase-money or royalty on any timber.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE CONTROL OF TIMBER IN TRANSIT.

Power to make rules to regulate transit of timber.

43. The control of all rivers and their banks as regards the floating of timber, as well as the control of all timber in transit by land or water, is vested in the Chief Commissioner, and he may make rules to regulate the transit of all timber.

Such rules may (among other matters)—

(*a*) prescribe the routes by which alone timber may be imported into, exported from, or moved within, British Burma;

(*b*) prohibit the import and export or moving of such timber without a pass from an officer duly authorized to issue the same, or otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of such pass;

(*c*) provide for the issue, production and return of such passes;

(*d*) fix, or authorize any Forest-officer to fix, subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner, the fees payable for such passes;

(*e*) in the case of timber formed into a raft or fastened to the shore, prohibit the loosening or the setting adrift of such timber by any person not the owner thereof, or not acting on behalf of such owner or of the Government;

(*f*) provide for the stoppage, reporting, examination and marking of timber in transit in respect of which there is reason to believe that any money is payable to Government or to which it is desirable, for the purposes of this Act, to affix a mark;

(*g*) establish, or authorize any Forest-officer to establish, subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner, stations to which such timber shall be taken by those in charge of it for examination, or for the realization of such money, or in order that such mark may be affixed to it; and the conditions under which such timber shall be brought to, stored at, and removed from, such station;

(*h*) provide for the management and control of such stations, and for regulating the appointment and duties of persons employed thereat;

(*i*) authorize the transport of timber the property of Government across any land, and regulate the compensation to be paid for any damage done by the transport of such timber;

(*j*) prohibit the closing up or obstruction of the channel or banks of any river used for the transit of timber, and the throwing of grass, brushwood, branches and leaves into any such river, or any other act which tends to cause the obstruction of such channel;

(*k*) provide for the prevention and removal of any obstruction in the channel or on the banks of any such river, and for recovering the cost of such prevention or removal, from the person, or by the sale of any timber, causing such obstruction;

(*l*) prohibit absolutely, or subject to conditions within specified local limits, the establishment of sawpits, the converting, cutting, burning, concealing, marking or supermarking of timber, the altering or effacing of any marks on the same, and possession or carrying of marking-hammers or other implements used for marking timber;

(*m*) regulate the use of property-marks for timber, and the registration of such marks; declare the circumstances in which the registration of any property-marks may be refused or cancelled; prescribe the time for which such registration shall hold good; limit the number of such marks that may be registered by any one person, and provide for the levy of fees for such registration.

Penalties for breach of rules made under section 43.

44. The Chief Commissioner may, by such rules, prescribe, as penalties for the infringement thereof, imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

In cases where the offence is committed after sunset and before sunrise, or after making preparation for resistance to the execution of any law or any legal process, or where the offender has been previously convicted of a like offence, the convicting Magistrate may inflict double the penalty prescribed for such offence.

All persons bound to aid in case of accident at station.

45. In case of any accident or emergency involving danger to any property at any such station, every person employed at such station, whether by the Government or by any private person, shall render assistance to any Forest-officer or Police-officer demanding his aid in averting such danger and securing such property from damage or loss.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE COLLECTION OF DRIFT, STRANDED AND OTHER TIMBER.

Certain kinds of timber to be deemed property of Government until title thereto proved.

46. All timber found adrift, beached, stranded or sunk,

all timber bearing marks which have not been registered under rules made under section forty-three,

all timber which has been supermarked, or on which the marks have been obliterated, altered or defaced by fire or otherwise, and

in such areas as the Chief Commissioner directs, all unmarked timber,

shall be deemed to be the property of Government unless and until any person establishes his right thereto as provided in this chapter.

Power to collect the same.

Such timber may be collected by any Forest-officer or other person entitled to collect the same, and may be brought to such stations as a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf may from time to time notify as stations for the reception of drift-timber.

The Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt any class of timber from the provisions of this section, and withdraw such exemption.

Notice to claimants of drift-timber.

47. Public notice shall from time to time, as occasion may require, be given by a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf of timber collected under section forty-six. Such notice shall contain a description of the timber, and shall require any person claiming the same to present to such officer, within a period not less than one month from the date on which such notice is given, a written statement of such claim.

Procedure on claim preferred to such timber.

48. When any such statement is presented as aforesaid, the Forest-officer may, after making such inquiry as he thinks fit, either reject the claim after recording his reasons for so doing, or deliver the timber to the claimant.

If such timber is claimed by more than one person, the Forest-officer may either deliver the same to any of such persons whom he deems entitled thereto, or may refer the claimants to the Civil Court and retain the timber pending the receipt of an order from such Court for its disposal.

On rejection of claim to such timber, claimant may institute suit.

Any person whose claim has been rejected under this section may, within two months from the date of such rejection, institute a suit to recover possession of the timber claimed by him; but no person shall recover any compensation against the Government or against any Forest-officer on account of such rejection, or the

detention or removal of any timber, or the delivery thereof to any other person under this section.

No such timber shall be subject to process of any Civil Court until it has been delivered, or a suit brought under this section has been decided.

Disposal of unclaimed timber.

49. If no statement is presented in the manner and within the period prescribed by the notice issued under section forty-seven, or, where such statement having been so presented and the claim having been rejected, the claimant omits to institute a suit to recover possession of such timber within the further period mentioned in section forty-eight, the ownership of such timber shall vest in the Government free from all incumbrances; or, when such timber has been delivered to another person under section forty-eight, in such other person, free from all incumbrances not created by him.

Payments to be made by claimant before timber is delivered to him.

50. No person shall be entitled to recover possession of any timber collected or delivered as aforesaid until he has paid to the Forest-officer, or other person entitled to receive it, such sum on account thereof as may be due for salving, collecting, moving, storing and disposing of the same.

Power to make rules and prescribe penalties.

51. The Chief Commissioner may make rules to regulate the following matters (namely) :—

(*a*) the salving, collection and disposal of all timber mentioned in section forty-six;

(*b*) the use and registration of boats used in salving and collecting timber;

(*c*) the amount to be paid for salving, collecting, moving, storing and disposing of such timber; and

(*d*) the use and registration of hammers and other instruments to be used for marking such timber.

The Chief Commissioner may, by such rules, prescribe, as penalties for the infringement thereof, imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

CHAPTER VIII.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

Seizure of property liable to confiscation.

52. When there is reason to believe that a forest-offence has been committed in respect of any timber or forest-produce, such timber or produce, together with all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing any such offence, may be seized by any Forest-officer or Police-officer.

Report to Magistrate.

Every officer seizing any property under this section shall place on such property, or the receptacle (if any) in which it is contained, a mark indicating that the same has been so seized, and shall, as soon as may be, make a report of such seizure to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence on account of which the seizure has been made:

Provided that when the timber or forest-produce with respect to which such offence is believed to have been committed is the property of Government and the offender is unknown, it shall be sufficient if the officer makes, as soon as may be, a report of the circumstances to his official superior.

Procedure thereupon.

53. Upon the receipt of any such report, the Magistrate shall take such measures as may be necessary for the trial of the accused and the disposal of the property according to law.

Timber, forest-produce, tools, &c., when liable to confiscation.

54. When any person is convicted of a forest-offence, all timber or forest-produce in respect of which such offence has been committed, and all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing such offence, shall be liable, by order of the convicting Magistrate, to confiscation.

Such confiscation may be in addition to any other punishment prescribed for such offence.

Disposal, on conclusion of trial for forest-offence, of produce in respect of which it was committed.

55. When the trial of any forest-offence is concluded, any timber or forest-produce in respect of which such offence has been committed shall, if it is the property of Government, or has been confiscated, be taken possession of by a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf; and in any other case may be disposed of in such manner as the Court may order.

Procedure when offender not known or cannot be found.

56. When the offender is not known or cannot be found, the Magistrate enquiring into the offence, if he finds that an offence has been committed, may, on application in this behalf, order the property in respect of which the offence has been committed to be confiscated and taken possession of by a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf, or to be made over to such Forest-officer or other person as the Magistrate considers entitled to the same:

Provided that no such order shall be made until the expiration of one month from the date of seizing such property, or without hearing the person (if any) claiming any right thereto, and the evidence (if any) which he may produce in support of his claim.

The Magistrate shall either cause a notice of any application under this section to be served upon any person whom he has reason to believe is interested in the property seized, or shall publish such notice in any way which he thinks fit.

Procedure as to perishable property seized under section 52.

57. The Magistrate may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, direct the sale of any property seized under section fifty-two and subject to speedy and natural decay, and may deal with the proceeds as he might have dealt with such property if it had not been sold.

Appeal from orders under sections 54, 55 and 56.

58. Any person claiming to be interested in property seized under section fifty-two may, within one month from the date of any order passed under section fifty-four, section fifty-five or section fifty-six, present an appeal therefrom to the Court to which orders made by such Magistrate are ordinarily appealable, and the order passed on such appeal shall be final.

Property when to vest in Government.

59. When an order for the confiscation of any property has been passed under section fifty-four or fifty-six, and the period limited by section fifty-eight for presenting an appeal

from such order has elapsed, and no such appeal has been presented, or when, on such an appeal being presented, the Appellate Court confirms such order in respect of the whole or a portion of such property, such property or portion, as the case may be, shall vest in the Government free from all incumbrances.

Saving of power to release property seized.

60. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall be deemed to prevent any officer empowered in this behalf by the Chief Commissioner from directing at any time the immediate release of any property seized under section fifty-two and the withdrawal of any charge made in respect of such property.

Punishment for wrongful seizure.

61. Any Forest-officer or Police-officer who vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes any property on pretence of seizing property liable to confiscation under this Act shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Any fine so imposed, or any portion thereof, shall, if the convicting Magistrate so direct, be given as compensation to the person aggrieved by such seizure.

Penalty for counterfeiting or defacing marks in trees and timber and for altering boundary-marks.

62. Whoever, with intent to cause damage or injury to the public or to any person, or to cause wrongful gain as defined in the Indian Penal Code—

(*a*) knowingly counterfeits upon any timber or standing tree a mark used by Forest-officers to indicate that such timber or tree is the property of the Government or of some person, or that it may lawfully be cut or removed by some person, or

(*b*) unlawfully affixes to any timber or standing tree a mark used by Forest-officers, or

(*c*) alters, defaces or obliterates any such mark placed on any timber or standing tree by or under the authority of a Forest-officer, or

(*d*) alters, moves, destroys or defaces any boundary-mark of any forest or waste-land to which any provisions of this Act apply,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Power to arrest without warrant.

63. Any Forest-officer or Police-officer may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person reasonably suspected of having been concerned in any forest-offence punishable with imprisonment for one month or upwards, if such person refuses to give his name and residence, or gives a name or residence which there is reason to believe to be false, or if there is reason to believe that he will abscond.

Every officer making an arrest under this section shall, without unnecessary delay, take or send the person arrested before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case.

Power to prevent commission of offence.

64. Every Forest-officer and Police-Officer shall prevent, and may interfere for the purpose of preventing, the commission of any forest-offence.

Operation of other laws not barred.

65. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes a forest offence or from being liable under such other law to any higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Act or the rules made hereunder:

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Power to compound offences.

66. Any Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf may accept from any person reasonably suspected of having committed any forest-offence other than an offence under section sixty-one or section sixty-two a sum of money by way of compensation for the offence which may have been committed; and where any property has been seized as liable to confiscation, may release the same on payment of the value thereof as estimated by such officer.

On the payment of such sum of money, or such value, or both, as the case may be, to such officer, the accused person, if in custody, shall be discharged, the property seized shall be released, and no further proceedings shall be taken against such person or property.

Presumption that timber or forest-produce belongs to Government.

67. When in any proceedings taken under this Act, or in consequence of anything done under this Act, a question arises as to whether any timber or forest-produce is the property of the Government, such timber or produce shall be presumed to be the property of the Government until the contrary is proved.

CHAPTER IX.

CATTLE-TRESPASS.

Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, to apply.

68. Cattle trespassing in a reserved forest or in a village-forest shall be deemed to be cattle doing damage to a public plantation within the meaning of the eleventh section of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, and may be seized and impounded as such by any Forest-officer or Police-officer.

Power to alter fines fixed by that Act.

69. The Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that, in lieu of the fines fixed by the twelfth section of the Act last aforesaid, there shall be levied for each head of cattle impounded under section sixty-eight of this Act, such fines as he thinks fit, but not exceeding the following (that is to say):—

	Rs.	A.
For each elephant	10	0
For each buffalo	2	0
For each horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow or heifer ...	1	0
For each calf, ass, pig, ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat or kid ...	0	8

CHAPTER X.

OF FOREST-OFFICERS.

Chief Commissioner may invest Forest-officers with certain powers.

70. The Chief Commissioner may invest any Forest-officer by name, or as holding an office, with the following powers (that is to say):—

(a) the powers of a Demarcation-officer under the Burma Boundaries Act, 1880;

(b) the powers of a Civil Court to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents;

(c) power to issue search-warrants under the Code of Criminal Procedure;

(d) power to hold enquiries into forest-offences, and in the course of such enquiries to receive and record evidence;

(e) power to notify seasons and manner in which fire may be kindled, kept or carried in a reserved forest;

(f) power to grant any permission referred to in section twenty-seven, thirty-two, thirty-six or thirty-eight;

(g) power to notify stations for the reception of drift timber;

(h) power to give public notice of timber collected under section forty-six;

(i) power to take possession of property under this Act;

(j) power to direct the release of property or withdrawal of charges;

(k) power to accept compensation for forest-offences;

and may withdraw any powers so conferred.

Any evidence recorded under clause (d) of this section shall be admissible in any subsequent trial before a Magistrate of the alleged offender: Provided that it has been taken in the presence of the accused person, and recorded in the manner provided by section 333, section 334 or section 335 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Forest-officers deemed public servants.

71. All Forest-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Indemnity for acts done in good faith.

72. No suit or criminal prosecution shall lie against any public servant for anything done or omitted by him in good faith under this Act.

Forest-officers not to trade.

73. Except with the permission in writing of the Chief Commissioner, no Forest-officer shall, as principal or agent, trade in timber or forest-produce, or be or become interested in any lease or mortgage of any forest or in any contract for working any forest, whether in British or foreign territory.

CHAPTER XI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Additional powers to make rules.

74. The Chief Commissioner may make rules consistent with this Act—

(a) to declare by what Forest-officer or class of Forest-officers the powers or duties conferred or imposed by or under this Act on a Forest-officer shall be exercised or performed;

(b) to regulate the procedure of Forest-Settlement-officers;

(c) to regulate the rewards to be paid to officers and informers from the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Act or from the Public Treasury; and

(d) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Rules when to have force of law.

75. All rules made by the Chief Commissioner under this Act shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Powers of Chief Commissioner exercisable from time to time.

All powers conferred by this Act on the Chief Commissioner may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

Persons bound to assist Forest-officer and Police-officer.

76. Every person who exercises any right in a reserved forest or a village-forest, or who is permitted to take any forest-produce from, or to cut and remove timber or to pasture cattle or to practice toungya cultivation in, such forest, and

every person who is employed by any such person in such forest, and

every person in any village contiguous to such forest who is employed by the Government, or who receives emoluments from the Government for services to be performed to the community,

shall be bound to furnish without unnecessary delay to the nearest Forest-officer or Police-officer any information he may possess respecting the occurrence of a fire in or near such forest, or, the commission of, or intention to commit, any forest-offence, and shall assist any Forest-officer or Police-officer demanding his aid—

(a) in extinguishing any fire occurring in such forest;

(b) in preventing any fire which may occur in the vicinity of such forest from spreading to such forest;

(c) in preventing the commission in such forest of any forest-offence; and

(d) when there is reason to believe that any such offence has been committed in such forest, in discovering and arresting the offender.

Recovery of money due to Government.

77. All money, other than fines, payable to the Government under this Act, or under any rule made hereunder, or on account of the price of any timber or forest-produce, or of expenses incurred in the execution of this Act in respect of such timber or forest-produce, may, if not paid when due, be recovered under the law for the time being in force as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

Lien on forest-produce for such money.

78. When any such money is payable for, or in respect of, any forest-produce, the amount thereof shall be deemed to be a first charge on such produce; and such produce may be taken possession of by a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf, and may be retained by him until such amount has been paid.

Power to sell such produce.

If such amount is not paid when due, such Forest-officer may sell such produce by public auction, and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied first in discharging such amount.

The surplus (if any), if not claimed within two months from the date of the sale by the person entitled thereto, shall be forfeited to Government.

Government and its officers not liable for loss or damage in respect of certain timber.

79. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any timber while at a station established under a rule

made under section forty-three, or while detained elsewhere for the purposes of this Act, or in respect of any timber collected under section forty-six; and no Forest-officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage unless he causes the same negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

Land required under this Act to be deemed to be needed for a public purpose under Land Acquisition Act.

80. Whenever it appears to the Chief Commissioner that any land is required for any of the purposes of this Act, such land shall be deemed to be needed for a public purpose within the meaning of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, section four.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section 2.*)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Number and year of Act or Regulation.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Act VII of 1865...	An Act to give effect to rules for the management and preservation of Government forests.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act VII of 1869...	An Act to give validity to certain rules relating to forests in British Burma.	The whole.
Act XIII of 1873	An Act to amend the law relating to timber floated down the rivers of British Burma.	So much as has not been repealed.
Regulation IX of 1874.	The Arakan Hill District Laws Regulation, 1874.	So far as it relates to Acts VII of 1865 and VII of 1869.
	The Rules for the better management and preservation of the Government Forests in British Burma, dated the second day of August, 1865.	The whole.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st August, 1881, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 16 OF 1881.

THE COURT-FEES' BILL, 1881.

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A Bill to amend the law relating to Court-fees.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Court-Fees' Act, 1882."

Extent of Act.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement of Act.

And it shall come into force on the first day of April, 1882.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and after that day, the Acts specified in the fourth schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the same schedule. But all rules made and all notifications published under any such Act and then in force shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, be deemed to have been respectively made and published hereunder. And all references made in Acts or Regulations passed before the first day of April, 1882, to the Court-Fees' Act, 1870, shall be deemed to be made to this Act.

CHAPTER II.

FEES IN THE HIGH COURTS AND IN THE COURTS OF SMALL CAUSES AT THE PRESIDENCY-TOWNS.

Levy of fees in High Courts on their original sides.

3. The fees payable for the time being to the clerks and officers (other than the sheriffs and attorneys) of the High Courts established by Letters Patent, Act V 1870,

or chargeable in each of such Courts under number ten of the first, and numbers seven, twelve, fourteen, seventeen, twenty-one and twenty-two of the second, schedule to this Act annexed;

Levy of fees in Presidency Small Cause Courts.

and the fees for the time being chargeable in the Courts of Small Causes at the Presidency Towns and their several offices;

shall be collected in manner hereinafter appearing.

Fees on documents filed, &c., in High Courts in their extraordinary jurisdiction;

4. No document of any of the kinds specified in the first or second schedule to this Act annexed as chargeable with fees shall be filed, exhibited or recorded

in, or shall be received or furnished by, any of the said High Courts in any case coming before such Court in the exercise of its extraordinary original civil jurisdiction;

or in the exercise of its extraordinary original criminal jurisdiction;

in their appellate jurisdiction;

or in the exercise of its jurisdiction as regards appeals from the judgment of two or more Judges of the said Court, or of a Division Court;

or in the exercise of its jurisdiction as regards appeals from the Courts subject to its superintendence;

as Courts of reference and revision.

or in the exercise of its jurisdiction as a Court of reference or revision;

unless in respect of such document there has been paid a fee of an amount not less than that indicated by either of the said schedules as the proper fee for such document.

Act VII of 1870, s. 5.

Procedure in case of difference as to necessity or amount of fee.

5. When any difference arises between the officer whose duty it is to see that any fee is paid under this chapter and any suitor or legal practitioner as to the necessity of paying a fee or the amount thereof, the question shall, when the difference arises in any of the said High Courts, be referred to the taxing-officer, whose decision thereon shall be final; except when the question is, in his opinion, one of general importance, in which case he shall refer it to the final decision of the Chief Justice of such High Court, or of such Judge of the High Court as the Chief Justice shall appoint either generally or specially in this behalf.

When any such difference arises in any of the said Courts of Small Causes, the question shall be referred to the Clerk of the Court, whose decision thereon shall be final, except when the question is, in his opinion, one of general importance, in which case he shall refer it to the final decision of the Chief Judge of such Court.

The Chief Justice shall declare who shall be taxing-officer within the meaning of the first paragraph of this section.

CHAPTER III.

FEES IN OTHER COURTS AND IN PUBLIC OFFICES.

Act VII of 1870. s. 6.

Fees on documents filed, &c., in other Courts or in public offices.

6. Except in the Courts hereinbefore mentioned, no document of any of the kinds specified as chargeable in the first or second schedule to this Act annexed shall be filed, exhibited or recorded in any Court of justice, or shall be received by any public officer, or granted under his seal or signature, unless in respect of such document there has been paid a fee of an amount not less than that indicated by either of the said schedules as the proper fee for such document.

Stamp Bill of 1877, s. 53.

Act VII of 1870, s. 7.

Computation of fees payable in certain suits.

7. The amount of fee payable under this Act in the suits next hereinafter mentioned shall be computed as follows:—

for money:

i. In suits for money (including suits for damages or compensation, or arrears of maintenance, of annuities, or of other sums payable periodically)—according to the amount claimed:

for maintenance and annuities:

ii. In suits for maintenance and annuities or other sums payable periodically—according to the value of the subject-matter of the suit; and such value shall be deemed to be ten times the amount claimed to be payable for one year:

for other moveable property having a market-value:

iii. In suits for moveable property other than money, where the subject-matter has a market-value—according to such value at the date of presenting the plaint:

iv. In suits—

for moveable property of no market-value:

(a) for moveable property where the subject-matter has no market-value, as, for instance, in the case of documents relating to title,

to enforce a right to share in joint family property:

(b) to enforce a right to share in any property on the ground that it is joint family property,

for a declaratory decree:

(c) to obtain a declaratory decree or order where consequent relief is prayed,

for an injunction:

(d) to obtain an injunction,

for easements:

(e) for a right to some benefit (not herein otherwise provided for) to arise out of land, and

for accounts:

(f) for accounts—

according to the amount at which the relief sought is valued in the plaint or memorandum of appeal;

for possession of land, houses and gardens:

v. In suits for the possession of land, houses and gardens—according to the value of the subject-matter; and such value shall be deemed to be—

where the subject-matter is land, and—

(a) where the land forms an entire estate, or a definite share of an estate, paying annual revenue to Government,

or forms part of such an estate and is recorded in the Collector's register as separately assessed with such revenue,

and such revenue is permanently settled—

ten times the revenue so payable:

(b) where the land forms an entire estate, or a definite share of an estate, paying annual revenue to Government, or forms part of such estate and is recorded as aforesaid;

and such revenue is settled, but not permanently—

five times the revenue so payable:

(c) where the land pays no such revenue, or has been partially exempted from such payment, or is charged with any fixed payment in lieu of such revenue,

and net profits have arisen from the land during the year next before the date of presenting the plaint—

fifteen times such net profits:

but where no such net profits have arisen therefrom—the amount at which the Court shall estimate the land with reference to the value of similar land in the neighbourhood:

(*d*) where the land forms part of an estate paying revenue to Government, but is not a definite share of such estate and is not separately assessed as abovementioned—the market-value of the land:

Provided that, in the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council, the value of the land shall be deemed to be—

Proviso as to Bombay Presidency.

(1) where the land is held on settlement for a period not exceeding thirty years and pays the full assessment to Government—a sum equal to five times the survey-assessment;

(2) where the land is held on a permanent settlement, or on a settlement for any period exceeding thirty years, and pays the full assessment to Government—a sum equal to ten times the survey-assessment; and

(3) where the whole or any part of the annual survey-assessment is remitted—a sum computed under clause (1) or clause (2) of this proviso, as the case may be, in addition to ten times the assessment, or the portion of assessment, so remitted.

Explanation.—The word "estate," as used in this paragraph, means any land subject to the payment of revenue, for which the proprietor or a farmer or raiyat shall have executed a separate engagement to Government, or which, in the absence of such engagement, shall have been separately assessed with revenue;

(*e*) Where the subject-matter is a house or garden—according to the market-value of the house or garden:

for houses and gardens:

vi. In suits to enforce a right of pre-emption—according to the value (computed in accordance with paragraph v of this section) of the land, house or garden in respect of which the right is claimed:

to enforce a right of pre-emption:

vii. In suits for the interest of an assignee of land-revenue—fifteen times his net profits as such for the year next before the date of presenting the plaint:

for interest of assignee of land-revenue:

viii. In suits to set aside an attachment of land or of an interest in land or revenue—according to the amount for which the land or interest was attached:

to set aside an attachment:

Provided that, where such amount exceeds the value of the land or interest, the amount of fee shall be computed as if the suit were for the possession of such land or interest:

ix. In suits against a mortgagee or incumbrancer for the recovery of the property mortgaged, or to have the instrument of charge cancelled,

to redeem:

and in suits by a mortgagee to foreclose the mortgage,

to foreclose:

or, where the mortgage is made by conditional sale, to have the sale declared absolute—

according to the principal money expressed to be secured by the instrument of mortgage or charge:

x. In suits for specific performance—

for specific performance:

(*a*) of a contract of sale—according to the amount of the consideration:

(*b*) of a contract of mortgage—according to the amount agreed to be secured:

(*c*) of a contract of lease—according to the aggregate amount of the fine or premium (if any) and of the rent agreed to be paid during the first year of the term:

(*d*) of an award—according to the amount or value of the property in dispute:

xi. In the following suits between landlord and tenant (namely):—

between landlord and tenant.

(*a*) for the delivery by a tenant of the counterpart of a lease,

(*b*) for the delivery by a landlord of a lease,

(*c*) to contest a notice of ejectment,

(*d*) to recover the occupancy of land from which a tenant has been illegally ejected by the landlord—

according to the amount of the rent of the land to which the suit refers, payable for the year next before the date of presenting the plaint;

(*e*) to enhance the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy,

Stamp Bill of 1877, s. 56, XI.

(*f*) for abatement of rent—

five times the amount by which the rent is sought to be enhanced or abated.

The plaint or memorandum of appeal in every suit or appeal mentioned in this section shall state the amount or value with reference to which the fee payable in respect of such plaint or memorandum is to be computed.

Stamp Bill of 1877, s. 56, last clause.

8. The amount of fee payable under this Act on a memorandum of appeal against an order relating to compensation under any law for the time being in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes shall be computed according to the difference between the amount awarded and the amount claimed by the appellant.

Fee on memorandum of appeal against order relating to compensation.

Act VII of 1870, s. 8.

9. If the Court sees reason to think that the annual net profits or the market-value of any such land, house or garden as is mentioned in section seven, paragraphs v and vi, have or has been wrongly estimated, the Court may, for the purpose of computing the fee payable in any suit therein mentioned, issue a commission to any proper person directing him to make such local or other investigation as may be necessary, and to report thereon to the Court.

Power to ascertain net profits or market-value.

Act VII of 1870, s. 9.

10. If in the result of any such investigation the Court finds that the net profits or market-value have or has been wrongly estimated, the Court, if the estimation has been excessive, may in its discretion refund the excess paid as such fee; but if the estimation has been insufficient, the Court shall require the plaintiff to pay so much additional fee as would have been payable had the said market-value or net profits been rightly estimated:

Procedure where net profits or market-value wrongly estimated.

Act VII of 1870, s. 10.

In such case the suit shall be stayed until the additional fee is paid. If the additional fee is not

paid within such time as the Court shall fix, the suit shall be dismissed.

Act VII of 1870, s. 11.

Procedure in suits for mesne profits or account when amount decreed exceeds amount claimed.

11. In suits for mesne profits or for immoveable property and mesne profits, or for an account, if the profits or amount decreed are or is in excess of the profits claimed or the amount at which the plaintiff valued the relief sought, the decree shall not be executed until the difference between the fee actually paid and the fee which would have been payable had the suit comprised the whole of the profits or amount so decreed has been paid to the proper officer.

Where the amount of mesne profits is left to be ascertained in the course of the execution of the decree, if the profits so ascertained exceed the profits claimed, the further execution of the decree shall be stayed until the difference between the fee actually paid and the fee which would have been payable had the suit comprised the whole of the profits so ascertained has been paid. If the additional fee is not paid within such time as the Court shall fix, the application for the execution of the decree shall be dismissed.

Act VII of 1870, s. 12. The words "and such decision shall be final as between the parties to the suit" are omitted.

See *Narayan Mádhávrao Náik* v. *Collector of Thánd*, I. L. R. II, Bo. 145.

Decision of questions as to valuation.

12. Every question relating to valuation for the purpose of determining the amount of any fee chargeable under this chapter on a plaint or memorandum of appeal shall be decided by the Court in which such plaint or memorandum, as the case may be, is filed.

When any suit or appeal in which any such question arises comes before a Court of appeal, reference or revision, if such Court considers that the said question has been wrongly decided, to the detriment of the revenue, it shall require the party by whom such fee has been paid to pay so much additional fee as would have been payable had the question been rightly decided, and the provisions of the second paragraph of section ten shall apply.

Act VII of 1870, s. 13.

Refund of fee paid on memorandum of appeal.

13. If a plaint or appeal which has been rejected by the lower Court on any of the grounds mentioned in the Code of Civil Procedure is ordered to be received, or if a suit is remanded in appeal, on any of the grounds mentioned in section 562 of the same Code, for a second decision by the lower Court, the Appellate Court shall grant to the appellant a certificate, authorizing him to receive back from the Collector the full amount of fee paid on the memorandum of appeal:

Provided that, if, in the case of a remand in appeal, the order of remand does not cover the whole of the subject-matter of the suit, the certificate so granted shall not authorize the appellant to receive back more than so much fee as would have been originally payable on the part or parts of such subject-matter in respect whereof the suit has been remanded.

Act VII of 1870, s. 14.

Refund of fee on application for review of judgment.

14. Where an application for a review of judgment is presented on or after the ninetieth day from the date of the decree, the Court, unless the delay was caused by the applicant's laches, may, in its discretion, grant him a certificate authorizing him to receive back from the Collector so much of the fee paid on the application as exceeds the fee which would have been payable had it been presented before such day.

Act VII of 1870, s. 15.

Refund where Court reverses or modifies its former decision on ground of mistake.

15. Where an application for a review of judgment is admitted, and on the rehearing the Court reverses or modifies its former decision on the ground of mistake in law or fact, the applicant shall be entitled to a certificate from the Court authorizing him to receive back from the Collector the fee paid on the application.

Stamp Bill 1877, s. 83.

But nothing in the former part of this section shall entitle the applicant to such certificate where the reversal or modification is due, wholly or in part, to fresh evidence which might have been produced at the original hearing.

Act VII of 1870, s. 16.

Additional fee where respondent takes objection to unappealed part of decree.

16. When any appeal is presented to a Civil Court, not against the whole of a decision, but only against so much thereof as relates to a portion of the subject-matter of the suit, and, on the hearing of such appeal, the respondent takes, under section 561 of the Code of Civil Procedure, an objection to any part of the said decision other than the part appealed against, the Court shall not hear such objection until the respondent has paid the additional fee which would have been payable had the appeal comprised the part of the decision so objected to.

Mati Chand v. *Sitib Chand Lal and others*, I. L. R. All., p. 678.

Act VII of 1870, s. 17.

Multifarious suits.

17. Where a suit comprises two or more distinct causes of action the plaint or memorandum of appeal shall be chargeable with the aggregate amount of the fees to which the plaints or memoranda of appeal in suits comprising separately each of such causes of action would be liable under this Act.

Nothing in the former part of this section shall apply to suits for the price of goods sold and delivered, or shall be deemed to affect the power conferred by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 45.

Act VII of 1870, s. 18.

Written examinations of complainants.

18. When the first or only examination of a person who complains of the offence of wrongful confinement, or of wrongful restraint, or of any offence other than an offence for which police-officers may arrest without a warrant, and who has not already presented a petition on which a fee has been levied under this Act, is reduced to writing under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the complainant shall pay a fee of eight annas, unless the Court thinks fit to remit such payment.

Act VII of 1870, s. 19.

Exemption of certain documents.

19. Nothing contained in this Act shall render the documents specified in the third schedule hereunto annexed chargeable with any fee.

CHAPTER IV.

PROBATES, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION AND CERTIFICATES.

Act XIII 1875, s. 6.

Relief where too high a Court-fee has been paid on probate or letters of administration.

20. Where any person on applying for the probate of a will or letters of administration has estimated the property of the deceased to be of greater value than the same has afterwards proved to be, and has consequently paid too high a Court-fee thereon, if

within six months after the true value of the property has been ascertained, such person produces the probate or letters to the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority of the province in which the probate or letters has or have been granted,

and delivers to such Authority a particular inventory and valuation of the property of the deceased, verified by affidavit or affirmation,

and if such Authority is satisfied that a greater fee was paid on the probate or letters than the law required,

the said Authority may—

(*a*) cancel the stamp on the probate or letters, if such stamp has not been already cancelled;

(*b*) substitute another stamp for denoting the Court-fee which should have been paid thereon; and

(*c*) make an allowance for the difference between them as in the case of spoiled stamps, or repay the same in money, at his discretion.

Act XIII of 1875, s. 6.

Relief where debts due from a deceased person have been paid out of his estate.

21. Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of such Authority that an executor or administrator has paid debts due from the deceased to such an amount as, being deducted out of the amount or value of the estate, reduces the same to a sum which, if it had been the whole gross amount or value of the estate, would have occasioned a less Court-fee to be paid on the probate or letters of administration granted in respect of such estate than has been actually paid thereon under this Act,

such Authority may return the difference, provided the same be claimed within three years after the date of such probate or letters.

But whenever, by reason of any legal proceeding, the debts due from the deceased have not been ascertained and paid, or his effects have not been recovered and made available, and in consequence thereof the executor or administrator is prevented from claiming the return of such difference within the said term of three years, the said Authority may allow such further time for making the claim as may appear to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Relief in case of several grants.

22. Whenever a grant of probate or letters of administration has been or is made in respect of the whole of the property belonging to an estate, and the full fee chargeable under this Act has been or is paid thereon, no fee shall be chargeable hereunder when a like grant is made in respect of the whole or any part of the same property belonging to the same estate;

Whenever such a grant has been or is made in respect of any property forming part of an estate, the amount of fees then actually paid under this Act shall be deducted when a like grant is made in respect of property belonging to the same estate, identical with or including the property to which the former grant relates.

Probates declared valid as to trust-property though not covered by Court-fee.

23. The probate of the will, or the letters of administration of the effects, of any person deceased heretofore or hereafter granted shall be deemed valid and available by his executors or administrators for recovering, transferring or assigning any moveable or immoveable property whereof or whereto the deceased was possessed or entitled, either wholly or partially as a trustee, notwithstanding the amount or value of such property is not included in the amount or value of the estate in respect of which a Court-fee was paid on such probate or letters of administration.

Act XIII 1875, s. 6.

Provision for case where too low a Court-fee has been paid on probates, &c.

24. Where any person on applying for probate or letters of administration has estimated the estate of the deceased to be of less value than the same has afterwards proved to be, and has in consequence paid too low a Court-fee thereon, the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority of the province in which the probate or letters has or have been granted may, on the value of the estate of the deceased being verified by affidavit or affirmation, cause the probate or letters of administration to be duly stamped on payment of the full Court-fee which ought to have been originally paid thereon in respect of such value and of the further penalty, if the probate or letters is or are produced within one year from the date of the grant, of five times, or if it or they is or are produced after one year from such date, of twenty times, such proper Court-fee, without any deduction of the Court-fee originally paid on such probate or letters:

Provided that, if the application be made within six months after the ascertainment of the true value of the estate and the discovery that too low a Court-fee was at first paid on the probate or letters, and if the said Authority is satisfied that such fee was paid in consequence of a mistake or of its not being known at the time that some particular part of the estate belonged to the deceased, and without any intention of fraud or to delay the payment of the proper Court-fee, the said Authority may remit the said penalty, and cause the probate or letters to be duly stamped on payment only of the sum wanting to make up the fee which should have been at first paid thereon.

Ibid.

Administrator to give proper security before letters stamped under section 24.

25. In case of letters of administration on which too low a Court-fee has been paid at first, the said Authority shall not cause the same to be duly stamped in manner aforesaid until the Administrator has given such security to the Court by which the letters of administration have been granted as ought by law to have been given on the granting thereof in case the full value of the estate of the deceased had been then ascertained.

Ibid.

Executors, &c., not paying full Court-fee on probates, &c., within six months after discovery of underpayment.

26. Where too low a Court-fee has been paid on any probate or letters of administration in consequence of any mistake, or of its not being known at the time that some particular part of the estate belonged to the deceased, if any executor or administrator acting under such probate or letters does not, within six months after the discovery of the mistake or of any effects not known at the time to have belonged to the deceased, apply to the said Authority and pay what is wanting to make up the Court-fee which ought to have been paid at first on such probate or letters, he shall forfeit the sum of one thousand rupees and also a further sum at the rate of ten rupees per cent. on the amount of the sum wanting to make up the proper Court-fee.

XIII of , s. 6. p Bill of , s. 76.

This chapter applied to certificates under Act XL of 1858 and other Acts.

27. The provisions of this chapter shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to certificates and to the holders of certificates granted under—

Act No. XL of 1858 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*, or

Act No. XXVII of 1860 (*for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*), or

Act No. XX of 1864 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Bombay*), or

Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827 (*to provide for the formal recognition of Heirs, Executors and Administrators, and for the appointment of Administrators and Managers of property by the Courts*).

VII of 0, Sch. I, Note.

Statement of property realized under certificate to be filed.

28. The person to whom any such certificate is granted, or his representative, shall after the expiration of twelve months from the date of such certificate and thereafter whenever the Court granting such certificate requires him so to do, file a statement on oath of all property recovered or realized by him under such certificate.

If the property so recovered or realized exceed the amount of debts or other property as sworn to by the person to whom the certificate is granted, the Court may cancel the same and order such person to take out a fresh certificate and pay the fee prescribed by this Act for such excess.

In default of filing such statement within the time allowed, the Court may cancel the certificate.

ovindappah Kondappah ıtralu, VI dras Rep., 131.

A certificate which has become liable to cancellation under any of the provisions of this section shall remain in force until it is actually cancelled.

CHAPTER V.

PROCESS FEES.

VII of 0, s. 20.

Rules as to costs of processes.

29. The High Court may, from time to time, make rules as to the following matters:—

(*a*) the fees chargeable for serving and executing processes issued by such Court in its appellate jurisdiction, and by the other Civil and Revenue Courts established within the local limits of such jurisdiction:

(*b*) the fees chargeable for serving and executing processes issued by the Criminal Courts established within such limits in the case of offences other than offences for which police-officers may arrest without a warrant; and

(*c*) the remuneration of the peons and all other persons employed by leave of a Court in the service or execution of processes.

The High Court may from time to time alter and add to the rules so made.

Confirmation and publication of rules.

All such rules, alterations and additions shall, after being confirmed by the Local Government, and sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

VII of 0, s. 21.

Tables of process fees.

30. A table in the English and vernacular languages, showing the fees chargeable for such service and execution, shall be exposed to view in a conspicuous part of each court.

Number of peons in District and subordinate Courts.

31. Subject to rules to be made by the High Court and approved by the Local Government and the Governor General in Council, Act VII of 1870, s. 22.

every District Judge and every Magistrate of a District may from time to time fix the number of peons necessary to be employed for the service and execution of processes issued out of his Court and each of the Courts subordinate thereto,

Number of peons in mufussal Small Cause Courts.

and for the purposes of this section, every Court of Small Causes established under Act No. XI of 1865 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature*) shall be deemed to be subordinate to the Court of the District Judge.

Number of peons in Revenue Courts.

32. Subject to rules to be framed by the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority and approved by the Local Government and the Governor General in Council, every officer performing the functions of a Collector of a District may from time to time fix the number of peons necessary to be employed for the service and execution of processes issued out of his Court or the Courts subordinate to him. Act VII of 1870, s. 23.

Costs of process served under this chapter to be costs under Civil Procedure Code.

33. The costs of every process served or executed under this chapter shall be held to be costs within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure. Act VII of 1870, s. 24.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE MODE OF LEVYING FEES.

Collection of fees by stamps.

34. All fees referred to in section three or chargeable under this Act shall be collected by stamps. Act VII of 1870, s. 25. Conf. Act I of 1879, s. 5.

Stamps to be impressed or adhesive.

35. The stamps used to denote any fee chargeable under this Act shall be impressed or adhesive, or partly impressed and partly adhesive, as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time direct. Act VII of 1870, s. 26.

Rules for supply, sale number, renewal and keeping accounts of stamps.

36. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules for regulating— Act VII of 1870, s. 27.

(*a*) the supply and sale of stamps to be used under this Act, the persons by whom alone such sale is to be conducted, and the duties and remuneration of such persons, Mr. Cockerell's note, para. 55; Act I of 1879, s. 45.

(*b*) the number of stamps to be used for denoting any fee chargeable under this Act, Act VII of 1870, s. 27.

(*c*) the renewal of damaged or spoiled stamps, and

(*d*) the keeping accounts of all stamps used under this Act:

Provided that, in the case of stamps used under section three in a High Court, such rules shall be made with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of such Court.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Act VII of 1870, s. 28.

Stamping documents inadvertently received.

37. No document which ought to bear a stamp under this Act shall be of any validity unless and until it is properly stamped.

But if any such document is through mistake or inadvertence received, filed or used in any Court or office without being properly stamped, the presiding Judge or the head of the office, as the case may be, or in the case of a High Court, any Judge of such Court, may, if he thinks fit, order that such document be stamped as he may direct; and on such document being stamped accordingly, the same and every proceeding relative thereto shall be as valid as if it had been properly stamped in the first instance.

Act VII of 1870, s. 29, modified as a Stamp Bill of 1877, s. 55.

Amended document.

38. Where any such document is amended in order merely to correct a mistake and to make it conform to the original intention of the parties, and the duty with which it is chargeable is not thereby increased, it shall not be necessary to impose a fresh stamp.

Act VII of 1870, s. 30.

Cancellation of stamp.

39. No document requiring a stamp under this Act shall be filed or acted upon in any proceeding in any Court or office until the stamp has been cancelled.

Mr. Cockerell's note, para. 55.

The Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules for regulating the mode of cancelling stamps and the persons by whom such cancellation is to be effected.

Such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

CHAPTER VII.

CRIMINAL OFFENCES AND PROCEDURE.

Mr. Cockerell's note, paras 55, 56, and Act I of 1879, s. 63.

Failing to file statement on oath under section twenty-eight.

40. Whoever, being bound to file a statement on oath under the provisions of section twenty-eight, fails or neglects to file such statement within the time mentioned in that section, or, when required by an order of the Court to file such statement, within the time which may be specified in such order, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Act I of 1879, s. 68.

Penalty for breach of rule relating to sale of stamps and for unauthorized sale.

41. Any person appointed to sell stamps who disobeys any rule made under section thirty-six, and any person not so appointed who sells or offers for sale any stamp, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

New.

Fraudulent possession of used and cancelled stamp.

42. Whoever, fraudulently or with intent to cause loss to Government, has in his possession any adhesive stamp which has been used and cancelled under this Act and has been removed from the document to which it was affixed, shall be punished, in addition to any other penalty to which he may be liable, with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Act I of 1879, s. 69.

Institution and conduct of prosecution.

43. No prosecution in respect of any offence punishable hereunder shall be instituted without the sanction of the Collector or such other officer as the Local Government generally, or the Collector specially, authorizes in that behalf.

The Chief Controlling Revenue Authority, or any officer authorized by it in this behalf, may stay any such prosecution or compound any such offence.

Act I of 1 s. 72.

Operation of other laws not barred.

44. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act, or the rules made hereunder:

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Act 1870, s. 36

Saving of certain fees to certain officers of High Courts.

45. Nothing in this Act applies to the commission payable to the Accountant General of the High Court at Fort William, or to the fees which any officer of a High Court is allowed to receive in addition to a fixed salary.

Act VII 1870, s. 31

Repayment of fees paid on applications to Criminal Courts.

46. Whenever an application or petition containing a complaint or charge of an offence other than an offence for which police-officers may arrest without warrant is presented to a criminal Court, the Court, if it convict the accused person, shall, in addition to the penalty imposed upon him, order him to repay to the complainant the fee paid on such application or petition.

In the case mentioned in section eighteen the Court, if it convict the accused person, shall, in addition to the penalty imposed upon him, order him to repay to the complainant the fee, if any, paid by the latter for the examination.

When the complainant has paid fees for serving processes in either of the cases mentioned in the first and second paragraphs of this section, the Court, if it convict the accused person, shall, in addition to the penalty imposed upon him, order him to repay such fees to the complainant.

All fees ordered to be repaid under this section may be recovered as if they were fines imposed by the Court.

Act VII 1870, s. 33

Admission in criminal cases of documents for which proper fee has not been paid.

47. Whenever the filing or exhibition in a Criminal Court of a document in respect of which the proper fee has not been paid is, in the opinion of the presiding Judge, necessary to prevent a failure of justice, nothing contained in section four or section six shall be deemed to prohibit such filing or exhibition.

Act I of 18 s. 54.

Allowance for stamps not required for use.

48. When any person is possessed of a stamp which has not been spoiled or rendered unfit or useless for the purpose intended, but for which he has no immediate use, the Collector shall repay to such person the value of such stamp in money, deducting one anna for each rupee or portion of a rupee, upon such person delivering up the same to be cancelled, and proving to the Collector's satisfaction that it was purchased by such person in good faith with intention to use it, and that he has paid the full price thereof, and that it was so purchased within the period of six months next preceding the date on which it is so delivered.

Act I of 18 s. 8.

Power to reduce or remit fees.

49. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*,

(*a*) reduce or remit, whether prospectively or retrospectively, in the whole or in any part of British India, all or any of the fees chargeable under this Act in respect of any documents or any particular class of documents, or any of the documents belonging to such class, when filed, exhibited or recorded in any Court, or in any specified Court of justice, or when received from, or furnished or granted under his seal or signature to, any particular class of persons by any public officer, and

(*b*) cancel or vary such order to the extent of the powers hereby given.

SCHEDULE I.

Ad valorem fees.

	Number.		Proper Fee.
VII of 70, Sch. I, 1.	1. Plaint or memorandum of appeal (not otherwise provided for in this Act) presented to any Civil or Revenue Court, except those mentioned in section three.*	When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed five rupees ...	Six annas.
Ditto.		When such amount or value exceeds five rupees,—For every five rupees or part thereof in excess of five rupees, up to one hundred rupees ...	Six annas.
Ditto.		When such amount or value exceeds one hundred rupees—For every ten rupees or part thereof in excess of one hundred rupees, up to one thousand rupees ...	Twelve annas.
Ditto.		When such amount or value exceeds one thousand rupees—For every one hundred rupees or part thereof in excess of one thousand rupees, up to five thousand rupees ...	Five rupees.
Mr. Cockerell's note, para. 54.		When such amount or value exceeds five thousand rupees—For every five hundred rupees or part thereof in excess of five thousand rupees, up to ten thousand rupees ...	Twenty-five rupees.
Ditto.		When such amount or value exceeds ten thousand rupees—For every one thousand rupees or part thereof in excess of ten thousand rupees, up to twenty-five thousand rupees ...	Twenty-five rupees.
Ditto.		When such amount or value exceeds twenty-five thousand rupees—For every five thousand rupees or part thereof in excess of twenty-five thousand rupees up to fifty thousand rupees ...	One hundred rupees.

* To ascertain the proper fee leviable on the institution of a suit or the presentation of an appeal, see the table annexed to this schedule.

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

Ad valorem fees.

Number.		Proper fee.	
1. Plaint, &c.—*continued.*	When such amount or value exceeds fifty thousand rupees—For every twenty-five thousand rupees or part thereof in excess of fifty thousand rupees, up to four hundred thousand rupees ...	One hundred rupees.	Mr. Cockerell's note, para. 54.
	When such amount or value exceeds four hundred thousand rupees—For every fifty thousand rupees or part thereof in excess of four hundred thousand rupees :	One hundred rupees.	Ditto.
	Provided that the maximum fee leviable on a plaint or memorandum of appeal shall be three thousand rupees.		Act VII of 1870, Sch. I, 1.
2. Plaint in a suit for possession under the Specific Relief Act, 1877, section nine.	.....	A fee of one-half the amount prescribed in the foregoing scale.	Notification, Financial Department, No. 2127, dated 27th July, 1877.
3. Application for review of judgment, if presented on or after the ninetieth day from the date of the decree.	.....	The fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal.	Act VII of 1870, Sch. I, 4
4. Application for review of judgment if presented before the ninetieth day from the date of the decree.	.....	One-half of the fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal.	Act VII of 1870, Sch. I, 3
5. An authenticated copy or translation of a judgment or order not being, or having the force of, a decree.	When such judgment or order is passed by any Civil Court other than a High Court, or by the presiding officer of any Revenue Court or office, or by any other judicial or executive authority—		Act VII 1870, Sch. I, 6
	(*a*) If the amount or value of the subject-matter is fifty or less than fifty rupees	Four annas.	
	(*b*) If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees ...	Eight annas.	
	When such judgment or order is passed by a High Court ...	One rupee.	

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

Ad valorem fees.

	Number.		Proper fee.
Act VII of 1870, Sch. I, 7.	6. An authenticated copy of a decree or order having the force of a decree.	When such decree or order is made by any Civil Court other than a High Court, or by any Revenue Court—	
		(*a*) If the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit wherein such decree or order is made is fifty or less than fifty rupees ...	Eight annas.
		(*b*) If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees ...	One rupee.
		When such decree or order is made by a High Court ...	Four rupees.
Act VII of 1870, Sch. I, 8.	7. An authenticated copy of any document liable to stamp-duty under the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, when left by any party to a suit or proceeding in place of the original withdrawn.	(*a*) When the stamp-duty chargeable on the original does not exceed eight annas.	The amount of the duty chargeable on the original.
		(*b*) In any other case	Eight annas.
Act VII of 1870, Sch. I, 9.	8. Copy of any revenue or judicial proceeding or order not otherwise provided for by this Act, or copy of any account, statement, report or the like, taken out of any Civil or Criminal or Revenue Court or office, or from the office of any chief officer charged with the executive administration of a Division.	For every three hundred and sixty words or fraction of three hundred and sixty words ...	Eight annas.
VII of Sch. I,	9. Certificate of administration granted under Act No. XL of 1858 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), or under Act No. XX of 1864 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Bombay*).	If the amount or value of the property in respect to which such certificate is granted does not exceed five hundred rupees ...	Five rupees.
		If such amount or value exceeds five hundred rupees, but not one thousand rupees ...	Ten rupees.
		And for every one thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one thousand rupees ...	Five rupees.

SCHEDULE I—*concluded.*

Ad valorem fees.

Number.		Proper fee.	
10. Probate of a will or letters of administration with or without will annexed. 11. Certificate granted under Act No. XXVII of 1860 (*for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*), or under Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827 (*to provide for the formal recognition of Heirs, Executors and Administrators, and for the appointment of Administrators and Managers of Property by the Courts*).	If the amount or value of the property in respect of which the probate or letters or certificate shall be granted exceeds one thousand rupees.	Two per centum on such amount or value: Provided that when, after a certificate has been granted as aforesaid in respect of any estate, probate or letters of administration is or are granted in respect of the same estate, the fee payable in respect of such latter grant shall be reduced by the amount of the fee paid in respect of the former grant.	Act VII 1870, Sch. 11. Act VII of 1870, Sch. 1, 12. Act V of 1881, s. 153.

Table of rates of ad valorem fees leviable on the institution of suits or presentation of appeals. Act VII, 1870, table annexed to Sch. I; with modifications.

When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper fee.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
...	5	0 6 0
5	10	0 12 0
10	15	1 2 0
15	20	1 8 0
20	25	1 14 0
25	30	2 4 0
30	35	2 10 0
35	40	3 0 0
40	45	3 6 0
45	50	3 12 0
50	55	4 2 0
55	60	4 8 0
60	65	4 14 0
65	70	5 4 0
70	75	5 10 0
75	80	6 0 0
80	85	6 6 0
85	90	6 12 0
90	95	7 2 0
95	100	7 8 0
100	110	8 4 0
110	120	9 0 0
120	130	9 12 0
130	140	10 8 0

Table of rates of ad valorem fees, &c.—continued.

When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper fee.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
140	150	11	4	0
150	160	12	0	0
160	170	12	12	0
170	180	13	8	0
180	190	14	4	0
190	200	15	0	0
200	210	15	12	0
210	220	16	8	0
220	230	17	4	0
230	240	18	0	0
240	250	18	12	0
250	260	19	8	0
260	270	20	4	0
270	280	21	0	0
280	290	21	12	0
290	300	22	8	0
300	310	23	4	0
310	320	24	0	0
320	330	24	12	0
330	340	25	8	0
340	350	26	4	0
350	360	27	0	0
360	370	27	12	0
370	380	28	8	0
380	390	29	4	0
390	400	30	0	0
400	410	30	12	0
410	420	31	8	0
420	430	32	4	0
430	440	33	0	0
440	450	33	12	0
450	460	34	8	0
460	470	35	4	0
470	480	36	0	0
480	490	36	12	0
490	500	37	8	0
500	510	38	4	0
510	520	39	0	0
520	530	39	12	0
530	540	40	8	0
540	550	41	4	0
550	560	42	0	0
560	570	42	12	0
570	580	43	8	0
580	590	44	4	0
590	600	45	0	0
600	610	45	12	0
610	620	46	8	0
620	630	47	4	0
630	640	48	0	0
640	650	48	12	0
650	660	49	8	0
660	670	50	4	0
670	680	51	0	0
680	690	51	12	0
690	700	52	8	0
700	710	53	4	0
710	720	54	0	0
720	730	54	12	0
730	740	55	8	0
740	750	56	4	0
750	760	57	0	0
760	770	57	12	0
770	780	58	8	0
780	790	59	4	0
790	800	60	0	0
800	810	60	12	0
810	820	61	8	0
820	830	62	4	0

Table of rates of ad valorem fees, &c.—continued.

When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper fee.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
830	840	63	0	0
840	850	63	12	0
850	860	64	8	0
860	870	65	4	0
870	880	66	0	0
880	890	66	12	0
890	900	67	8	0
900	910	68	4	0
910	920	69	0	0
920	930	69	12	0
930	940	70	8	0
940	950	71	4	0
950	960	72	0	0
960	970	72	12	0
970	980	73	8	0
980	990	74	4	0
990	1,000	75	0	0
1,000	1,100	80	0	0
1,100	1,200	85	0	0
1,200	1,300	90	0	0
1,300	1,400	95	0	0
1,400	1,500	100	0	0
1,500	1,600	105	0	0
1,600	1,700	110	0	0
1,700	1,800	115	0	0
1,800	1,900	120	0	0
1,900	2,000	125	0	0
2,000	2,100	130	0	0
2,100	2,200	135	0	0
2,200	2,300	140	0	0
2,300	2,400	145	0	0
2,400	2,500	150	0	0
2,500	2,600	155	0	0
2,600	2,700	160	0	0
2,700	2,800	165	0	0
2,800	2,900	170	0	0
2,900	3,000	175	0	0
3,000	3,100	180	0	0
3,100	3,200	185	0	0
3,200	3,300	190	0	0
3,300	3,400	195	0	0
3,400	3,500	200	0	0
3,500	3,600	205	0	0
3,600	3,700	210	0	0
3,700	3,800	215	0	0
3,800	3,900	220	0	0
3,900	4,000	225	0	0
4,000	4,100	230	0	0
4,100	4,200	235	0	0
4,200	4,300	240	0	0
4,300	4,400	245	0	0
4,400	4,500	250	0	0
4,500	4,600	255	0	0
4,600	4,700	260	0	0
4,700	4,800	265	0	0
4,800	4,900	270	0	0
4,900	5,000	275	0	0
5,000	5,500	300	0	0
5,500	6,000	325	0	0
6,000	6,500	350	0	0
6,500	7,000	375	0	0
7,000	7,500	400	0	0
7,500	8,000	425	0	0
8,000	8,500	450	0	0
8,500	9,000	475	0	0
9,000	9,500	500	0	0
9,500	10,000	525	0	0
10,000	11,000	550	0	0
11,000	12,000	575	0	0

Table of rates of ad valorem fees, &c.—concluded.

When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper fee.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
12,000	13,000	600	0	0
13,000	14,000	625	0	0
14,000	15,000	650	0	0
15,000	16,000	675	0	0
16,000	17,000	700	0	0
17,000	18,000	725	0	0
18,000	19,000	750	0	0
19,000	20,000	775	0	0
20,000	21,000	800	0	0
21,000	22,000	825	0	0
22,000	23,000	850	0	0
23,000	24,000	875	0	0
24,000	25,000	900	0	0
25,000	30,000	1,000	0	0
30,000	35,000	1,100	0	0
35,000	40,000	1,200	0	0
40,000	45,000	1,300	0	0
45,000	50,000	1,400	0	0
50,000	75,000	1,500	0	0
75,000	1,00,000	1,600	0	0
1,00,000	1,25,000	1,700	0	0
1,25,000	1,50,000	1,800	0	0
1,50,000	1,75,000	1,900	0	0
1,75,000	2,00,000	2,000	0	0
2,00,000	2,25,000	2,100	0	0
2,25,000	2,50,000	2,200	0	0
2,50,000	2,75,000	2,300	0	0
2,75,000	3,00,000	2,400	0	0
3,00,000	3,25,000	2,500	0	0
3,25,000	3,50,000	2,600	0	0
3,50,000	3,75,000	2,700	0	0
3,75,000	4,00,000	2,800	0	0
4,00,000	4,50,000	2,900	0	0
4,50,000	.....	3,000	0	0

SCHEDULE II.

Fixed Fees.

Number.		Proper fee.
Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 1. Application or petition.	(*a*) When presented to any officer of the Customs or Excise Department or to any Magistrate by any person having dealings with the Government, and when the subject-matter of such application relates exclusively to those dealings;	One anna.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

Fixed Fees.

Number.		Proper fee.
1. Application or petition—(*continued*).	or when presented to any officer of land revenue by any person holding temporarily-settled land under direct engagement with Government, and when the subject-matter of the application or petition relates exclusively to such engagement; or when presented to any Municipal Commissioner under any Act for the time being in force for the conservancy or improvement of any place, if the application or petition relates solely to such conservancy or improvement; or when presented to any Civil Court other than a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, or to any Cantonment Magistrate sitting as a Court of Civil Judicature under Act No. III of 1859, or to any Court of Small Causes constituted under Act No. XI of 1865, or under Act No. VI of 1871, section twenty-nine, or to a Collector or other officer of revenue in relation to any suit or case in which the amount or value of the subject-matter is less than fifty rupees; or when presented to any Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court, or to any Board or executive officer for the purpose of obtaining a copy or translation of any judgment, decree or order passed by such Court, Board or officer, or of any other document on record in such Court or Office;	One anna.

Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 1.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

Fixed Fees.

Number.		Proper fee.
1. Application or petition—(*continued*).	or when presented to a Collector for the purpose of obtaining the renewal or refund of value of stamps spoiled or not required for use.	One anna.
	(*b*) When containing a complaint or charge of any offence other than an offence for which police-officers may, under the Criminal Procedure Code, arrest without warrant, and presented to any Criminal Court; or when presented to a Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court, or to a Collector, or any revenue officer having jurisdiction equal or subordinate to a Collector, or to any Magistrate in his executive capacity, and not otherwise provided for by this Act; or to deposit in Court revenue or rent; or for determination by a Court of the amount of compensation to be paid by a landlord to his tenant.	Eight annas.
	(*c*) When presented to a Chief Commissioner or other chief controlling revenue or executive authority, or to a Commissioner of Revenue or Circuit, or to any chief officer charged with the executive administration of a Division and not otherwise provided for by this Act ...	One rupee.
	(*d*) When presented to a High Court	Two rupees.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

Fixed Fees.

Number.		Proper Fee.	
2. Application for leave to sue as a pauper ...	...	Eight annas.	Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 2.
3. Application for leave to appeal as a pauper ...	(*a*) When presented to a District Court.	One rupee.	Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 3.
	(*b*) When presented to a Commissioner or a High Court.	Two rupees.	
4. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to obtain possession under Act No. XVI of 1838, or the Mamlatdárs' Courts Act, Bombay Act No. III of 1876 ..	...	Eight annas.	Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 4.
5. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to establish or disprove a right of occupancy ...			Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 5.
6. Bail-bond or other instrument of obligation not otherwise provided for by this Act, when given by the direction of any court or executive authority ...			Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 6.
7. Undertaking under section forty-nine of the Indian Divorce Act ...			Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 7.
8. Petition of objection to assessment under the Northern India License Act, 1878	When presented to a Collector— (*a*) By a person charged under class III	One anna.	Notification, Financial Department, No. 1465, dated 5th July, 1878.
	(*b*) By a person charged under class II	Four annas.	
	(*c*) By a person charged under class I	Eight annas.	
9. Application for revision under the Northern India License Act, 1878, section 15 ...	...	One rupee.	New.
10. Mukhtárnáma, vakálatnáma or document empowering an Advocate of a High Court to act ...	When presented for the conduct of any one case— (*a*) to any Civil or Criminal Court other than a High Court, or to any Revenue Court, or to any Collector or Magistrate, or other executive officer, except such as are mentioned in clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of this Number ...	Eight annas.	Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 10.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

Fixed Fees.

	Number.		Proper Fee.
Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 10.	10. Mukhtárnáma, &c.—*contd.*	(*b*) to a Commissioner of Revenue, Circuit or Customs, or to any officer charged with the executive administration of a Division, not being the chief revenue or executive authority ...	One rupee.
		(*c*) to a High Court, Chief Commissioner, Board of Revenue, or other chief controlling revenue or executive authority ...	Two rupees.
Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 11.	11. Memorandum of appeal when the appeal is not from an order rejecting a plaint or from a decree or an order having the force of a decree, and is presented—	(*a*) to any Civil Court other than a High Court, or to any Revenue Court or executive officer other than the High Court or chief controlling revenue or executive authority ...	Eight annas.
		(*b*) to a High Court or Chief Commissioner, or other chief controlling executive or revenue authority ...	Two rupees.
	12. Caveat ...		
	13. Application under Act No. X of 1859, section twenty-six, or Bengal Act No. VI of 1862, section nine, or Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869, section thirty-seven.		
Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 12 to 15.	14. Petition in a suit under the Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866.	... ...	Five rupees.
See Stamp Act of 1877, Sch. V, 25.	15. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit (other than a suit or proceeding under the Indian Divorce Act) for the restitution of conjugal rights.		

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

Fixed fees.

Number.		Proper Fee.	
16. Petition under the European British Minors Act, 1874, section five ...	.....	Five rupees.	New.
17. Administration-bond, including a bond given under the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, section 8 ...	.....	Eight rupees.	Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 16. See III Madras H. C. R., p. 10.
18. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in each of the following suits:— (i) to alter or set aside a summary decision or order of any of the Civil Courts not established by Letters Patent or of any Revenue Court: (ii) to alter or cancel any entry in a register of the names of proprietors of revenue-paying estates: (iii) to set aside an award: (iv) to set aside an adoption: (v) to obtain a declaratory decree where no consequential relief is prayed: (vi) every other suit where it is not possible to estimate at a money-value the subject-matter in dispute, and which is not otherwise provided for by this Act ...	.....	Ten rupees.	Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 17.
19. Application under section five hundred and twenty-three of the Code of Civil Procedure ...			Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 18.
20. Agreement under section five hundred and twenty-seven of the same Code ...			Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 19.
21. Every petition under the Indian Divorce Act, except petitions under section forty-four of the same Act, and every memorandum of appeal under section fifty-five of the same Act ...	.....	Twenty rupees.	Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 20.
22. Plaint or memorandum of appeal under the Pársi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865	.....	Twenty rupees.	Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 21.

SCHEDULE III.

Exemptions from Court-fees.

1. Application in writing—

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 9.

(*a*) Or petition, to a Collector or other officer making a settlement of land-revenue, or to a Board of Revenue, or a Commissioner of Revenue, relating to matters connected with the assessment of land, or the ascertainment of rights thereto or interests therein, if presented previous to the final confirmation of such settlement;

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 10.

(*b*) Relating to a supply, for irrigation, of water belonging to Government;

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 11.

(*c*) For leave to extend cultivation, or to relinquish land, when presented to an officer of land-revenue by a person holding, under direct engagement with Government, land of which the revenue is settled but not permanently;

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 12.

(*d*) For service of notice of relinquishment of land or of enhancement of rent;

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 16.

(*e*) Or petition, containing any charge or information respecting any offence, when presented, made or laid to or before a police-officer, or to or before the heads of villages or the village-police in the territories respectively subject to the Governors in Council of Madras and Bombay;

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 19.

(*f*) For permission to cut timber in Government forests, or otherwise relating to such forests;

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 22.

(*g*) For compensation under any law for the time being in force relating to the acquisition of property for public purposes;

Notification, Financial Department, No. 1293, dated 20th February, 1874.

(*h*) Relating exclusively to the purchase of salt the property of Government;

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 20.

(*i*) For the payment of money due by Government to the applicant;

Notification, Financial Department, No. 569, dated 21st May, 1881.

(*j*) Or petition, to a Chief Commissioner, when such application or petition is accompanied by a petition to the Government of India and contains merely a request that such petition may be forwarded to the Government of India.

Notification, Financial Department, No. 2520, dated 5th April, 1872.

2. Authenticated copy—

(*a*) Of a final sentence or order passed by a criminal Court, which parties desirous of appealing from such sentence or order are required by section 275 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to file with their petition of appeal: Provided that the party who is desirous of appealing is in confinement under the operation of the sentence or order at the time that he applies for a copy of the same;

Of the judgment, or reasons for passing or making such sentence or order, as above;

SCHEDULE III—*continued.*

Exemptions from Court-fees.

(*b*) Or translation of the charge furnished to an accused person under section 199 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; — Notification, Home Department, No. 900, dated 6th June, 1873.

(*c*) Of a deposition furnished to an accused person under section 201 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; — Ditto.

(*d*) Of the judgment or order passed by a criminal Court, and of a Judge's charge to the jury, furnished under the Code of Criminal Procedure to any person affected by such judgment or order: Provided that such person is in jail, or the Court, for some special reason, sees fit to grant such copy free of expense; — Notification, Financial Department, No. 7317, dated 18th December, 1874.

(*e*) Of the examination of witnesses given to an accused person under the Code of Criminal Procedure; — Notification, Home Department, No. 900, dated 6th June 1873.

(*f*) Of a charge given to an accused person under the Code of Criminal Procedure; — Ditto.

(*g*) Of an order of maintenance given under the Code of Criminal Procedure; — Ditto.

(*h*) Of a judgment or decision passed on a claim preferred under the provisions of Madras Regulation No. VI of 1831; — Notification, Financial Department, No. 3307, dated 3rd October, 1872.

(*i*) Of a certificate granted under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 316. — Notification, Financial Department, No. 3906, dated 24th October, 1873.

(*j*) Of a village-settlement-record furnished to a landholder and cultivator during the currency or at the termination of settlement-operations; — Notification, Financial Department, No. 4193, dated 3rd July, 1874.

Of a list of fields extracted from village-settlement-records for the purpose of being filed with a plaint in Settlement-Courts;

Authenticated copy—

Nothing in this clause applies to copies of judicial proceedings or copies of village-settlement-records (other than lists of fields extracted as aforesaid) which may be filed in any Court or office;

(*k*) Of a document furnished under the orders of any Court or Magistrate to any Government Advocate or Pleader or other person specially empowered in that behalf for the purpose of conducting any trial or investigation on the part of Government before any criminal Court; — Notification, Financial Department, No. 2041, dated 20th July, 1877.

(*l*) Of a document which any Government Advocate, Pleader or other person is required to take in connection with any such trial or investigation for the use of any Court or Magistrate, or may consider necessary for the purpose of advising the Government in connection with any criminal proceeding; — Ditto.

SCHEDULE III—*continued.*

Exemptions from Court-fees.

Notification, Financial Department, No. 91, dated 4th July, 1877.

(*m*) Of a judgment or deposition required by an officer of the Police Department for conducting an appeal on behalf of Government before any criminal Court;

Notification, Financial Department, No. 748, dated 7th June, 1879.

(*n*) Of an order which the Collector is required to furnish under section 14 of Madras Act No. III of 1878.

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 3.

3. Authority in writing to an agent to distrain.

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 5.

4. Bail-bonds in criminal cases, and recognizances to prosecute or give evidence, or for personal appearance or otherwise.

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 8.

5. Complaint by a public servant (as defined in the Indian Penal Code), a municipal officer, or an officer or servant of a Railway Company.

Notification, Financial Department, No. 421, dated 22nd December, 1876.

6. Documents described as Form II in Rule 13 of the rules laid down by the Governor of Bombay in Council under the provisions of section 28 of the Bombay Survey and Settlement Act, No. 1 of 1865.

Notification, Financial Department, No. 1, dated 3rd January, 1880.

7. Documents filed in suits instituted before village munsifs under Chapter V of Act No. XVII of 1879.

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl.

8. First application (other than a petition containing a criminal charge or information) for the summons of a witness or other person to attend either to give evidence or to produce a document, or in respect of the production or filing of an exhibit not being an affidavit made for the immediate purpose of being produced in Court.

9. Petition—

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 14.

(*a*) by a prisoner or other person in duress or under restraint of any Court or its officers;

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 21.

(*b*) of appeal against the chaukídárí assessment under Act No. XX of 1856, or against any municipal tax;

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 23.

(*c*) presented to the Special Commissioner appointed under Bengal Act No. II of 1869 (*to ascertain, regulate and record certain tenures in Chutiá Nágpur*);

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl.

(*d*) under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, section 45 or section 48;

Notification, Financial Department, No. 302, dated 17th January, 1873.

(*e*) of appeal presented to Revenue-officers in accordance with section 55 of the Madras Act No. IV of 1871;

Stamp Bill of 1877, Sch. VI, 8 (*f*).

(*f*) or application, memorandum of appeal or other proceeding under the Oudh Taluqdárs' Relief Act, 1870.

10. Plaint—

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 4.

(*a*) presented to a Military Court of Requests, and petition for execution of a decree of such Court;

SCHEDULE III—*continued.*

Exemptions from Court-fees.

(*b*) in a suit tried by village munsifs in the Presidency of Fort St. George; — Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 5.

(*c*) and processes in a suit before district panchayuts in the same Presidency; — Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 6.

(*d*) in a suit before a Collector under Madras Regulation XII of 1816; — Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 7.

(*e*) in a summary suit before a Collector under Madras Act No. VIII of 1865; — Notification, Financial Department, No. 1511, dated 6th March, 1874.

(*f*) in a suit under Act No. XVII of 1879, section 16. — Notification, Financial Department, No. 3237, dated 16th October, 1880.

11. Power-of-Attorney to institute or defend a suit when executed by an officer, warrant-officer, non-commissioned officer or private of Her Majesty's army whilst serving in such capacity. — Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 1, modified as in Stamp Bill of 1877, Sch. VI, 10.

12. Powers-of-attorney furnished to a relative, servant or dependent under Act No. XVII of 1879, section 68. — Notification, Financial Department, No. 11, dated 3rd January, 1880.

13. Probate of a will, letters of administration and certificate mentioned in the first schedule to this Act, No. II, where the amount or value of the property in respect of which the probate, letters or certificate shall be granted does not exceed one thousand rupees. — Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 8.

14. Security-bond for keeping of the peace by, or for the good behaviour of, a person other than the executant. — Notification, Financial Department, No. 1431, dated 27th March, 1880.

15. Written statements called for by the Court after the first hearing of a suit. — Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 3.

SCHEDULE IV.

Enactments repealed.

NUMBER AND YEAR.	SUBJECT OR SHORT TITLE.	EXTENT OF REPEAL.	
VII of 1870 ...	The Court Fees' Act...	The whole.	
XX of 1870 ...	Amending Act VII of 1870.	The whole.	Stamp Bill of 1877, Sch. VI.
XXIV of 1870 ...	The Taluqdárs' Relief Act.	Section twenty-four.	
XIII of 1874 ...	The European British Minors Act.	In section five, the words "shall bear a stamp of five rupees, and the statements therein contained."	
XIII of 1875 ...	Probates and Letters of Administration.	Section six.	
V of 1881 ...	The Probate and Administration Act, 1881.	Section one hundred and fifty-three.	

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IN the year 1870 Mr. F. R. Cockerell was instructed by the Government of India to place himself on his arrival in England in communication with Messrs. De La Rue & Co., the eminent stamp-manufacturers. He was to bring before them the whole question of the stamp forgeries recently discovered in Oudh and the North-Western Provinces and to submit, for their inspection and examination, some specimens of those forgeries, together with the apparatus employed, or supposed to have been employed, in the manufacture of the forged labels. He was then, in consultation with Messrs. De La Rue and with the aid of their practical experience, to devise some kind of stamping machinery which would protect the revenue against the fraudulent practices by which its security has been menaced from time to time, and to submit, as the result of this conference, his conclusions on the whole question, and any recommendations for the alteration of the existing system of collecting fees, stating at the same time how far these conclusions and recommendations had the concurrence of that firm.

2. Mr. Cockerell has now submitted his report. The principal question for consideration was whether adhesive labels were to be retained for the collection of Court-fees wholly or partly.

3. The frauds to which the use of adhesive stamps has given rise are of two kinds:—

1st—Abstraction of the labels from the papers to which they have been affixed and re-use of such labels.

2nd—The production as genuine of counterfeit labels and making them pass current.

4. Messrs. De La Rue were of opinion that from the stamp-manufacturers' point of view there is no way of preventing such attempts at counterfeiting adhesive labels as had been recently discovered, or rendering their accomplishment more difficult. The Government of India had therefore to choose between persevering with the adhesive stamps and a partial or complete recourse to the use of stamped papers in lieu of the labels. Messrs. De La Rue advocated a complete re-introduction of stamped papers for the collection of Court-fees generally. They were of opinion that it is more profitable for forgers to work upon labels of the smaller values, as they pass with less scrutiny than labels of the higher values, and that the forgeries discovered were of so clumsy and inaccurate a nature that they should have been detected at once with ordinary care. The real difficulty and danger to the revenue, Messrs. De La Rue considered, arose out of the other kind of fraud, namely, the abstraction and re-use of the adhesive labels.

5. On the other hand, Mr. Cockerell was of opinion that the wisest course, under the present circumstances, would be a partial substitution of stamped papers for adhesive labels. If after a fair trial of such a measure it was found necessary to go further in the direction of the discontinuance of the use of adhesive labels, such progressive action would not have been rendered more difficult by the adoption of what he proposed, inasmuch as his proposals did not involve any considerable initial outlay, the value of which would be lost in the event of any closely following change of system. Mr. Cockerell also thought that, considering the great difficulty which forgers have in this country, owing to deficient mechanical appliances, in manufacturing forged stamps rapidly, and the great expense incurred in paying persons to pass the counterfeit labels, it was unlikely that forgers would work upon the smaller values. With regard to the abstraction and re-use of adhesive labels, he thought that an inquiry into the cases in which such frauds have been committed showed that they might have been prevented by a due examination and cancellation of the labels affixed to documents when presented to the Court or office in which the fraud occurred. He therefore came to the conclusion that it would be premature to condemn a system the checks and precautions for the proper working of which had never been fairly and perseveringly enforced.

6. The great advantage which the substitution of stamped papers for adhesive labels in the collection of the Court-fees of the higher values instead of those of the lower values possesses is that the increase of expenditure entailed by the former change is very much less than that entailed by the latter. Mr. Cockerell calculates that the average consumption of stamps of the value of ten rupees and upwards is less than Rs. 3,00,000, out of a total consumption of more than 25½ millions. Then the cost of the lower values of adhesive labels is two shillings and sixpence per thousand, while the cost of the smallest size of stamped papers is 37 shillings per thousand. Besides this vast difference in the cost of production, the introduction of stamped papers involves a great increase in the cost of carriage.

7. For these reasons Mr. Cockerell recommended that stamped papers should be used for the collection of all Court-fees of ten rupees' value and upwards, and that the use of adhesive labels in respect of all denominations of fees below that amount should be continued. His reasons for thinking that the change should commence at the ten rupees' denomination are briefly as follows:—

(1) that this would include all values of substantial amount in regard to which the greatest risk to the revenue from forgeries is to be apprehended;

(2) that, to avoid expense in the introduction of stamped papers, it will be necessary to manufacture them on the same pattern, using the same plates, &c., as the stamped papers used under the Indian Stamp Act, 1879. The classification of stamped papers for Court-fees should, therefore, be the same as that for stamp-duties, and class III of the latter commences at ten rupees.

(3) that it is of great importance that the denominations below one rupee should be represented by adhesive labels, as these denominations are specially required for the purpose of making up the fractional parts of five rupees where the whole value of the stamp required exceeds ten rupees.

8. Mr. Cockerell proposed no change in the present scale of fees payable in suits the amount or value of the subject-matter of which does not exceed Rs. 5,000. With regard to the fees chargeable on suits of higher values, he proposed to re-adjust the scale of fees prescribed by Schedule I of the Court-fees' Act so as to reduce materially the number of denominations of stamps required for the collection of fees. The sliding scale fixed by the present law comprises no less than one hundred and thirty-five denominations of fees above Rs. 275, which is the fee chargeable on a suit for an amount or value of Rs. 5,000. To meet the requirements of this scale very many new denominations of stamped papers would have to be provided. Great additional expense would have to be incurred in making the proposed change, while the new stamp papers would, comparatively speaking, be seldom used, the number of suits for large amounts forming so small a portion of the entire litigation of the country.

9. The greatest enhancement in the fees which this change in the law will involve will be in suits for Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 10,000. In the former suits there will be an increase of twenty rupees and in the latter an increase of fifty. In the case of suits for sums exceeding Rs. 10,000 the increase will be less in proportion. Thus, the fee on a suit for Rs. 15,000 will be only twenty-five rupees above its amount under the existing scale, and the fee on a suit for Rs. 20,000 will be the same as that on a suit for Rs. 30,000 and only twenty-five rupees more than the present fee. The proposed increase, it is calculated, affects only about one per cent. of the entire litigation of the country.

10. Mr. Cockerell calculates that the annual cost of substituting stamped papers for all values of ten rupees and upwards, and continuing the use of adhesive labels, will be about £8,600, or an increase of rather more than £5,000 over the present cost. The total cost of substituting stamped papers in respect of all denominations of Court-fees and discontinuing the use of labels absolutely will be about £56,000, or an increase over the present expenditure for manufacture alone of about £53,000.

11. The Government of India has resolved to adopt Mr. Cockerell's recommendations, and it is therefore necessary to legislate and to amend the first article of Schedule I of the Court-fees' Act in accordance with his suggestions. The Act will also be amended so as to prevent the fraudulent removal and re-use of adhesive labels. The opportunity will be taken to make certain other amendments of the law which the reported decisions of the High Courts and the experience of the last eleven years have shewn to be desirable.

12. The following are the principal amendments which are made in the present law by the Bill.

13. In clause (*a*), section 36, of the Bill, corresponding to clause (*a*), section 27, of the present Act, power is given to the Local Government to make rules for regulating the supply and sale of Court-fee stamps, the persons by whom alone such sale is to be conducted, and the duties and remuneration of such persons. The Local Government has similar powers under the Indian Stamp Act, and such powers will be useful in preventing frauds against the revenue. It is easier to detect the fraudulent removal and re-use of labels when there are means of tracing the persons by whom and to whom the labels were sold. If the stamp-vendors are placed under the control of the Local Government and sales by non-authorized persons prohibited, means can be provided for tracing the vendors and purchasers of stamps with respect to which fraud is suspected.

14. This amendment has involved other changes in the law. In order to enforce the rules made under clause (*a*), section 36, a penalty is provided by section 41 for breach of the rules by authorized vendors and for the sale of stamps by a person not authorized. Then, as no one but a duly authorised person can sell stamps, section 48 provides for making an allowance for stamps which a person has purchased but afterwards finds that he has no use for.

15. In order to prevent the fraudulent removal and re-use of labels it is necessary to provide for the proper cancellation of stamps. The present law (section 30) directs that cancellation shall be effected by punching out the figure-head so as to leave the amount designated on the stamp untouched, and that the part removed by punching shall be burnt or otherwise destroyed. These provisions have not been found to work well in practice. The duty which they impose has not been fully performed, and experience has shown that there is more chance of getting the responsible officers concerned to observe regulations of this kind when they are prescribed by rules which can be adapted to the varying circumstances of the different provinces of the empire. Accordingly, section 39 of the Bill gives each Local Government power, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to make rules for regulating the mode of cancelling stamps and the persons by whom such cancellation is to be effected.

16. The other amendment involved by Mr. Cockerell's proposals is the alteration in the scale of *ad valorem* fees: the cause of this change in the law has been already explained. In suits when the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute exceeds Rs. 5,000, instead of charging a fee of ten rupees for every Rs. 250 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 5,000 up to Rs. 10,000, the Bill provides a charge of Rs. 25 for every Rs. 500 or part thereof. When such amount or value exceeds Rs. 10,000, instead of a fee of fifteen rupees for every Rs. 500

or part thereof in excess of Rs. 10,000 up to Rs. 20,000, the Bill provides a fee of Rs. 25 for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof up to Rs. 25,000. So the next class of suits, instead of ranging from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000 with an additional fee of Rs. 20 for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 20,000, ranges from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000 with an additional fee of Rs. 100 for every Rs. 5,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 25,000. The next class of suits, instead of ranging from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 50,000 is to range from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 4,00,000 with an increased fee of Rs. 100 on every Rs. 25,000 or part thereof. Lastly, instead of a fee of Rs. 25 for every Rs. 5,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 50,000, the Bill prescribes a fee of Rs. 100 for every Rs. 50,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 4,00,000.

17. The Bill also provides in section 42 a penalty for the fraudulent possession of used and cancelled stamps which have been removed from the documents to which they have been affixed. The fact of a person having such stamps in his possession is a clear indication of an intent to use them fraudulently.

18. A penalty has also been provided (section 40) for failing to file the statement on oath of all property received or realized under a certificate granted under Act No. XL of 1858, Act No. XXVII of 1860, Act No. XX of 1864, or Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827. At present the law requiring such statements to be furnished may be evaded to the detriment of the revenue, for the only penalty is cancellation of the certificate, and default in filing the statement is probably in many cases never brought to the notice of the Court.

19. To prevent vexatious prosecutions the Bill (section 43), following the Indian Stamp Act, provides that no prosecution for any offence punishable thereunder shall be instituted without the sanction of the Collector or an officer duly authorized in that behalf.

20. The above are the principal amendments; but opportunity has been taken to make some other alterations in the law, which appear to be advisable.

21. In section 6 of the Bill the words "granted under his seal and signature" have been substituted for the word "furnished." The practice was for many years to grant copies unauthenticated by seal or signature without payment of Court-fee. It is held that this practice is under the present law illegal; but as copies are frequently required for private use and not for filing, exhibiting and recording in a Court of justice, it is thought advisable in the interests of the public to render the former practice legal.

22. In section 7, paragraph xi, the fee in suits to enhance the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy and for abatement of rent is directed to be calculated on five times the amount by which the rent is sought to be enhanced or abated, instead of, as at present, according to the amount of the rent of the land to which the suit refers payable for the year next before the date of presenting the plaint. The amendment gives a fairer method of calculating the fee chargeable in such suits.

23. In section 12, corresponding with section 12 of the present law, the words "and such decision shall be final as between the parties to the suit" have been omitted. It has been held by the High Court at Calcutta, in the case of *Ajoodhya Pershad* v. *Gunga Pershad* (I. L. R., 6 Calc., p. 249), that an appeal lies against an order rejecting a plaint on the ground of its being insufficiently stamped, such an order being a decree within the meaning of the definition in the Code of Civil Procedure. An appeal should be allowed from an order so rejecting a plaint, and if the words "and such decision shall be final as between the parties to the suit" are retained in the Bill, it will probably be held that the right of appeal is taken away.

24. In section 17, which relates to the fee payable in multifarious suits, the expression "causes of action" is substituted for the expression "subjects" in accordance with a recent decision of the High Court at Allahabad.

25. The list of exemptions in section 19 of the Act has been transferred to Schedule III. The words "whilst serving in such capacity" have been substituted for the words "not in civil employment" in the eleventh exemption, and petitions, applications and memoranda of appeal under the Oudh Taluqdárs Act, 1870, have been added to the exemptions; and section twenty-four of that Act, which exempted those documents from Court-fees, has been entered in the schedule of enactments repealed. Other exemptions which have been made by the Governor General in Council under section 35 of the present Act have also for convenience been included in the schedule of exemptions and the whole has been arranged in alphabetical order.

26. The provisions as to probates, letters of administration and certificates which were inserted in the Court-fees' Act by the Probates and Letters of Administration Act of 1875 are printed in their proper place in Chapter IV of the Bill. By section 27 the provisions of this chapter are made applicable to certificates under Act XXVII of 1860 and Bom. Reg. VIII of 1827, as well as to certificates granted under Acts XL of 1858 and XX of 1864, and the note to Article 12, Schedule I, which requires a statement on oath of all property recovered or realized under a certificate to be filed by the certificate-holder, is removed from the schedule and added to the chapter as section 28. A provision has also been added to

section 28, in accordance with a decision of the High Court of Madras, that a certificate which has become liable to cancellation under the section shall remain in force until it is actually cancelled.

27. In section 38 words are added to make it clear that an amended document is not exempted from the payment of an additional fee, when the duty with which it is chargeable is increased by the amendment.

28. Some obsolete portions of the Court-fees' Act have been omitted, but the general arrangement of the Bill remains the same as that of the Act.

The 27th August, 1881.

WHITLEY STOKES.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st August, 1881, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 17 OF 1881.

A Bill to amend the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, in order to provide for the establishment of a system of municipal-watchmen in certain municipalities in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, it is expedient to amend the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Panjáb Laws Amendment Act, 1881," and shall come into force at once.

Substitution of new sections for sections 39A and 39B.

2. For sections 39A and 39B of the said Act, the following sections shall be substituted:—

Power to establish system of village-watchmen and municipal-watchmen, and to make rules.

"39A. The Local Government may establish a system of village-watchmen or municipal-watchmen in any part of the territories under its administration, and in furtherance of this object may, from time to time, make rules to provide for the following matters:—

(*a*) the definition of the limits of watchmen's beats;

(*b*) the determination of the several grades of watchmen, and the number of each grade to be appointed to each beat;

(*c*) the appointment, suspension, dismissal and resignation of watchmen of each grade;

(*d*) the equipment and discipline of, and the control and supervision over, such watchmen;

(*e*) the conferring upon them, and the exercise by them, of any powers, and the enjoyment by them of any protection or privilege, which may be exercised and enjoyed by a police-officer under any law for the time being in force;

(*f*) the performance by them of such duties relating to police, sanitation or statistics, or for the benefit of the village-communities or municipalities within their beat, as the Local Government thinks fit;

(*g*) the exercise of authority over, and the rendering of aid to, such watchmen by headmen of the villages or members of the Municipal Committees of the towns, comprised in their respective beats;

(*h*) the performance by the headmen of villages comprised in the beat of any of the duties of a village-watchman in aid of, or substitution for, such watchman;

(*i*) the exercise by such village-headmen for the purposes referred to in clauses (*g*) and (*h*), or by members of Municipal Committees for the purposes referred to in clause (*g*) of this section, of any of the powers, and the enjoyment by them of any privilege or protection, of a village-watchman or a municipal-watchman;

(*j*) the determination of the rate at which, and the mode in which, watchmen shall be paid, and, in the case of village-watchmen, of the mode in which their pay, the expenses of their equipment, and other charges connected with the village-watchman system shall be provided for, whether out of cesses or funds already leviable or available in the villages comprised in the beat, or by a special tax in money or kind to be imposed on any class of persons residing or owning property in, or resorting to, such villages or partly in one of these ways and partly in the other;

(*k*) the collection with or without the aid of the village-headmen, and by any process available for the realization of the land-revenue, of any tax imposed under clause (*j*) of this section, and the application of, and the mode of accounting for, the same; and generally for

(*l*) the efficient working of the system of village-watchmen or municipal-watchmen.

"Provided—

1*st*,—that the rules to be made regarding the appointment of village-watchmen shall allow to the headmen of the villages comprised in the beat to which such a watchman is to be appointed a power of nomination to be exercised in such manner, and subject to such reasonable conditions, as may be prescribed by such rules;

2ndly,—that the rules to be made under clause (*j*) of this section with regard to village-watchmen shall include provisions for recording and securing due consideration of the views and opinions of the village-headmen of such beat on the matters therein referred to.

Obligation to assist watchmen and headmen.

"30B. Every person is bound to render to a village-watchman, or municipal-watchman, or village-headman discharging the duties of a police-officer under the rules made hereunder, all the assistance which he is bound to render to a police-officer.

Person obstructing watchman or headman may be arrested without warrant.

"Any person who obstructs such watchman or headman in the discharge of such duties may be arrested without warrant by a police-officer or by any watchman or village-headman empowered in this behalf by the Local Government."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

UNDER section 12 of the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873, every Municipal Committee is bound to set apart, out of the Municipal Fund, a sum for the maintenance of a police establishment in the town for which the Committee is appointed. Within the last few years certain small Municipalities in the Panjáb have represented that their income was insufficient to maintain a regular police force, as constituted under the Police Act (V of 1861), and have requested the Local Government to permit the employment by them of a cheaper form of guard in the shape of chaukídárs or watchmen. As there appeared to be considerable weight in these representations, the Local Government has permitted the Municipalities in question to employ watchmen instead of regular police. It appears, however, to Government that there is no suitable provision in the law as it now stands under which such watchmen can be appointed.

Except Act V of 1861, which, as shewn above, is inapplicable to the Municipalities in question, the only Acts in force in the Panjáb under which police establishments can be constituted are Act XX of 1856 (known as the Chaukídárí Act) and Act IV of 1872 (the Panjáb Laws Act). The former of these Acts is unsuited to the case of these Municipalities, as it necessarily carries with it additional taxation, while sufficient special local taxation is already levied within them under the Municipal Act. The provisions of the latter of these Acts, which provide for the appointment of watchmen, are specially framed so as to exclude Municipalities from their operation.

Under these circumstances, it has been deemed advisable to have recourse to legislation, so that these watchmen may be appointed on a definite legal basis. It appears to the Government of India that the simplest plan is to modify the provisions of the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872, and make them applicable to the case of Municipalities as well as to that of other places; and with this object the present Bill has been prepared.

SIMLA,
The 26th August, 1881.

R. E. EGERTON.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 36. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1881.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXXI OF 1881.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Receipts for week ending 7th August 1880.		Receipts for week ending 6th August 1881.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1880 to 7th August 1880.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 6th August 1881.		Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-82.
		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
13th Aug. 1881	East Indian ...	5,41,344	359	6,35,172	422	1,40,90,689	489	1,44,05,257	524	3,14,568	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	96,642	562	1,28,813	749	12,53,850	396	13,21,263	415	67,413	...
6th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	61,580	113	60,697	111	17,02,721	169	16,89,450	169	...	13,271
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,38,938	206	1,19,930	177	42,39,868	340	30,27,528	245	...	12,12,340
Ditto ...	Madras ...	1,07,884	126	1,09,419	128	21,72,476	137	21,79,475	138	6,999	...
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	60,457	93	64,134	98	13,68,077	117	13,74,858	115	6,781	...
Ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	3,08,424	217	3,75,639	259	93,25,967	354	1,14,23,159	431	20,97,192	...
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	69,869	157	71,338	161	33,88,393	414	38,30,958	472	4,42,565	...
	TOTAL ...	13,85,138	221	15,65,142	248	3,75,42,041	325	3,92,51,918	340	17,09,907	...
	State.										
6th Aug. 1881	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,710	61	1,941	69	49,391	96	54,521	106	5,130	...
13th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	839	31	957	35	24,439	49	22,070	45	...	2,369
6th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	23,059	100	29,250	127	5,04,365	119	5,36,051	127	31,686	...
13th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	8,597	113	8,496	112	1,92,747	131	2,11,362	144	18,615	...
Ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	4,725	83	6,335	111	1,45,488	138	1,52,628	146	7,140	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	2,046	71	2,523	87	42,236	79	44,438	84	2,202	...
...	Dhond and Manmad(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6th Aug. 1881	Wardha Coal ...	657	15	8,581	191	64,364	78	1,74,667	212	1,10,303	...
Ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	2,256	43	3,099	58	(c)51,246	52	1,06,749	96	55,503	...
Ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	13,575	84	14,517	90	4,45,922	150	5,14,882	175	68,960	...
13th Aug. 1881	Sindia ...	2,589	37	4,073	52	66,673	52	1,03,273	74	36,600	...
6th Aug. 1881	Rajputana ...	63,039	116	73,301	101	14,50,944	145	22,74,602	171	8,23,658	...
...	Western Rajputana (Southern Sec.)(b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6th Aug. 1881	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch ...	24,415	96	24,091	83	4,77,719	109	6,82,153	129	2,04,434	...
30th July 1881	Punjab Northern ...	19,993	116	(d)...	...	10,82,223	343	(e)11,05,548	167	23,325	...
13th Aug. 1881	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	2,45,603	383	82,852	129	(f)25,45,335	226	16,88,742	144	...	8,56,593
...	Khamgaon(a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Amraoti(a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6th Aug. 1881	Nizam's ...	13,799	114	13,970	115	2,58,207	116	2,96,914	134	38,707	...
13th ditto ...	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	...	...	4,171	48	...	...	91,596	58	91,596	...
6th ditto ...	Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	...	...	3,084	26	...	...	2,97,479	95	2,97,479	...
Ditto ...	Mysore ...	...	...	1,781	31	...	...	46,581	44	46,581	...
13th ditto ...	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur.	...	...	485	40	...	...	15,828	72	15,828	...
	TOTAL ...	4,26,902	173	2,73,607	96	74,01,299	163	84,20,084	141	10,18,785	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	18,12,040	207	18,38,649	201	4,49,43,340	279	4,76,72,032	272	27,28,692	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	...	...	2,21,33,839	138	2,34,62,470	134	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	...	...	2,28,09,501	141	2,42,09,562	138	14,00,061	...

(a) Included in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway figures.
(b) Included in the Rajputana Railway figures.
(c) Total receipts from 6th April to 7th August 1880.
(d) Return not received.
(e) Total receipts from 1st April to 30th July 1881.
(f) Includes receipts of the Kandahar Line from 2nd May 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR 1881-82.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of June 1881.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of Water in the Canals. Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Estimated discharge utilised.	Kharif. Five-year leases. Leased in June 1881.	Five-year leases. Leased up to end of June 1881.	Five-year leases. Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Three-year leases. Leased in June 1881.	Three-year leases. Leased up to end of June 1881.	Three-year leases. Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Annual leases. Leased in June 1881.	Annual leases. Leased up to end of June 1881.	Rabi. Three-year leases. Leased in June 1881.	Three-year leases. Leased up to end of June 1881.	Three-year leases. Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Annual leases. Leased in June 1881.	Annual leases. Leased up to end of June 1881.	Sugarcane. Leased in June 1881.	Sugarcane. Leased up to end of June 1881.	Grand Total. Kharif.	Grand Total. Rabi.	Grand Total. Sugarcane.	Grand Total. Total.	Grand total of the corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall. Inches during the month.	Rainfall. Inches during 1881-82.	Rainfall. Average of the ten previous years of the same period.	Remarks.
			c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendrapara ...	1,269	271·00	...	...	...	49,081	...	224	6,096	...	...	...	...	...	3,252	3,925	53	76	46,177	3,925	76	50,178	43,472	17·04	19·42	8·85	
		Patamoondee...	1,042	40·00	...	...	...	11,356	...	1	165	...	...	...	...	...	464	525	...	...	11,521	525	...	12,046	12,210				
		High Level, Section I ...	675	473·30	...	...	...	13,587	...	...	320	...	...	...	...	...	66	83	...	2	13,907	83	2	13,992	13,812				
		Taldanda ...	1,300	296·00	...	...	...	10,076	...	2	278	...	...	...	...	...	231	231	17	17	10,354	231	17	10,602	10,414				
		Matchgong ...	650	163·00	...	...	...	25,269	...	209	3,069	...	...	...	...	...	239	239	37	37	28,339	239	37	28,614	25,622				
	Balasore ...	High Level, Sections II & III	727·16	290·75	...	...	...	204	...	...	1,171	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	35	1,375	2	35	1,412	597				
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	...	...	100,573	...	436	11,099	...	...	...	...	...	4,254	5,005a	107	167b	111,672	5,005	167	116,844	106,127	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	101,852	..	...	378	...	...	...	...	...	1,516	3,755	32	142	102,230	3,755	142	106,127	...	...	...	...	
South-Western	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	50	...	...	...	91,614	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91,690	...	...	91,690	85,412	16·67	24·37	16·23	
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ...	300	16	...	...	...	11,906	...	...	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,129	...	...	12,129	10,403	21·41	27·79	14·73	
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	...	...	103,520	...	...	299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103,819	...	...	103,819	95,815	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	77	77	95,739	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95,815	...	...	95,815	...	...	...	...	
Sone ...	Shahabad...	Western Main	4,342	637	637	...	319	445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	1,209	445	...	1,209	1,654	450	5·11	6·40	6·27	
		Buxar ...				394	1,493	1,493	...	...	1,915	47	47	...	...	...	...	...	98	4,059	3,455	...	4,059	7,514	5,288				
		Arrah ...	1,660	427	427	4,786	5,797	10,813	...	...	6,986	697	697	...	...	...	...	...	217	7,430	18,496	...	7,430	25,926	17,806	5·27	8·85	7·51	
	Patna and Gya ...	Eastern Main	1,466	279	279	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	5	...	15	20	54	5·49	10·93	7·56	
		Patna ...				...	...	...	...	...	379	434	434	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,035	813	...	1,035	1,848	4,200				
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	5,180	7,599	12,751	...	...	9,280	1,183	1,183	...	...	...	...	...	348	13,748	23,214	...	13,748	36,962	27,828	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	—2,140	—2,140	9,280	3,104	3,104	...	...	3,792	...	380	11,652	...	12,384	3,792	11,652	27,828	...	...	...	...	
	Grand total of the month ...		...	...	...	5,180	7,599	216,844	...	436	20,678	1,183	1,183	...	...	...	4,254	5,005	455	13,915	238,705	5,005	13,915	257,625	...	...	...	...	
	Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year...		...	...	...	77	77	197,591	—2,140	—2,140	9,734	3,104	3,104	...	...	3,792	1,516	4,135	11,684	142	210,429	7,647	11,794	229,770	...	...	...	...	

a.—Exclusive of 11 acres leased prior to 1st April last—*vide* remarks in last month's statement.
b.—Exclusive of 1 acre under Matchgong Canal leased prior to 1st April last.

G. F. E. S. NEILL, *Major, M.S.C.,*
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th August 1881.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF MAY AND 2nd HALF OF JULY 1881, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 662, 663, 714, 715, 1010 AND 1011 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 11th AND 25th JUNE AND 27th AUGUST 1881.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracana*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Remarks.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Rajpootana.	**1st half of May 1881.**																														
	Deoli Cantonment	20 1	19 7½	16 6	26 9	32 0	26 6	...	...	...	10 8	10 13	10 8	29 15	32 6	28 6½	22 9	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	24 5	26 5	25 10½	240 0	240 0	240 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	
	2nd half of May 1881.																														
	Deoli Cantonment	19 10	19 7½	16 6	25 3	26 9	25 5	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	28 2	29 15	28 5	22 0	22 9	20 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 5	25 11	240 0	240 0	240 0	11 3	11 8	11 8	
	2nd half of July 1881.																														
	Partabgarh	18 12	21 4	15 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	11 4	12 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	31 4	20 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 7	

T. C. HOPE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 30th AUGUST 1881.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been good and general rain in the Madras Presidency and in the Mysore State; and prospects in Southern India have thus further improved. In some districts, however, particularly Shimoga and Chitaldroog, more rain would be an advantage. Copious rainfall is also wanted in the Nizam's Territories; but here too some rain fell, with benefit to the standing autumn crops. In the Bombay Presidency drought continues in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country; but in Guzerat and Baroda there has been a favourable break in the rains. In Bengal excessive rain and floods have done some injury to crops in several places, but beneficial, though not in all cases sufficient, showers have occurred in the east, north-east, and elsewhere in parts where rain has hitherto been needed. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the rain was general, but lighter than in the previous week; a break is still required in several places. In the Central Provinces also the weather continues to be too wet. In the Punjab, two districts being excepted, the rainfall was general and prospects are good, as before. In the Central India and Rajputana States prospects are satisfactory; and although damage is feared, or has been done, in some States from too much rain, in others the crops have been improved by an interval of fine weather. In Assam and British Burma, in Berar and Coorg, prospects remain generally good.

The reports of the week, on the whole, show an improvement. The rains have throughout been heavy in the centre of the country, but in some instances a much needed break has now come. Except in parts of the Bombay Presidency where rain is urgently wanted, and perhaps in some Bengal districts which have suffered either from floods or from deficient rainfall, there is good promise almost everywhere of a satisfactory autumn harvest.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Aug. 31st)		
Bellary ...	1·58 (average of fourteen stations).	Standing crops generally good; wet and dry grains and cotton being sown; harvest second crop of paddy, yield average; fever in parts.
Kurnool ...	1·54 (average of eight stations).	More rain wanted; standing crops fair in three talukas, backward in others; cotton being sown; cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	1·53 (average of ten stations).	Standing crops, wet and dry grains, cotton and sugarcane, thriving; cattle-disease continues.
Kistna ...	2·59 (average of twelve stations).	Standing crops promising; paddy being transplanted; water over anicut 5·9 feet.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	1·30 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest of paddy, yield average; agricultural operations progressing; fever abating; small-pox in parts; cattle-disease more general.
Coimbatore ...	1·65 (average of thirteen stations).	Standing crops, wet generally good, dry indifferent in parts; harvest of dry grains and sugarcane, outturn about average; small-pox in parts.
Tanjore ...	1·51 (average of twelve stations).	Standing crops generally good; agricultural operations progressing.
Madura ...	1·28 (average of eight stations).	Water-supply and condition of crops improving.
Malabar ...	2·38 (average of fourteen stations).	Rain insufficient in parts; harvest commenced.
Travancore ...	2·59	Young paddy growing for transplantation. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Aug. 31st)		
Kurrachee ...	Rain general during week ending 22nd; ·62 greatest amount registered; ·08 at Kurrachee on 27th.	Weather cloudy; fever in five talukas; small-pox in Sehwan and Tatta talukas, 3 cases in former; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 20, 36 and 33¼, in Kotri 26, 29 and 44, in Tatta 23, 45 and 44, and in Mirpur-Botoro 18, 54 and 56 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Rain in eight talukas; average fall 1·05½.	*Kharif* crops have slightly suffered from recent heavy rains and high wind in five talukas, and from rats in taluka Badin; small-pox in one and fever in three talukas; wheat 22, *bajra* 44, *juari* 40, red rice 27, and white rice 18 lbs. per rupee respectively; river 17 feet 1 inch on 30th against 13 feet 2 inches on same date last year.
Ahmedabad ...	·85	Total rainfall 26·59; young plants thriving; cattle-disease in Parantij; 43 cases of cholera, 23 fatal; wheat 29 and *bajri* 38 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	·91	Total rainfall 47·99; there has been a seasonable break; agricultural prospects generally good; cholera diminishing in Baroda city, 18 cases, 14 deaths, in Naosari 5 cases, 1 death; cholera appeared in Karvi and Kalol; cattle-disease in Mehsana; *bajri* 36 and common rice 20¾ lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	·28	Total rainfall 25·88; young crops healthy, remaining sowing progressing; cholera in Surat, Chorasi, Jalalpur, and Chikli, 105 cases, 63 deaths; *juari* 45 and *nagli* 49 lbs. per rupee.
Násik ...	.....	Rain in Malegaon, still holds off in Baglan, Nandgaon, and Yeola, urgently wanted in parts of Niphar, Chandor, and Sinar; *bajri* has failed already in places, and land ploughed for *rabi*; cholera in eight talukas, but abating; prices rising slightly; wheat 28¾, *bajri* 41¾, and *juari* 56 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Colaba (Bombay) ...	·91	Total rainfall 64·10 inches, being 6·16 above average; average abnormal temperature 1° warm; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal; abnormal wind *nil* on 24th and 25th, afterwards easterly.
Poona ...	Rain—maximum in Haveli, 1·16; minimum in Khed, ·07; more wanted in the last.	Average prices—*bajri* 46 and *juari* 66 lbs. per rupee, in Poona city, *bajri* 41 and *juari* 57 lbs. per rupee; crops generally doing well; 4 cholera deaths in Poona city, some cases in Haveli, Purandhar, Bhimthadi, Khed, and Junnar.
Ahmednagar ...	Rain in 10 talukas—maximum at Jhamkhed, 3·02; minimum at Akola, ·01; none in Kopergaon.	*Kharif* crops good in Jamkhed, fair in others, except Parner, Rahuri, Kopergaon, and Sangamner, where rain urgently wanted; cholera in Nagar city, 5 cases, 2 deaths, in the district 750 cases, 382 deaths; price of *juari* maximum 108 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 60 in Kopergaon, *bajri* 72 lbs. in Jamkhed, 48 in Kopergaon, per rupee.
Sholapur ...	1·46	Total rainfall 11·09; condition of *kharif* crops favourable; cholera still throughout the district, but decreasing; *juari* 78 lbs. 7 tolas and *bajri* 66 lbs. 37 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	No rain in Dharwar; Mugad, Mundergi, and Ranibennur ·05; Nargund ·10; Rora ·21; Hangal and Bankapur ·45; Navalgund ·70; Gadag ·72; elsewhere maximum Kalghatgi ·74, minimum Dharwar ·12.	Rice crop choked with weeds, requires heavy rain early; much *kharif* area in eastern talukas remaining unsown; cotton sowing retarded for want of rain; scarcity of drinking-water continues; slight ague in four and cattle-disease in seven talukas; further rise in price of *juari* and rice, which are 77 and 27 lbs. respectively per rupee.
Kanara ...	Karwar 4·25; Kumpta 9·46; Sirsi 3·69; Halyal ·85.	Total rainfall 69·00; rice crop in ear; in Karwar rice, *ragi* plants, and garden produce thriving; dysentery among cattle and foot-disease in four talukas; common rice in Karwar 15 and in district 15¼ seers per rupee; weather fair and hot.
Rajkot ...	·12	Total rainfall 29·42; weather clear; crops good; health fair; prices of *bajri* 45 and *juari* 52 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Break in weather in Guzerat and Baroda favourable to resowing and young plants; drought continues in parts of Násik and Ahmednagar and in Southern Mahratta Country, cotton sowing retarded in Dharwar in consequence, elsewhere prospects continue favourable; cholera generally abating; further rise in prices in Dharwar, forward tendency general.
Bengal—(Aug. 31st)		
Chittagong ...	2·99	Weather fair, with showers at intervals; planting of late rice going on actively; general health good.
Dacca ...	4·41	Harvesting of early rice nearly completed, yield average; jute being cut; prospects of late rice good; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	Alipore 4·07	Prospects of late rice favourable; transplanting finished, except at Haripur and Satkhira; reaping of early rice commenced, outturn expected to be from 8 to 12 annas; rivers full; common fever prevails in most places, but not in an epidemic form.
Moorshedabad ...	2·84	Rain has greatly benefited late rice crops; transplanting going on briskly; harvesting of early rice still continues; fever still prevails in Gokurn and other places, as is usual at this time of the year.
Rajshahye ...	3·05	Weather cloudy and close; heavy rain throughout district during week; transplanting going on well; fever still somewhat prevalent; price of rice stationary.
Burdwan ...	12·24	Transplanting of late rice nearly finished; prospects good; a few cholera cases reported and the usual amount of fever, but public health on the whole fair.
Rungpore ...	2·88	Weather cloudy; rain has done good, more still wanted; health good.
Bhágalpur ...	·64	Prospects of crops favourable.
Purneah ...	1·15	Rain not sufficient for transplanting; autumn crops being reaped, very poor average; Ganges in flood; health bad; fever prevalent.
Patna ...	2·71	Prospects of autumn crops progressing favourably; transplanting of winter rice going on; public health good.
Durbhunga ...	3·42	Autumn crops very good everywhere; prospects of late rice bad; health fair.
Hazaribagh ...	4·79	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops continue good; transplanting of paddy nearly finished; autumn crops being cut; general health good.
Cuttack ...	Jajpore 2·8	Low lands flooded again; prospects of corps very bad, in Sadr excellent, in Kendrapara moderate.
		General Remarks.—Rain this week has done good, but it has not yet been enough in several parts of Rajshahye and Cooch Behar divisions, in Mymensingh, in parts of Durbhunga, Mozufferpore, and in Purneah and Maldah; excessive rain and floods on the other hand have done some injury to crops in places in Burdwan and Patna divisions and in Monghyr; in Cuttack low lands in Jajpore again flooded, much damage also caused to crops by floods in Pooree; fever in several places as usual at this season; cholera still prevails in the interior of Chumparun, but abating in Sarun; several deaths from cholera also reported in Noakhali.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Aug. 31st)	Benares ·11; Chandauli ·37	All crops flourishing, but break required; health good; prices steady.
Allahabad („ „)	Average rainfall ·43; Saraon ·72; Phulpur ·78.	Crops being cut in some places; slight cattle-disease in Pandia and Sikadra; fever in Sirattan, Phulpur, and Bara; prices of wheat $19\frac{3}{16}$, barley $28\frac{1}{8}$, gram $23\frac{1}{4}$, coarse cleaned rice $15\frac{5}{8}$, unhusked rice $22\frac{1}{4}$, *bajra* $25\frac{1}{4}$, and peas $28\frac{9}{16}$ seers per rupee.
Gorakhpur („ 30th)	Fair rain throughout the week.	Crops thriving; public health fair; prices stationary.
Jhánsi (, 29th)	Average rainfall ·14; heavy showers, with intervals of sunshine.	Crops are good except those in *mar* lands, which through excessive rain are stunted and sickly, break greatly required; wheat $23\frac{1}{2}$, gram $27\frac{1}{2}$, and *juar* 26 seers per rupee; cattle-disease continues.
Agra („ 31st)	Average rainfall ·24	The continued wet weather much against crops; prices—wheat 19, gram 21, barley 24, *bajra* 21, and *makka* 27 seers per rupee.
Bareilly („ „)	Mirganj ·34; Nawabganj ·70; Aonla ·18; Sadr ·60; Bahuri ·10; elsewhere no rain to speak of.	State of crops good; preparation of land for the *rabi* in progress; health good except in north of district, where some fever is reported; prices—wheat $20\frac{1}{4}$, barley $27\frac{1}{2}$, *bajra* $21\frac{1}{4}$, common rice 15, and gram $20\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.
Meerut („ „)	Meerut ·50; Garmukhtesar ·20; Hapur ·90; Ghaziabad ·40; Bagpat ·90; Mawana ·40; Sirdhana ·50.	Weather clearer, winds west; general health good; 4 fatal cases of cholera; slight fever in places; crops unchanged; cheapest wheat 21, barley 30, gram 22, and *arhar* 29 seers per rupee.
Kumaun („ „)	Rain less but sufficient.	Health middling from fever; crops fine, some cut; prices stationary; cattle-disease continues.
Lucknow („ „)	Partial showers	Prospects good; prices stationary.
Partabgarh („ 30th)	.....	Appearance of a break in the weather which will be most beneficial; promise of a bumper harvest; *kakun* and *makra* being reaped; health good; prices falling.
Sitapur („ 31st)	Sitapur ·20; Biswan ·10; Sidhauli ·38; Misrikh ·30.	Prospects good; wheat 23, barley 30, and gram 23 seers per rupee; health good.
Fyzabad („ „)	Average ·42 in Sadr; average ·50 at tahsils.	*Juar* and *kakun* being cut; prospects exceptionally fine.
Rae Bareli („ „)	Rae Bareli ·13; Dalman ·35; Digbijaiganj ·32; Salon ·46.	Prospects excellent; cheap grains coming into market; prices falling; wheat 20, *juar* $22\frac{1}{2}$, barley 24, *dhan* 25, *kakun* 30, *kodon* 36, and *sawan* 40 seers per rupee.
Farukhabad („ „)	Average rainfall ·23	Crops fair, but excessive rain injurious; health good; prices stationary; wheat $18\frac{13}{32}$, barley $27\frac{30}{32}$, gram $21\frac{30}{32}$, and *bajra* $27\frac{8}{32}$ seers per rupee.
Aligarh („ „)	Average rainfall ·19	Cloudy, variable weather; incessant rain injurious to crops; health good; wheat 20; barley 26, *bejhar* 25, and gram 22 seers per rupee.
Saharanpur („ „)	Average rainfall ·19	Crops flourishing; health good; wheat 21, gram 22, barley 31, rice 10, *juar* 25, *bajra* 21, *urd* 23, *makka* 21, and *bejhar* 21 seers per rupee.
Moradabad („ „)	Rainfall of week ·90	Prospects continue good; health reports satisfactory, save for the usual autumnal fever; no material variation in prices.
Cawnpore („ „)	Average rainfall ·41	Crops injured by rain; health good; prices almost stationary; wheat 18, barley 31, *bajra* 25, and *juar* 29 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain general throughout the provinces, but lighter than in previous week; crops everywhere in good condition, but a break would be beneficial; prices falling in Rae Bareli, Partabgarh, and Allahabad, elsewhere stationary; with the exception of slight fever in some districts, general health good; cattle-disease continues in Kumaun and Jhánsi and has appeared in Allahabad.
Punjab—(Aug. 30th)		
Delhi ...	2·2	Health and prospects good; prices steady.
Hissar ...	1·8 at Sadr	Rain abundant all over the district; crops flourishing; prospects brighter; prices falling; health generally good.
Umballa ...	8·10	*Kharif* crop promising, the yield is expected to be above average; cholera in Umballa city; health elsewhere fair.
Jullundur ...	2·01	Cholera still raging in city and district; crops slightly injured by rain; prices falling.
Amritsar ...	5·7	Health good; prices stationary.
Lahore ...	2·2	Cholera and fever prevalent; prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	·2 at Sadr; 1·4 at Moga; 1·7 at Zira; 1 at Mukhtsar.	No cholera reported; state of crops good; prices have a downward tendency.
Siálkot ...	4·0	Prospects and health good; cattle-disease disappearing.
Ráwalpindi ...	No rain	*Kharif* prospects good; latest cholera reports from Murree and Hazara favourable; slight fall in prices.
Peshawar ...	·4	Crops on irrigated lands good; prices tending downwards.
Mooltan ...	·3 at Sadr	Indigo manufacturing still in progress; health good; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	No rain	Health and prospects good; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general except at Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan; health generally good; cholera still exists at Lahore, Umballa city, and Jullundur city and district; prospects of crops good; prices show a downward tendency.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Aug. 31st)	1·93	Break in wet weather needed; weeding and *rabi* ploughing continue few cases of cholera reported; prices easy.
Jubbulpore („ „)	5·24	Weeding continues; all crops and health doing well; cholera disappearing; wheat 21 and rice 13 seers per rupee.
Saugor („ 30th)	·14	Break beneficial; crops excellent; health fair; prices steady.
Seoni ...	2·43	Break needed; crops doing well; land being prepared for *rabi*; cholera continues; wheat 27 and rice 18 seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad ...	·27	Prospects of *kharif* crops indifferent; land being prepared for *rabi*; wheat 16 and *juar* 28 seers per rupee.
Raipur (Aug. 27th)	1·90	Rice promising; cotton suffered considerably in low lands; cholera and cattle-disease still continue; rice 40 and wheat 32 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur („ 25th)	3·0	Transplanting of rice completed; cotton has suffered from excess of moisture; prospects of other crops good; cattle-disease slight; rice 45 seers per rupee.
Nimar ...	·03	Prospects good; weeding continues; wheat 16 and *juar* 45 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Break is much needed in order to complete weeding and *rabi* ploughing; prospects of rice crops good, of other crops fair; cholera and cattle-disease more or less prevalent; prices continue easy.
British Burma— (Aug. 27th)		
Akyab ...	9·31	Total rainfall 149·45 inches; public health good; slight cattle-disease; crop prospects good.
Rangoon ...	3·75	Total rainfall 77·72 inches; public health good.
Bassein ...	2·69	Total rainfall 80·26 inches; cholera in one township, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in two townships; ploughing and transplanting proceeding.
Prome ...	2·41	Total rainfall 31·50 inches; public health good; cholera abating in district; planting backward in one township for want of rain, in other parts good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	7·85	Total rainfall 162·92 inches; public health good; cattle-disease in one township; crop prospects generally good; replanting in progress wherever damages by floods.
Toungoo ...	7·09	Total rainfall 67·64 inches; public health and agricultural prospects good.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera still in a few districts, somewhat prevalent in Tinyetmyo and part of Bassein, public health otherwise good; cattle-disease in Bassein and Tavoy and a little in a few other places; crop prospects generally good; want of rain in part of Prome district; some injury to crops in Shwaygyeen.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Aug. 30th)	1·67	Weather seasonable; reaping of *aus* and transplanting of *sali* in progress; public health good.
Sylhet („ 31st)	7·39	Total rainfall since 1st January, 127 inches at Sadr and 100 inches at Habiganj; complaints of want of rain rife; *aus* still being reaped and *sali* planted; public health good.
Cachar („ „)	4·17	Weather wet; reaping of *duzahi* crop finished, more than half of *sali* crop transplanted, more than half of *murali* crop reaped; common rice 26 seers per rupee; health good.
Dibrugarh („ „)	5·70	Prospects of *sali dhan* good, *aus dhan* all cut, a good crop; cattle-disease still continues.
Mysore and Coorg— (Aug. 31st)		
Bangalore ...	3·46	Weather continues showery; rain has also been general and copious throughout the district; standing crops in good condition; sowing of dry crops almost completed; prospects have very much improved.
Mysore ...	1·74	Sufficient rain for sowing has fallen and standing crops have much improved.
Mercara ...	2·10	Transplanting of rice continues; more rain is wanted for the *ragi* in one hobli, but prospects generally good.
		General Remarks. General prospects of the Mysore State very much improved, rain having fallen very plentifully; standing crops everywhere in good condition, except in Shimoga and Chitaldroog, where more rain is still wanted; prices are steady, with a tendency to fall.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Aug. 31st)		
Amraoti ...	3·22	Weather cloudy; prospects of crops favourable; prices—wheat 20 and *juari* 36 seers.
Akola ...	3·04	Crops in good condition.
Hyderabad ...	·72	Rainfall of week has benefited standing *kharif* crops; tanks have received no water as yet; *rabi* sowings still postponed; cholera and cattle-disease prevail in places; prices—coarse rice 10, wheat 15, white *juari* 23, yellow *juari* 28, and *tur* 30½ seers per current sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States— (Aug. 31st)		
Indore ...	0·13	Cholera continues in Indore city, but in a mild form; weather close and cloudy.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	2·31	Weather seasonable; health good; prospects fair.
Sutna ...	1·08	Weather hot; prospects and health good.
Neemuch ...	0·05	Health good.
Goona ...	0·53	Crops good; health fair.
Bhopal ...	1·88	Crops damaged by rain.
Agar ...	1·32	Damage to *kharif* crops apprehended from excessive rain; health good.
Nowgong ...	0·56	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Manpur ...	1·3	Prospects of *kharif* crops continue favourable; fever prevalent.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Aug. 31st)	5·46	Total rainfall 83·59 inches; high cold winds; break greatly needed.
Sirohi („ 28th)	1·85	Total rainfall 17·45 inches; tanks, wells, health, and crops good.
Marwar („ 26th)	12·17	Total rainfall 20·52 inches; all tanks full and overflowing; health good, but some fever prevails; crops in highly good condition; had during this week the heaviest falls of rain on record; prices falling; hundreds of houses fell in Jodhpore, and damage of property was great; no lives lost.
Meywar („ „)	0·60	Total rainfall 17·03 inches; wells, tanks, and crops good; health fair, but dysentery prevalent.
Harowti („ 27th)	Deoli 2·99; Tonk 1·59; Shahpura 3·88.	Fever in parts; break in the weather occurred; prospects better.
Jhallawar („ 24th)	3·44	Health good; excessive rain damaged *makka*.
Ajmere („ 31st)	0·14	Break in wet weather most beneficial; few cases of cholera, otherwise health good.
Jeypore („ „)	2·24	Prospects favourable; prices firm; health good.
Ulwar („ 30th)	2·0	Fever in some places; cholera still in south.
Nepal—		
Katmandu („ 23rd)	1·74	Weather still sultry; agricultural prospects good; Indian-corn almost all harvested.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF MAY 1881.

No. 1, as to age and sex.

	Natal.				Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.		
Under 2 years	3	9	12	70·24 women to every 100 men.	3	9	12	
From 2 to 10 years	16	15	31		16	15	31	
„ 10 to 20 „	60	36	96		60	36	96	
„ 20 to 30 „	139	99	238		139	99	238	
„ 30 to 40 „	5	6	11		5	6	11	
„ 40 to 50 „	1	3	4		1	3	4	
Above 50 years	...	...	...		...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	224	168	392		224	168	392	

No. 2, as to places whence emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Natal.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		
Orissa	...	2	2	...	2	2	
Western Bengal	2	1	3	2	1	3	
Central Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Behar	27	13	40	27	13	40	
North-Western Provinces ...	132	116	248	132	116	248	
Oudh	44	25	69	44	25	69	
Central India	6	6	12	6	6	12	
Punjab	10	4	14	10	4	14	
Nepal	1	1	2	1	1	2	
Mix Madras and Bombay, &c. ...	2	...	2	2	...	2	
Grand Total ...	224	168	392	224	168	392	

No. 3, as to caste and religion.

	Natal.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		
Brahmins, high caste ...	41	33	74	41	33	74	
Agriculturist Hindoos ...	52	22	74	52	22	74	
Artizans do. ...	11	7	18	11	7	18	
Low caste do. ...	80	63	143	80	63	143	
Musalmans ...	40	43	83	40	43	83	
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	224	168	392	224	168	392	

Memorandum.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindoos	184	125	309
2. Musalmans	40	43	83
3. Christians	...	...	...
Total ...	224	168	392

Nos. $\frac{2}{125-134}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Agriculture and Horticulture),—under date Simla, the 30th August 1881.

Read the following papers:—

Resolution of the Government of India in the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department, No. 1, dated the 4th February 1879, paragraph 5.

Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 616, dated the 19th March 1879, submitting report of Director of Agriculture and Commerce for 1877-78, and Section (1), sub-division A (9) of that Report.

Resolution of the Government of India in the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department, No. 3, dated the 30th April 1879.

Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 7, dated 1st May 1879.

" from " No. 28 (Revenue), dated 26th June 1879, and endorsement thereon to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 185T., dated the 22nd May 1879, forwarding a Minute by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and paragraph 7 (9) of that Minute.

Letter to the Government of Bengal, No. 382, dated the 21st October 1879, paragraph 8, and Minute by Sir John Strachey therein enclosed, paragraph 16.

Letter to the Secretary to the Famine Commission, No. 384, dated the 22nd October 1879.

Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 15A., dated the 30th October 1879.

Letter to the Government of Bengal, No. 23, dated 14th January 1880, and paragraph 8 of enclosure.

Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 2, dated 14th January 1880.

Letter from Government of Bengal, No. 10, dated the 22nd January 1880, paragraph 10.

Letter to the Government of Bengal, No. 147, dated the 10th March 1880, paragraph 3.

Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 10, dated 17th March 1880, paragraphs 4, 5, 7, and 8.

Report of the Indian Famine Commission, Part II, Chapter IV, Section II, paragraph 13.

Despatch of the Secretary of State, No. 65, dated the 14th July 1881.

RESOLUTION.

The Governor General in Council desires that the following instructions should be issued for the guidance of Local Governments with respect to the

conduct of experiments and the introduction of improvements in estates under the management of the Court of Wards.

2. The Famine Commission in the passage of their Report mentioned in the preamble have given expression to the views which they have formed on this subject in the following terms :—

"The estates of minors and other legally incompetent persons, which are under the management of the Court of Wards, have been spoken of as affording a proper field for the introduction of agricultural improvements into the country. The principle which should govern the conduct of Government in respect to these estates should be, in our opinion, that the managers it appoints should not make use of their position to carry on merely experimental farming, but should act as an enlightened but prudent landowner would act in respect to his own property, *by utilising the results of science, and adopting any well-tested and clearly demonstrated improvement,* either by works for adding to the permanent value of the estate, or by the adoption of improved methods of farming. When, therefore, any improvement in the method of cultivating or preparing any staple crop, or of rearing cattle, or in the construction of implements, *has been proved to be successful,* it might without objection be introduced to the people and popularised by means of its adoption on such estates, but it would obviously be unjustifiable to make their owners responsible for the cost and risk of carrying out experiments which the Government would not undertake itself."

3. Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in despatch No. 65, dated the 14th July last, has confirmed the caution implied in the words noted by italics in the above extract, by desiring that wards' estates "should not be made fields for experiments, or their surplus income applied to any purposes of which the results are uncertain."

4. The Governor General in Council now desires to record his entire concurrence in the principles to which expression is given in the extract quoted from the Report of the Famine Commission, subject to the limitation which the despatch of the Secretary of State very properly imposes. It will be recognised that the practical application of these principles will differ according to the conditions and circumstances of every estate which is brought under the administration of the Court of Wards in different provinces; and accepting, as a rule, that no experiments will be attempted the success of which may not reasonably be expected, and that no schemes involving large expenditure will be undertaken the results of which are uncertain, the Government of India would leave it to each Local Government to consider in what way effect can most advisedly be given to the suggestions brought forward by the Commission.

5. At the same time, the Governor General in Council would take this opportunity of impressing upon Local Governments that he views with disfavour the policy of hoarding up in Government securities, or other close investments, profits which are made on Court of Wards' estates under the careful management of Government officials, in any case where, subject to the conditions referred to, these can be more usefully applied to the improvement and development of the agricultural resources of the estate.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

Madras.	Central Provinces.
Bombay.	British Burma.
Bengal.	Coorg.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Assam.
Punjab.	Hyderabad.

E. C. BUCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Wednesday, the 31st August, 1881.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bart., G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. Grant, C.S.I.

COURT-FEES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill to amend the law relating to Court-fees, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, Major the Hon'ble E. Baring and the Mover. He said that in addition to the alteration of the fees in the case of certain suits for high values, to which he had called the attention of the Council when moving for leave to introduce this Bill, the principal amendments which would be made in the present law by the Bill were the following:—

In clause (*a*), section 36, of the Bill, corresponding to clause (*a*), section 27, of the present Act, power was given to the Local Government to make rules for regulating the supply and sale of court-fee stamps, the persons by whom alone such sale is to be conducted, and the duties and remuneration of such persons. The Local Government had similar powers under the Indian Stamp Act, and such powers would be useful in preventing frauds against the revenue. It was easier to detect the fraudulent removal and re-use of labels when there were means of tracing the persons by whom and to whom the labels were sold. If the stamp-vendors were placed under the control of the Local Government and sales by non-authorized persons prohibited, means could be provided for tracing the vendors and purchasers of stamps with respect to which fraud was suspected.

This amendment had involved other changes in the law. In order to enforce the rules made under clause (*a*), section 36, a penalty was provided by section 41 for breach of the Rules by authorized vendors and for the sale of stamps by a person not authorized. Then, as no one but a duly authorized person could sell stamps, section 48 provided for making an allowance for stamps which a person has purchased but afterwards finds that he has no use for.

In order to prevent the fraudulent removal and re-use of labels, it was necessary to provide for the proper cancellation of stamps. The present law (section 30) directed that cancellation should be effected by punching out the figure-head, so as to leave the amount designated on the stamp untouched, and that the part removed by punching should be burnt or otherwise destroyed. These provisions had not been found to work well in practice. The duty which they impose had not been fully performed, and experience had shown that there was more chance of getting the responsible officers concerned to observe regulations of this kind when they were prescribed by rules which could be adapted to the varying circumstances of the different provinces of the empire. Accordingly, section 39 of the Bill gave each Local Government power, with the previous

sanction of the Governor General in Council, to make rules for regulating the mode of cancelling stamps and the persons by whom such cancellation was to be effected.

The other amendment involved by Mr. Cockerell's proposals was the alteration in the scale of *ad valorem* fees: the cause of this change in the law had been already explained. In suits where the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute exceeded Rs. 5,000, instead of charging a fee of ten rupees for every Rs. 250 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 5,000 up to Rs. 10,000, the Bill provided a charge of Rs. 25 for every Rs. 500 or part thereof. When such amount or value exceeded Rs. 10,000, instead of a fee of fifteen rupees for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 10,000 up to Rs. 20,000, the Bill provided a fee of Rs. 25 for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof up to Rs. 25,000. So the next class of suits, instead of ranging from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000 with an additional fee of Rs. 20 for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 20,000, ranged from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000 with an additional fee of Rs. 100 for every Rs. 5,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 25,000. The next class of suits, instead of ranging from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 50,000, was to range from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 4,00,000 with an increased fee of Rs. 100 on every Rs. 25,000 or part thereof. Lastly, instead of a fee of Rs. 25 for every Rs. 5,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 50,000, the Bill prescribed a fee of Rs. 100 for every Rs. 50,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 4,00,000.

The Bill also provided in section 42 a penalty for the fraudulent possession of used and cancelled stamps which had been removed from the documents to which they have been affixed. The fact of a person having such stamps in his possession was a clear indication of an intent to use them fraudulently.

A penalty had also been provided for failing to file the statement on oath of all property received or realized under a certificate granted under Act No. XL of 1858, Act No. XXVII of 1860, Act No. XX of 1864, or Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827. At present the law requiring such statements to be furnished might be evaded to the detriment of the revenue, for the only penalty is cancellation of the certificate, and default in filing the statement was probably in many cases never brought to the notice of the Court.

The other changes were comparatively unimportant, and were all specified in the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

MR. STOKES continued as follows:—

"In conclusion, I wish to repeat the remark which I made on moving for leave to introduce this Bill, namely, that the Government of India in the Financial Department had originated the present legislation. I say this because it is sometimes asserted that the Legislative Department originates projects of law, and is therefore answerable for what persons, ignorant of the legislative requirements of this vast empire, choose to stigmatize as 'over-legislation.' No assertion could be more groundless. No measure is ever introduced into this Council except by order of the Secretary of State or at the instance of one or other of the Executive Departments. Take, for example, the eighteen Acts passed during this year. The first was introduced at the instance of the Foreign Department, the third and seventeenth at the instance of the Financial Department, and all the rest at the instance of the Home Department. So long as such assertions were made merely by Indian newspapers, one could afford to treat them with contempt. But when a periodical like the *Quarterly Review*,* with all the influence which in England is always possessed by a combination of respectability, age and dulness, to give point to an attack on the Department over which I have the honour to preside, quotes a document that does not exist, and never has existed,† and declares (with a base insinuation) that, 'so long as the Legislative Department of the Government of India continues to exist, its existence must be justified by its activity,' it is time to put the public in possession of the facts of the

* No. 303, p. 76, in an article on Sir Richard Temple's *India in 1880*.

† A report of a Select Committee describing the Criminal Procedure Code of 1872 as 'bulky and ill-drawn.'

case. The Legislative Department was established in 1869, and the express condition on which it was established was that it should not be, in respect of Government measures, an originating or initiating department, and that its proper function, in respect to such measures, was to clothe with a technical shape projects of law of which the policy has been affirmed elsewhere. That this condition has been substantially fulfilled, so long at least as Sir Henry Maine, Sir Arthur Hobhouse and myself have held the office of Law Member, I can assert with truth, of my own personal knowledge. With the exception of the Bills to repeal obsolete enactments, our projects of law have always been framed and introduced either by desire of the Secretary of State (as in the case of the new Code of Criminal Procedure), or at the instance of the executive departments of the Government of India. And those departments, I would add, have in most instances been moved to legislate by one or other of the Local Governments.

"As to over-legislation, the erroneous ideas prevalent on this subject were exposed, twelve years ago, by Sir Henry Maine in a paper published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for 19th June 1869. There he points out and proves, first, that next to no legislation originates with the Government of India, secondly, that the great bulk of the legislation of this Council is attributable to its being the local legislature of many Indian Provinces, thirdly, that we seldom meddle with private rights: we only, or almost only, create official duties. Lastly, with unerring tact, he puts his hand on the most important source of legislation—the growing influence of courts of justice and of legal practitioners. 'Our Courts,' he writes, 'are becoming more careful of precise rule both at the top and at the bottom. The more careful legal education of the young civilians and of the younger Native judges diffuses the habit of precision from below; the High Courts in the exercise of their powers of supervision are more and more insisting on exactness from above.'

"He goes on to say, in words which I will not attempt to abridge; for notwithstanding all that has been done during the past twelve years, they apply to present circumstances almost as closely as to those that existed when he wrote:—

"'Now the law of India is at present, and probably will long continue to be, in a state which furnishes opportunity for the suggestion of doubts almost without limit. The older written law of India (the Regulations and earlier Acts) is declared in language which, judged by modern requirements, must be called popular. The authoritative Native treatises on law are so vague that, from many of the dicta embodied in them, almost any conclusion can be drawn. More than that, there are, as the Indian Law Commissioners have pointed out, vast gaps and interspaces in the substantive law of India outside the Presidency-towns; there are subjects on which no rules exist, and the rules actually applied by the Courts are taken a good deal at haphazard, from popular text-books of English law. Such a condition of things is a mine of legal difficulty. The Courts are getting ever more rigid in their demand of legal warrant for the actions of all men, officials included. The lawyers who practise before them are getting more and more astute, and render the difficulty of pointing to such legal warrant day by day greater. And unquestionably the Natives of India, living in the constant presence of courts and lawyers, are growing every day less disposed to regard an Act or order which they dislike as an unkindly dispensation of Providence, which must be submitted to with all the patience at their command. If British rule is doing nothing else, it is steadily communicating to the Native the consciousness of positive rights, not dependent on opinion or usage, but capable of being actively enforced.

"'It is not, I think, difficult to see how this state of the law and this condition of the Courts and Bar renders it necessary for the Local Governments, as being responsible for the efficiency of their administration, to press for legislation. The nature of the necessity can best be judged by considering what would be the consequences if there were no legislation, or not enough. A vast variety of points would be unsettled until the highest tribunals had the opportunity of deciding them, and the government of the country would be to a great extent handed over to the High Courts, or to other Courts of Appeal. No Court of Justice, however, can pay other than incidental regard to considerations of expediency, and the result would be that the country would be governed on principles which have no necessary relation to policy or statesmanship. It is the justification of legislation that it settles difficulties as soon as they arise, and settles them upon considerations which a Court of Justice is obliged to leave out of sight.

"'The consequences of leaving India to be governed by the Courts would, in my judgment, be most disastrous. The bolder sort of official would, I think, go on without regard to legal rules, until something like the deadlock would be reached with which we are about

to deal in the Panjáb. 'But the great majority of administrative officials, whether weaker or less reckless, would observe a caution and hesitation for which the doubtful state of the law could always be pleaded. There would, in fact, be a paralysis of administration throughout the country.'

"The most important of the territories for which we are exclusively the legislature, the territory from which the cry against 'over-legislation' comes with the greatest persistence, is the North-Western Provinces. How many Acts affecting those Provinces and their thirty-two millions were passed last year? Only seven: the Act to confer certain powers on religious societies (which does not apply to Natives); the Cantonment Act, which does not affect the bulk of the community; the Act to amend the License Act, a were taxing measure; the Act (of six lines) to correct a clerical error in the Limitation Act; the Kázís Act, which is merely extendible at the option of the Local Government, and will, when extended, only affect Muhammadans; the Vaccination Act, which applies only to the municipalities to which it may be extended by the Local Government in compliance with the wish of a majority of the Municipal Commissioners, and to the Cantonments to which it may be extended by the Local Government; and lastly, the Census Act, which has merely a temporary operation. Can this be honestly called 'over-legislation'?

"In truth, my Lord, even if the Legislative Department were, under the Rules for the Conduct of Business, competent to originate projects of law, and even if we were anxious to over-legislate, we have not the time to do so. Our non-legislative functions are growing more and more engrossing. The title of the Legislative Department is now, and has long been, to a large extent a misnomer. It should be 'Judicial and Legislative Department'; for since 1872 not only have all the rules which the Governor General in Council is empowered by many Acts to make or to sanction been sent to us for consideration, but the executive departments have been empowered, by the Rules for the Conduct of Business, to consult us on—

'(*a*) the construction of Statutes, Acts and Regulations;
(*b*) cases involving general legal principles;
(*c*) proposed amendments of the law; and
(*d*) notifications to be issued under any enactment.'

"Of this power the executive departments have largely availed themselves; for during the five years ending with 1880 the average annual number of references (many of them involving questions of much difficulty) made to and answered by the Legislative Department is 420; and this year the number will be higher, 363 having been made up to yesterday."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Bill be published in the Local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PANJAB LAWS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

His Honour the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of the Panjáb introduced the Bill to amend the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes and Thompson and the Mover. He said that in asking for leave to introduce the Bill he had explained the object of it, and he had no wish to add to the remarks then made.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

His Honour the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of the Panjáb also moved that the Bill be published in the *Panjáb Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA FORESTS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. RIVERS THOMPSON presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to forests, forest-produce and the duty leviable on timber in British Burma, and moved that the Report be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON then moved that the Bill as amended be passed. Before this motion was put to the Council he wished to make a few observations upon some of the more prominent points in the Bill which had come under the consideration of the Select Committee. After its introduction the Bill had been referred to the Local Government, and we had received from the Chief Commissioner of British Burma a report which embodied the views of a great many local officers and of the two Conservators of Forests in that province. The whole of the details of the Bill had been very carefully considered and an excellent report submitted. Generally, the Bill, as he had stated before, proceeded on the lines of the Indian Forest Act of 1878, but there were certain particulars in which modifications were necessary to make that law applicable to the particular circumstances of British Burma. In submitting the report of the Select Committee, it would be seen that in a great majority of the points on which local opinion had been expressed, they had adopted the views which the Chief Commissioner, advised by his forest-officers, had submitted for our consideration. But there were one or two important points on which the Select Committee had differed from the Local Government, and perhaps it would be as well to draw the attention of the Council to these, without enlarging upon the verbal and other details by which the original Bill had been amended. In the section relating to definitions, two changes of some consequence had been made: one in the definition of "forest-officer," which now included officers appointed by the Government of India, in addition to those appointed by the Local Government, because Conservators and Assistant Conservators were appointed by the Governor General in Council; and a second alteration, which defined "land at the disposal of Government" to mean—

"(*a*) land in respect of which no person has acquired the status of a landholder under section seven of the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876;

"(*b*) land in respect of which no person has acquired any right created by grant or lease made by, or on behalf of, the British Government."

That would cover a great deal of the repetition which occurred in the previous Bill, and was therefore not without its value in the understanding and working of a large measure. Again, one of the principal points to which the Chief Commissioner took exception was with reference to section four of the Bill. That section was as follows:—

"Nothing in the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876, shall be deemed to affect or ever to have affected any right by which one person is entitled to remove and appropriate, for his own profit, any part of the soil belonging to another person or to the Government, or anything growing in, or attached to, or subsisting upon, the land of another person or of the Government; and nothing in this Act shall be *deemed* to affect the provisions of sections twenty and twenty-one of the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876."

And with reference to this section, the Chief Commissioner said:—

"Section four was not in previous drafts of the Bill, nor was it proposed by the Local Administration. Its purport apparently is to declare that the Burma Land and Revenue Act did not override or extinguish easements as defined in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877. So far as is known in Burma, no Court of justice and no person whatever has ever raised any question that would require to be set at rest in this particular way. If it is intended to safeguard the claims of Karens and others who practise *toungya* cultivation, then the only person against whom such safeguarding is needed is the Government. Now the provisions of the present Bill and the past history of the Government relations with *toungya*-cutters for the last 25 years show that Government has treated the interests of these people with the utmost tenderness and consideration."

Practically that was the effect of the new section. The Chief Commissioner went on to say:—

"On the general principles that it is a great pity ever to make a law that is not shown to be needed, and that it is inexpedient to create by legislation vague undefined rights or claims, the scope of which cannot be foreseen, the Chief Commissioner and his officers strongly advise that this section be omitted."

However, in considering the subject, the Select Committee came to the conclusion that it was necessary to retain the section; because, though the Land Revenue Act of British Burma referred to easements as acquired under the

Limitation Act of 1871, it did not cover the more extended definition of easements as defined in the later law of 1877, and as it was indisputable that such rights did exist in Burma, and that they were in fact the particular claims to which the attention of forest settlement officers had to be directed, it was absolutely necessary by this addition to secure that those easements should be saved and the section was simply therefore a declaration of the law as it at present existed.

In section eleven a material addition was made in the Bill, in connection with the claims relating to the practice of *toungya* cultivation, and how they were to be dealt with. The Council were aware that the system of *toungya* cultivation was one which extended to different parts of India. We found it under different names in Bombay, Assam, Bengal and elsewhere, and it was generally acknowledged that it was a very wasteful and destructive system of cultivation. He would best describe it as it was worked in Burma in the words of the Chief Commissioner. He said :—

"It may be well to explain here what an ordinary *toungya*-cutter's proceedings are. He cuts down the forest on three to five acres this year, burns the timber and brushwood when dry, sows his rice in the ashes, and reaps it in the cold season. Next spring he will go on to another plot of forest and treat that in the same way. Meanwhile bamboos and underwood grow up on the plot he has abandoned. For a period of seven to fourteen years he takes up new plots of forests, and at the end of that period he may return to his or some of his neighbour's old clearings and begin the process over again; or he may, if the spirit moves him, go off to another valley and cut *toungyas* there, returning after twenty or twenty-five years to his old ground. It has been argued, and it is even now held by some, that the *toungya*-cutter has rights of property in the areas of forest he has cut down in past years and in the land he cultivates each year, just as an ordinary ryot has in his fallow land and his rice land. The Government of India has repeatedly repudiated this view; and, indeed, the view cannot be accepted if we are to preserve the forest at all in the interests of the general population, present and future. The provisions of the present Bill and the whole history of our dealings with *toungya*-cutters in reserves show that the Government and its officers are scrupulously careful to treat these people tenderly. Paragraphs 118 and 119 of Mr. Brandis' valuable report of 1881 on the Burma Forests enter fully into this matter and give illustrations. But at the same time, while the *toungya*-cutters are treated well, it is most undesirable that doubts should exist whether or not these people have not rights of landholders, or rights of property in the forests they cut down. And, therefore, it is proposed to set these doubts at rest by the additional section now submitted."

And the additional section which he (the Chief Commissioner) proposed declared that the *toungya* practice did not convey any right over the land.

The necessity for such a declaration in the present Bill was not apparent, for it could not be overlooked that in the Land Revenue Act of British Burma there was a provision especially which saved every practice of that kind from giving rights such as it was now wished to protect by a special section in the Bill. Under the twenty-second section of the Land Revenue Act it was expressly provided that no person could acquire, by length of possession or otherwise, any right over lands which had been allotted by the rules framed under section 21 to tribes or families practising *toungya* cultivation.

It would therefore be mere surplusage to add to the present Bill any section merely expressive of such a declaration, and the Select Committee had decided not to include it. However they recognized, as the Chief Commissioner and any one acquainted with British Burma would recognize, the valuable assistance which those *toungya*-cutters afforded to Forest officers in a great many matters; and therefore, section eleven provided for the complete investigation of all claims relating to this method of cultivation in land which was to constitute a reserved forest, and enabled the forest settlement officers to prescribe the limits within which the practice might be carried on and continued.

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON would also draw attention to Chapter III of the Bill, which was a new one, and related to the constitution of village-forests. There were at present no village-forests in Burma, but it was thought desirable that Government should take the power of assigning certain areas of its own in the neighbourhood of villages for the use of their inhabitants, under the condition that teak or other specially reserved trees should remain the property of Government. The establishment of such forests would be a great boon to the people; and it had been found by experience that it was quite possible in Burma to combine the protection and good management of a teak-producing forest with a free user of bamboos or other woods required by the people for all domestic purposes.

The chapter to which he now alluded would give the Chief Commissioner the power of constituting such village-forests and regulating the use of them.

Referring to Chapter IV of the Bill, the Chief Commissioner proposed to maintain the ancient and universally recognized right of the State to all teak trees, wherever situate, for a period of five years, that is, for such time as would enable the Government to utilize the valuable trees, after which he considered the right might be conveniently abandoned. At the same time he thought that all teak trees situated in land at the disposal of Government within the meaning of the definition should always be reserved. As the Government rights in the teak tree as a royal tree are recognized in Burma, even when the tree stands on land the property of a private person, the Select Committee had agreed that these rights should be provided for in the Bill, and we have therefore, in section 35, declared all such trees to be the property of Government. It was thought, however, that, instead of declaring, as proposed, that teak trees standing on land not at the disposal of Government should be abandoned at the close of a fixed period of five years, it would be advisable to give the Chief Commissioner power to declare that such trees shall cease to be the property of Government and to be reserved trees. If it were enacted that the teak trees should cease to be the property of Government at the end of five years, the Conservator would probably be compelled to sell a great number of them at one time, and, perhaps, at a time when the price of teak timber was low. It seemed unnecessary to incur the risk of a loss of Government property. The Bill as drawn under clause (*c*), section 35, confers upon the Chief Commissioner ample power to deal with the matter as the circumstances in each case might require.

He did not think he had any other observations to make with reference to the Bill. The subject had been under consideration by the Local Government for several years, and since its return to us here had been carefully reviewed both by Mr. Brandis and Mr. Baden-Powell, and in all its details had been thoroughly scrutinized by the Legislative Department.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SINDH INCUMBERED ESTATES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Sindh Incumbered Estates Act, 1876.

BROACH AND KAIRA INCUMBERED ESTATES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Broach and Kaira Incumbered Estates Act, 1877.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 7th September, 1881.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

SIMLA;

The 31st August, 1881.

Printed and published for the Govt. of India *at the* Govt. Central Branch Press, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 37.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 6th September 1881.

No. 275.—The services of the Hon'ble C. Grant, C.S., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 277.—Mr. A. Mackenzie, C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

The Hon'ble Mr. Grant made over, and Mr. Mackenzie received, charge of the office of Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department on the forenoon of the 6th instant.

F. C. DAUKES,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC.

The 9th September 1881.

No. 1344.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, to exempt, from the operation of Section 15 of the said Act, the undermentioned persons, residents of Cawnpore in the North-Western Provinces, in respect of a sword and a dagger which were granted to their father for good services rendered to Government:—

Rajbansi and Bindraban, sons of the late Ram Baksh, Subadar Bahadur of the Nepal Escort.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 9th September 1881.

No. 284.—In consequence of Colonel H. A. Browne, Commissioner of Pegu, having vacated his appointment on the 29th June 1881, on succeeding to Colonel's allowances, the following promotions are made in the British Burma Commission:—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Street, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner and Officiating Commissioner of Pegu, to be confirmed in his appointment, *vice* Colonel H. A. Browne.

Mr. J. K. Macrae, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to be confirmed in his appointment, *vice* Mr. G. D. Burgess, C.S., appointed to be Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

Mr. H. Buckle, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to be confirmed in his appointment.

Mr. R. H. Pilcher, C.S., Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade.

Mr. E. S. Symes, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade, and Officiating Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to be confirmed in his appointment.

No. 285.—In consequence of the creation of the Commissionership of the Irrawaddy Division, the following promotions are made in the British Burma Commission, with effect from the 6th July 1881:—

Mr. G. J. S. Hodgkinson, C.S., Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade, and Officiating Commissioner, to be confirmed in his appointment.

Major G. A. Strover, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade, to be confirmed in his appointment.

Major W. G. Hughes, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to be confirmed in his appointment.

Mr. A. Hough, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, and Officiating Settlement Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, but to continue to officiate as Settlement Secretary.

Captain J. Butler, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, to be confirmed in his appointment.

Major G. Alexander, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, but to continue to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade.

Captain B. A. N. Parrott, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

Captain W. F. H. Grey, Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade, and Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, but to continue to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

MEDICAL.

The 8th September 1881.

No. 434.—The services of Surgeon-Major A. McM. Paterson, attached to the 31st Regiment Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The 9th September 1881.

No. 438.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to make the following appointments:—

To be Honorary Assistant Surgeons to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Assistant Surgeon	Dinobundhoo Dutt ...	Bengal.
" "	S. P. Johns ...	North-Western Provinces.
" "	Mookund Loll ...	Ditto.
" "	Chetan Shah, Khan Bahadur ...	Punjab.
" "	Jadub Kishen Ghose...	Central Provinces.
" "	Madras Iyasawmy Pillai ...	Madras.
" "	Ananta Chandroba ...	Bombay.
" "	Sakharam Arjun ...	Ditto.

EDUCATION.

INDUSTRY, SCIENCE AND ART.

The 7th September 1881.

No. 276.—Mr. O. L. Fraser, Officiating 1st Assistant to the Superintendent, Indian Museum, has obtained furlough for one year, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

FORESTS.

The 7th September 1881.

No. 805F.—Mr. E. F. Litchfield, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade, attached to the Forest Survey Branch, is granted examination leave, under Chapter 1, Section IV, paragraph 53, of the Forest Department Code, with effect from the 20th August 1881, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, to the 10th November 1881.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 9th September 1881.

No. 111.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. B. Tanner, Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, Survey of India, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 17th November 1880.

E. C. BUCK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 8th September 1881.

No. 1686G.-G.—Under Section 49 of the Civil Leave Code, Sir A. C. Lyall, K.C.B., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is granted furlough to Europe on private affairs for eight months, with effect from the 20th September 1881, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1688G.-G.—The Hon'ble C. Grant, C.S., C.S.I., Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations and Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 7th September 1881, *vice* Sir A. C. Lyall, K.C.B., proceeding on furlough.

H. M. DURAND,

Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th September 1881.

No. 2853.—The services of Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, B.C.S., have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal from the 31st August 1881.

The 6th September 1881.

No. 2866.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt all materials and apparatus used in the construction and maintenance of lines of telephonic communication from the customs duties to which they are liable under the Indian Tariff Act, 1875.

The 9th September 1881.

No. 2869.—Mr. R. Logan, having been appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Bengal, received charge of that office before noon on the 31st August 1881.

No. 2882.—Babu Ishan Chandra Basu, M.A., having been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accountant General, Bengal, received charge of that office before noon on the 31st August 1881.

No. 2967.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit in the whole of British India the stamp duty payable on leases or counterparts thereof executed at the time of settlements made directly by Government with existing occupants of land, whether zemindars or tenants, and whether self-cultivating or not, provided that no fine or premium is paid in consideration of such lease.

T. C. HOPE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 9th September, 1881.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 493.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Alfred Ambrose Lane, 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 28th Native Infantry,—8th October, 1878.

Lieutenant Ernest DeBrath, 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 32nd Native Infantry, now Wing Officer, 24th Native Infantry,—20th August, 1879.

Lieutenant Tudor Lay, 2nd Battalion Leinster Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 15th Native Infantry,—5th May, 1880.

Lieutenant Ernest Henry Rivett-Carnac, 2nd Battalion Shropshire Regiment, Officiating Squadron Officer, 19th Bengal Lancers,—19th July, 1880.

Lieutenant Alexander John Ross Hutchinson, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, Officiating Squadron Officer, 11th Bengal Lancers,—5th August, 1880.

Lieutenant John Maxwell Carpendale, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, Officiating Squadron Officer, 12th Bengal Cavalry,—7th August, 1880.

No. 494.—PERSONAL STAFF—

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's Personal Staff :—

To be Honorary Surgeons.

Surgeon-General W. R. Cornish, C.I.E., Indian Medical Service, Madras Establishment.

Deputy Surgeon-General (local Surgeon-General, Bengal) A. J. Payne, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment.

Deputy Surgeon-General W. J. Moore, Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment.

Brigade-Surgeon J. A. Marston, M.D., Army Medical Department.

Surgeon-Major G. Farrell, Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment.

Surgeon-Major T. E. Charles, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment.

Surgeon-Major R. W. Cunningham, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment.

Surgeon-Major C. A. Atkins, Army Medical Department.

Surgeon E. A. H. Roe, Army Medical Department.

No. 495.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant C. J. B. H. Dressner, Bengal S. C., Officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, to be a Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, on probation, with effect from the 17th August, 1881, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 496.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Major C. G. Cautley, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, to be Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade.

Major M. A. Rowlandson, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to be Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade.

Major H. F. Woodcock, Military Accountant, 3rd class, to be Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant H. F. Cadell, Assistant Military Accountant, to be Military Accountant, 3rd class.

Major J. S. F. Mackenzie, Assistant Military Accountant, to be Military Accountant, 3rd class.

With effect from the 3rd July, 1881, *vice* Colonel C. L. Brown, Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, retired, and to fill an existing vacancy in the 3rd class.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 497.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Major H. J. Nuthall, Bengal S. C., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department,

(p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain B. Wemyss, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 41st Native Infantry, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant C. W. Harris, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 4th Native Infantry, (m. c.) for one year and 182 days, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

First class Apothecary T. Lyons, (m. c.) for one year and 182 days, under the regulations of 1868, with effect from the 17th August, 1881.

No. 498.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. McNair, Bengal Infantry, (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Way, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for two months.

Major A. B. Douglas, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for six months.

Captain H. O. Woodhouse, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for one year.

Lieutenant F. Beauclerk, R.E., (p. a.) for one year.

Lieutenant H. D. Gerrard, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

PENSIONS.

No. 499.—Conductor John Lake, Ordnance Department, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 500.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Robert Byng Patricia Price Campbell,—4th September, 1881.

To be Major.

Captain Everard Strangways Neave,—4th September, 1881.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Major.

Captain George Michell Devereux Hill, General List, Infantry,—4th September, 1881.

No. 501.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Conductor and Honorary Lieutenant John Henry Sharpe, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, in recognition of his services during the first phase of the Afghan War.

No. 502.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—

Sergeant Peter Francis Taylor, Public Works Department, to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 1st June, 1881, in recognition of his services during the second phase of the Afghan War.

No. 503.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
Passed Hospital Apprentice Charles John Maher.	2nd Class Assistant Apothecary.	26th March, 1881.	Assistant Apothecary R. G. Annosette, deceased.
Passed Hospital Apprentice Edward Aloysious Bryan.	Ditto	Ditto	Assistant Apothecary J. E. Cooney, resigned.

No. 504.—NATIVE ARMY—

26th Native Infantry.

Havildar Kootub Deen, to be Jemadar, *vice* Saiyud Mahomed, invalided,—1st May, 1881.

No. 505.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Tirhoot State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Sergeant Arthur William Uglow Pope, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Second-Lieutenant James Douglas, resigned.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 506.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 490 of 1881, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1881, with effect from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Mansfeldt George Smith, Bengal S. C.,—5th September, 1881.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th September, 1881.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from the 9th August to the 5th September, 1881 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Unattached List ...	Lieutenant-Colonel John Hopkins...	27th August, 1881.	Meerut ...	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 30th August to the 5th September, 1881.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
British Military Service.					Rs. A. P.		
Robert Lowe Spencer Vassall (a).	Lieutenant ...	Royal Artillery	15th March, 1881.	Intestate	1,470 14 4	...	5th November, 1881.

(a) *Next-of-kin—Father.*—R. Vassall, Esq., Oldbury Court, Nr. Bristol.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 9th September, 1881.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 34.—Mr. R. Wood, Inspector of Machinery, Bombay Dockyard, to be Officiating Chief Engineer, Kidderpore Dockyard, with effect from the 1st July, 1881, *vice* Mr. McArthur, on furlough.

Mr. T. Anderson, Foreman of the Factory, Bombay Dockyard, to be Officiating Inspector of Machinery, *vice* Mr. Wood.

Mr. J. Balbi, Engineer in charge, I. G. S. *Dalhousie*, to be Officiating Foreman of the Factory, *vice* Mr. Anderson.

No. 35.—Mr. R. Wood, Inspector of Machinery, Bombay Dockyard, and Officiating Chief Engineer, Kidderpore Dockyard, to be Inspector of Machinery of the latter Dockyard, with effect from the 1st September, 1881, *vice* Mr. McArthur, on furlough.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th September 1881.

No. 292.—The Government of India has no further need of the services of Mr. G. McEwen, Temporary Assistant Examiner, Public Works Accounts.

The 8th September 1881.

No. 294.—Mr. W. deW. Peel, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Railway Establishment of the Government of Bengal to the Office of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, with effect from the date that he returns from special privilege leave.

The 9th September 1881.

No 295.—To fill existing vacancies in the Railway Branch, the following promotions are made, with effect from 1st August 1881 :—

Name.	From	To
Mr. A. Brereton ..	Ex. Engr., 4th Grade	Ex. Engr., 3rd Grade.
" T. W. Grant ...	" " 4th " tempy. rank.	" " 4th "
" R. S. J. Routh ...	Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade	Asst. " 1st "

TELEGRAPH.

The 6th September 1881.

No. 293.—In consequence of Mr. H. P. Owen, Officiating Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, having proceeded on furlough, the following officiating appointments are made, with effect from the 19th August 1881, and until further orders :—

Mr. T. C. Hill, Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

Mr. J. F. Bevan, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

W. S. TREVOR, *R.E., Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1881.

From the 2nd April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 26th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
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Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 5th September 1881.

DOORGA POOJAH HOLIDAYS.

The Bank will be open till 1 P.M. for the transaction of urgent business on the following days:—

Wednesday,	September	28th.
Thursday,	„	29th.
Tuesday,	October	4th.
Wednesday,	„	5th.
Thursday,	„	6th.

By Order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,

Secretary & Treasurer.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th September 1881.

No. 238.—Mr. T. H. Rendell, Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Chapter X, Section 136, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th September 1881.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*

Surveyor General of India.

REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th September 1881.

No. 10.—Mr. H. T. Hanby, Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month,

under Chapter X, Section 136, of the Civil Leave Code.

J. SCONCE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Deputy Surveyor General.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th September 1881.

Offices opened during the month of August 1881:—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Kemendine . .	Suburbs of Rangoon.	1st.	
Poozoondoung .	Ditto . .	17th.	

Calcutta, the 8th September 1881.

No. 15.—Mr. H. P. Owen, a Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, is allowed furlough for two years, under Section 49, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 30th August 1881.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 1st September 1881.

No. 1741.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Martin, C.B., Commandant, Central India Horse, and Political Agent, Western Malwa, is granted ninety days' privilege leave from the 29th August 1881.

No. 1742.—Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Buller, Commandant, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, and Political Assistant, Goona, is granted sixty days' privilege leave from the 20th September, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,
D. ROBERTSON,
1st Asst. to the Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 3rd September 1881.

No. 1780 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1608 G.-G., dated 25th August 1881, Lieutenant H. Ramsay and Major A. W. Roberts, respectively, made over, and received, charge of the Office of the Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Rajputana (Sujangarh), and Assistant General Superintendent, Thuggee and Dacoity Department, Upper Rajputana, on the forenoon of the 26th August 1881.

By Order,
E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 6th August 1881.

No. 549.—The following rules, made by the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara under Section 39 of the Ajmere Laws Regulation, 1877, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for taxation in the Deoli Cantonment, are published for general information:—

1.—On and after the 1st day of November 1881, a tax at the rates specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be levied upon all articles named in the said schedule which are imported into and sold within the Cantonment of Deoli.

2.—A rawanah shall be given, for each consignment of such articles imported when passing an outpost, to the person in charge of such consignment by the mohurrir at such outpost. In such rawanah, the description and amount of the articles imported shall be entered.

3.—All such articles shall be taken direct from the outpost to a spot to be determined by the Cantonment Magistrate, which shall be called the ganj where the darogah shall check the rawanah.

4.—The importer of any such articles shall be called upon at the time of their arrival at the ganj to declare whether such articles are for sale in the Cantonment or not.

5.—If such articles be declared to be for sale, they shall remain in the bonded warehouse of the ganj until sale and payment of the tax leviable thereon under the said schedule: provided that the importer of any such articles declared to be for sale as aforesaid, may at any time pay the said tax and remove the goods.

6.—The darogah of the ganj shall grant a receipt for all payments made under these rules.

7.—When any articles brought to the ganj are declared not to be for sale as aforesaid, the importer thereof may remove the same: provided that if such articles are merely in transit they shall be stored in the bonded ware-house and shall remain there till the importer finds it convenient to remove them.

8.—No person shall sell goods declared not to be for sale without the permission, in writing, of the daroga, and without having paid the tax leviable on the sale thereof.

9.—The importer of any articles, who has paid duty thereon under these rules, shall, if he subsequently exports such articles, be entitled to a refund of such duty on application to the Cantonment Magistrate and production of a receipt testifying to the amount paid: provided that the goods have not meanwhile changed owners.

10.—Whoever infringes any of these rules shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to the maximum penalties mentioned in Section 41, Ajmere Laws Regulation.

Schedule of duties to be levied in the Deoli Cantonment.

Class.	Name of Articles.	Rate per md.
I.		Rs. A. P.
Articles of food and drink for men and animals.	Gur. . . .	0 1 0
	Sugar . . .	0 4 0
	Grains of every description.	0 0 6

The 3rd September 1881.

No. 639.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1608 G.-G., dated 25th August 1881, Major A. W. Roberts and Pundit Bhag Ram, respectively, delivered over, and received, charge of the Office of Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, on the forenoon of the 23rd August 1881.

By Order,
E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 29th August 1881.

No. 1376—490.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Cole, Acting Civil and Sessions Judge, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, is granted furlough in India for six months on private affairs, from such date as he avail himself of it.

The 2nd September 1881.

No. 1377—491.—Colonel R. A. Cole delivered over, and Colonel H. G. Thomson received, charge of the Civil and Sessions Judge's Court, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, on the forenoon of the 30th August 1881.

Colonel R. A. Cole, Officiating Civil and Sessions Judge, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, availed himself of the furlough granted in Notification dated 29th August 1881, on the 30th idem.

By Order,
W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Asst. to the Resident.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th August 1881.

ERRATUM.—In Notification No. 6 of the 17th March 1881, published in the *Gazette of India*, Part II, of the 19th idem, against the name of Assistant Surgeon Jadub Kristo Sen, in the 3rd column, *for* 3rd, *read* 2nd Grade.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st September 1881.

No. 53.—Mr. F. W. Morse, Assistant Engineer, officiated as Executive Engineer of the Peshawar Division, Military Works, from afternoon of 5th January 1880 to afternoon of 16th March 1881.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

TREASURE TROVE.

In terms of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given that, on 16th July 1881, certain treasure (old copper coin of the value of Rs. 32-1-6) was found buried in ground belonging to one Parwatibai Bhratar Chandrarao Patil, of the village of Waghadi in the Shirpur Taluka, of the Khandesh Collectorate, of the Bombay Presidency. Claimants should appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Khandesh on the 10th January 1882, when he will enquire into the matter.

W. A. EAST,
Acting Collector,
Khandesh.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The Senate will proceed in the month of March 1882 to the election of a Tagore Professor for the term of one year to commence on the 1st of September 1882.

The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 10,000 per annum, and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures upon *one* of the following subjects :—

(1.) The Law relating to the Disposition of Property among the Muhammadans.

(2.) The Law of Testamentary Devise as administered in British India.

(3.) The Law relating to Negotiable Instruments.

(4.) The Hindu Law of Inheritance, Partition and Adoption, according to the Smritis.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st of January 1882, and at the same time to state on which of the abovementioned four subjects they are prepared to lecture.

By order of the Vice-Chancellor,
CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 23rd August 1881.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Telegraphic Statement of Receipts and Outgoings from Treasuries during August 1881.

In Thousands of Rupees.

	Civil Revenue.	Civil Debt and Remittance Heads.	Forest, Telegraph, and Marine.	Post Office.	Guaranteed Railways.	Military Department.	P. W. Department.	Opening Balance.	TOTAL.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
India General ...	29,25	4,74,33	48	3,57	7,78	50	31,47	3,34,78	8,82,16
Central Provinces	3,85	13,36	96	1,57	...	14	40	59,59	79,87
British Burmah ...	16,72	8,16	2,01	1,69	...	11	83	43,57	73,09
Assam ...	3,55	7,27	11	91	...	8	10	21,18	33,20
Bengal ...	1,29,97	34,45	1,65	5,40	...	6	4,13	1,07,09	2,82,75
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	36,93	53,07	28	1,93	3,32	81	5,00	2,65,48	3,66,82
Punjab ...	25,96	45,12	71	2,68	5,67	1,93	9,24	1,31,74	2,23,05
Madras ...	41,56	93,05	76	2,61	9,04	59	81	1,43,87	2,92,29
Bombay ...	36,54	1,64,80	2,10	2,85	21,76	93	1,20	1,96,58	4,26,76
Remittance Adjustment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,61	14,61
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	3,24,33	8,93,61	9,06	23,21	47,57	5,15	53,18	13,18,49	26,74,60
Outgoings.									
India General ...	38,18	3,12,97	1,28	26	2,00	20,00	19,07	4,88,40	8,82,16
Central Provinces	4,47	12,87	45	16	...	2,84	3,29	55,79	79,87
British Burmah ...	6,38	6,70	1,41	5	...	2,50	3,68	52,37	73,09
Assam ...	2,65	7,53	30	19	...	1,06	1,09	20,38	33,20
Bengal ...	56,66	1,13,95	1,51	6,51	...	1,73	12,37	90,02	2,82,75
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	39,38	50,28	51	7,13	2,70	15,60	9,44	2,41,78	3,66,82
Punjab ...	16,37	40,32	76	2,79	3,45	24,79	17,15	1,17,42	2,23,05
Madras ...	31,11	97,38	1,51	3,20	5,03	12,61	5,14	1,36,31	2,92,29
Bombay ...	27,55	1,68,55	3,27	4,53	13,94	18,79	10,47	1,79,66	4,26,76
Remittance Adjustment ...	...	2,87	...	...	...	...	...	11,74	14,61
TOTAL OUTGOINGS	2,22,75	8,13,42	11,00	24,82	27,12	99,92	81,70	13,93,87	26,74,60

Telegraphic Summary of Accounts for the five months ending August 1881.

Lakhs of Rupees.

	RECEIPTS.					OUTGOINGS.				
	Accounts till June.	PRELIMINARY. July.	PRELIMINARY. August.	Total 5 months	Budget Estimate, 5 months.	Accounts till June.	PRELIMINARY. July.	PRELIMINARY. August.	Total, 5 months.	Budget Estimate, 5 months.
Civil Revenue	14,88	3,96	3,24	22,08	21,37	...	...	...	...	...
Civil Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	6,52	1,87	2,23	10,62	10,55
Military Department	37	7	5	49	46	3,79	1,07	1,00	5,86	6,40
Public Works Department	2,15	54	53	3,22	2,67	3,06	79	81	4,66	4,38
Forest, Telegraph, and Marine Departments (net)	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	7	3
Post Office Department (net) ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	2	6	9
Guaranteed Railways (net) ...	1,12	18	20	1,50	1,19	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial Loan...	...	68	1,96	2,64	1,50	...	...	...	...	...
Council Bills, including Exchange ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,65	1,91	99	8,55	8,61
Civil Debt and Remittance (net), ...	28	35	—17	46	0	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	18,80	5,78	5,81	30,39	27,19	19,09	5,66	5,07	29,82	30,06
Balance, April 1st	13,37	...	...	13,37	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance, end of month ...	...	...	...	...	...	13,08	...	...	13,94	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	32,17	...	...	43,76	...	32,17	...	...	43,76	...

September 9th, 1881.

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA,

Published at the Offices of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta and Dehra Dún, for the Quarter ending 30th June 1881.

Agents:

Calcutta,—*Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. (for sales only).

Allahabad,—Curator, Government Books, North-Western Provinces.

Nagpore,—Curator, Government Books, Central Provinces.

Lahore,—Curator, Government Central Book Depôt.

Madras,—*Messrs. Higginbotham & Co. (for sales only).

Poona,—Superintendent, Government Photozincographic Department.

Rajkot,—Mr. Narainjee Sunderjee, for maps of Kattywar only.

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All published maps are also sold at the Office of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta, by *Mr. J. N. T. Wood, for cash prepaid (for sales only).

* These Agents cannot issue maps free of charge on the *Public Service*.

N. B.—Maps are issued *free of charge* only on the Public Service. The *cost of mounting maps, packing and postage of parcels must be borne by applicants themselves.* Lists of all newly published maps are periodically notified in the Gazettes of India and of local Governments.

Description.	Size.	Price of Map unmounted per sheet or copy.			
		Uncolored.		Colored.	
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
GENERAL MAPS.					
Scale 1 Inch = 4 Miles.					
Indian Atlas, Quarter Sheet, No. 12 S. E. Part of Kattywar (Bombay Presidency)	½ Sheet Atlas	0	12	0	12
Indian Atlas, Quarter Sheet, No. 33 N. W. Part of Bickaneer (Rajputana)	Ditto	0	12	0	12
Indian Atlas, Quarter Sheet, No. 33 S. W. Parts of Jodhpore and Ajmere (Rajputana)	Ditto	0	12	0	12
Indian Atlas, Quarter Sheet, No. 66 N. E. Parts of Districts, Kumaon and British Garhwal (N. W. P.), and Hundes (Great Tibet)	Ditto	0	12	0	12
DISTRICT MAPS.					
Scale 1 Inch = 4 Miles.					
Backergunge (Bengal) 1859-66	Double Royal	1	0	1	4
Cachar (Assam) 1865-70 and 1873-74	Atlas	1	0	1	4
REVENUE SURVEY MAPS.					
Scale 1 Inch = 1 Mile.					
Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts (Punjab), Sheets Nos. 2, 9, 15, 16 and 21	Double Elephant	1	8	1	12
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Scale 8 Inches = 1 Mile.					
The Sitong Block. Portion of Government Reserve for Cinchona, Darjeeling District	2 Sheets D. R.	2	0	2	4
Scale 1 Inch = 2 Miles.					
Katch Gandava. Portion of—(Beluchistan)	Imperial	0	8	...	
Scale 1 Inch = 4 Miles.					
Marri Hills. Reconnaissance of portion of the—(Beluchistan)	Double Elephant	1	0	...	
CANTONMENT AND CITY PLANS.					
Scale 4 Inches = 1 Mile.					
Hope Town (with hills), Darjeeling District	Double Elephant	1	4	1	8
GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY BRANCH PUBLICATIONS.					
Scale 4 Inches = 1 Mile.					
*Guzerat, Sheet No. 49, Section 10	Double Elephant	1	12	2	0
* Do. Sheet No. 50, Section 3	Ditto	1	12	2	0
Scale 2 Inches = 1 Mile.					
*Guzerat, Sheet No. 15, Sections 1, 2 and 3	Ditto	1	12	2	0
* Do. Sheet No. 25, Section 4	Ditto	1	12	2	0
* Do. Sheet No. 32, Section 2	Ditto	1	12	2	0
Scale 1 Inch = 1 Mile.					
*Cutch, Sheets Nos. 15 and 22	Ditto	1	12	2	0
*Kattywar, Sheet Nos. 57 and 58 in one, and 59	Ditto	1	12	2	0

* Published and available at the Surveyor General's Office, Dehra Dún.

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA—*continued.*

Description.	Size.	Price of Map unmounted per sheet or copy. Uncolored.	Colored.
TECHNICAL CHARTS.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Scale 1 Inch = 4 Miles.			
*Beluchistan Series. Preliminary Numerical Chart of the—From Latitude 28° to 30°-40′ N., and Longitude 66°-40′ to 68°-40′ E. . .	2 Sheets D. E. .	2 0	...

* Published and available at the Surveyor General's Office, Dehra Dún.

JOHN O. N. JAMES,
Assistant Surveyor General,
In charge, Surveyor General's Office.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, the 22nd July 1881.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th September 1881.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	25,12,001	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office . 1,20,34,954 8 11; Public Deposits at Branches . 1,68,53,191 3 7	2,89,08,145	12	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,61,96,937	8	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	11,70,432	4	8
Sundries	11,35,043	10	4
RUPEES .	7,99,22,560	7	10

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities . . .	1,07,63,712	4	0
Other authorized Investments . .	37,94,980	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities . . .	62,67,828	8	3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities . .	57,31,899	15	8
Bills discounted and purchased . .	2,23,28,666	8	10
Balances with other Banks . . .	7,17,729	5	0
Bullion	1,33,944	4	11
Dead Stock	11,28,882	13	6
Stamps	8,689	12	11
Sundries	4,84,173	0	1
	5,13,60,506	9	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office . 97,61,123 6 1; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches . 1,88,00,930 8 7	2,85,62,053	14	8
RUPEES .	7,99,22,560	7	10

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 8th Sept. 1881.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE.
Secy. & Treasurer.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment of Foot (late 2-6th Foot), dated at Cawnpore, this 3rd day of September 1881.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 548, Private, Henry William Thomas.
Age,—28 years 4 months.
Size,—5 feet 5¾ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, black; Eyes, brown.
Date of Desertion,—30th August 1881.
Place of Desertion,—While on furlough to Agra.
Date of Enlistment,—17th January 1876.
Place of Enlistment,—Warwick.
Parish and County in which Born,—Bedminster, near Bristol, Somersetshire.
Marks,—Tattoo, left forearm, tombstone and willow and H. W. T. on upper arm.
Trade,—Bricklayer.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— ... } Regimentals.
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Regimentals.
REMARKS,—Deserted while on furlough to Agra.
Under 6 years' service.

S. FIELD, *Major,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Royal Warwickshire Regt.

Report of a Deserter from the 10th Battery, 9th Brigade, Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Colaba, Bombay, this 2nd day of September 1881.

Number, Rank and Name,—No. 2036, Gunner Charles Brown.
Age,—33 years 7 months.
Size,—6 feet 1¾ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, hazel.
Parish and County in which Born,—Weedon, Northampton.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Labourer.
Coat or Jacket,—White.
Waistcoat,—None.
Breeches or Trowsers,—White.
Date of Desertion,—29th August 1881.
Place of Desertion,—Colaba, Bombay.
Date of Enlistment,—4th January 1871.
Place of Enlistment,—Bristol.
REMARKS,—Deserted previously 5th September 1876.
Under 11 years' service.

———, *Major, R.A.,*
Comdg. 10-9th R.A., Colaba, and R.A., Bombay District.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion (The Liverpool) Regiment of Foot, dated at Mian Mir, this 31st day of August 1881.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 13—1810, Private Fenton Murray.
Age,—34 years.
Size,—5 feet 5¾ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion,—28th August 1881.
Place of Desertion,—Changa Manga.
Date of Enlistment,—22nd June 1868.

At what Place Enlisted,—London.
Parish and County in which Born,—Timinohoo, Abbey Leakes, Queen's County.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Groom.
Coat or Jacket,—White, Regimental.
Waistcoat,—None.
Breeches or Trowsers,—White, Regimental.
REMARKS,—None.

C. E. GROGAN, *Colonel,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn. (The Liverpool) Regt. of Foot.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1881.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aug. 29	...	...	...	...	23,14,354	4,57,269
„ 30	...	...	...	...	22,29,295	4,57,269
„ 31	1,30,000	...	...	1,30,000	22,28,387	4,57,269
Sept. 1	...	...	...	1,30,000	22,28,303	4,57,269
„ 2	...	...	...	1,30,000	21,10,943	4,57,269
„ 3	...	...	...	1,30,000	21,16,892	4,57,269

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 5th Sept. 1881.* — R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E., Offg. Mint Master.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
122	D 4—97225	50	Hurgopal Durbaree, Allahabad.
123	D 16—15774	10	Bharon Dial, Aligarh.
32	D 6—88485 * „ —88484	10	Babu Shib Chunder Auddy, Calcutta.

ALLAHABAD, *The 6th September 1881.*

* Mismatched.

GODREZJEE D. PUDUMJEE, *A. A. G., In charge of Paper Currency Office.*

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant
1881.		Rs.	
H104	M 51—06519	10	Mr. G. W. Ryan, Shikarpur.
	M 52—18037	10	
	M 54—96426	10	
M50	M 52—26954 „ —26953	10	Mr. J. F. Muir, Dharwar.
M51 *	M 7—34385 „ —34384	5	Ayeb Jackaria, Bombay.

BOMBAY, *The 6th September 1881.*

C. E. CRAWLEY, *Asst. Acctt. Genl., Paper Currency Dept.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
167	O 89—10048	1,000	Gouri Bhoojwa.
	O 71—53455	500	
168	O 95—26599	10	Babu Basanta Coomar Gooha.
169	O 88—95065	100	Bulluck Khan.
	„ —24407	100	
170	O 71—57754	500	Mr. H. Deveria.
171	P 2—39694	10	Babu Shama Churn Kundu.
	O 95—39135	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
122	O 95—26598	10	Babu Basanta Cooma Gooha.
123	O 31—94345	50	Mohun Das.
	O 64—49559	20	
	„ —14199	20	
	O 60—90770	20	
	O 85—25782	20	
	O 99—36971	10	
	O 80—52508	10	
	O 77—51481	10	
	O 91—59006	10	
	O 92—49751	10	
	O 99—84710	10	
	O 95—35201	10	
124	O 35—36301	100	Isan Chunder Chakravarti, Koylas Chunder Chakravarti, and Sorasi Bala Devi.
	A 84—30153	100	
	„ —29432	100	
	„ —44527	100	
	L 68—87582	100	
	L 50—95403	100	
	„ —95402	100	
	L 38—69866	100	
	A 90—01427	100	
	L 8—16911	100	
	„ —16341	100	
	A 91—17230	100	
	L 81—58402	50	
	A 92—84874	50	
	„ —84875	50	
	„ —84876	50	
	„ —84877	50	
	„ —84873	50	
	L 19—69421	50	
	L 49—02383	50	
125	P 1—65211	10	Abdul Rahaman.
	„ —64820	10	
126	L 25—18172	5	Babu M. L. Mitter.
127	L 11—52696	5	Hur Buksh Sing.
128	O 36—75283	5	Babu Jattra Mohan Biswas.
129	O 69—60524	100	Major C. W. Brereton.
130	O 42—50891	10	Mr. J. O. B. Scoales.
131	L 24—24842	5	Babu Ambica Churn Kur.
132	O 79—25928	10	Babu Shama Churn Kundu.
	O 78—31411	10	
	P 1—54012	10	
	O 51—71110	10	
	O 90—94904	10	
	O 93—85032	10	
102	O 21—05673 „ —05674	20	Babu Kali Churn Sen.
103	O 99—09420 „ —09424	10	Babu Shib Chunder Auddy.
104	A 96—80996 L 2—17803	10	Babu Kali Kumar Das.

R. A. STRANDALE, *Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.*

CALCUTTA, *The 9th September 1881.*

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 5—75717	20	Sheshagiri Row, Mulvally, Mysore.
J 9—65354 * „ —65353	10	E. Rungiah Chetty, Black Town, Madras.

* Wrongly joined.

CALICUT, *The 1st September 1881.*

BROOKE LEGGATT, *Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.*

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 14—39277 ...	10	Nahalchund Khemchund, Tea Merchant, Patan.
G 10—52421 ...	100	
G 7—80127 ...	10	Mr. Jeyramdas Nandiram, Clerk, Assistant Engineer's Office, Mehur.
G 14—12402 } *	10	Mr. A. Wilkins, District Traffic Manager, Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, Umballa.
„ —12403 }		

Mismatched.

KURRACHEE,
The 29th August 1881.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., S. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
34 ...	E 15—57802 ...	50	Tansukh Ram, Draftsman, Executive Engineer's Office, Nusirabad.
	„ —56024 ...	50	

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
44 ...	E 16—72209 ...	10	Mohan Lall, Treasurer Kohat.

LAHORE.
The 3rd September 1881.

H. J. BRERETON,
for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
37 ...	B 68—11575 ...	100	P. Velayudah Mudali, Negapatam.
	„ —22549 ...	100	
38 ...	B 68—11767 ...	100	R. S. Amurthum Pillai, Pleader, Negapatam.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
65 ...	B 57—44357 ...	20	Revd. John Harrison, Church Missionary Society, Masulipatam.
66 ...	B 61—76935	50	Major A. LeMessurier, R.E., Bangalore.
	B 66—58429 ...	100	
	„ —58494 ...	100	
67 ...	B 52—46105 ...	10	A. Nagalingum Mudali, Bangalore.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 29th August 1881.

C. HALL,
Offg. Chief Clerk to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Commissioner.*

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1881-82.		Rs.	
W2 ...	F 10—79185 ...	100	Messrs. Cursetjee & Co., Merchants, Kamptee.

NAGPUR,
The 2nd Sept. 1881.

W. D. COWLEY,
Asst. Comptlr., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd September 1881.

No. 6069.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India :—

POSTAL CIRCLE, BENGAL.

Babu Sasipada Banerjee, a Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, is temporarily transferred from the Krishnagar to the Barrackpore Division.

Mr. W. R. Monks is appointed to act as a 4th Grade Superintendent, and posted to the Cuttack Division.

Mr. N. G. Wait is appointed to be Superintendent, Rungpur Division.

Babu Madhab Chundra Chackravarti is appointed to act as a 4th Grade Superintendent, and posted to the Krishnagar Division.

Babu Anandagopal Sen, B.A., is appointed to be a 4th Grade Superintendent, and posted to the Burdwan Division.

Mr. M. E. Monks is appointed to be an Examiner of Post Office Accounts.

Babu Akhoy Kumar Sanyal is appointed *sub. pro tem.* to be a 4th Grade Superintendent and Examiner of Post Office Accounts.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 9th September 1881.

From the 29th September 1881, and until further notice, the Foreign Mail Steamer will be despatched from Bombay every Thursday, the Mails closing in Calcutta every Monday.

The last Saturday Mail will be closed at the Calcutta General Post Office on the 17th September, and the first Monday Mail on the 26th September 1881.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1881.	
Persian Gulf	7 P. M.	16th Sep.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	7 „	16th „	Str. *Chanda.*
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	7 „	17th „	From Bombay.
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	7 „	16th „	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits	7 „	15th „	Str. *Purulia.*
Chittagong, Akyab, and Rangoon	7 „	15th „	Str. *Medina.*
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China	7 „	14th „	French Str. *Tibre.*
Straits and Hong-Kong	7 „	16th „	Strs. *Lennox* and *Japan.*
Foreign Mail *vid* Bombay	7 „	10th „	From Bombay.

Also *vid* Aden for Zanzibar, Mozambique; also *vid* Aden for Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Bé and Réunion, can be forwarded by this opportunity.

From and after the 15th September 1881 Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein will be closed at the Calcutta General Post Office every Thursday instead of Wednesday. The first Thursday Mail will be closed on the 15th September 1881.

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master.

NOTICE.

The following stock in the Nilambur Division is open to inspection and offers :—

Nos.	Varieties.	Contents.		
		C. feet	In.	P.
371	Teak	9,230	8	6
33	Blackwood . . .	1,196	4	8
279	Benteak . . .	7,848	7	5
208	Karimardu . . .	7,028	4	1

45,500 Teak saplings of classes according to size varying from 15 to 40 feet in length and from 3 to 10 inches diameter butt-end.

The above stock is stored in the Forest and Plantation Depôts, respectively, on the river bank, convenient for tying into rafts for transport to the sea coast at Calicut and Beypore. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

J. FERGUSON,
Depy. Conservator.

DEPY. CONSVR.'S OFFICE,
NILAMBUR;
The 17th June 1881.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8 ;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8 ;* per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates :—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8 ;* per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8 ;* per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

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" 4. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 23. *Annas 4.*
" 5. Kyouk Phyou Harbour. *Annas 4.*
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" 8. Mergui Archipelago. Pages 7 to 10 of this Notice superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
" 9. Indus Banks and Kurrachee. *Annas 4.*
" 10. Pamban (Paumben) Pass. *Annas 4.*
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" 13 Red Sea, Navigation. In shore Passages, 1878. *Annas 4.*

No. 14. Red Sea, 1878. *Annas 4.*
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„ 23. Coast of Orissa. False Point Harbour and Approaches.
„ 24. Harbours of Karwar and Bankot.

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Notices issued during the year 1880—

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„ 2. Discontinuance of Maroon Lights at Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 3. Exhibition of the new fixed Light at False Point.
„ 4. Extension of the period of exhibition of the "intermediate" Light at the Entrance to the Hooghly River.
„ 5. Alterations in the position and visibility of the Light exhibited from Fort Canning, Singapore.
„ 6. Alteration of position and elevation of the red Light at Cannanore.
„ 7. Discontinuance of the exhibition of maroons from the Light-vessels of the Hooghly River.
„ 8. Fixed Light at Tolkeshwar, Dabhol or Anjanvel.
„ 9. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
„ 10. Changes in the buoyage of the port, Madras.
„ 11. Kenery (Kundari) Island Light. Intended alteration, Bombay.
„ 12. Flashing Light on Flat Cape, Sunda Strait, Sumatra.
„ 13. Destruction of First Point Light-house, Java, Sunda Strait.
„ 14. Harbour Light at Beliling, Baly Island.
„ 15. Position of Gwalia Reef, Carimata Strait.
„ 16. Position of Parkin Rock, Hanish Islands.
„ 17. Shoal south-west of Barren Islands, Madagascar, West Coast.
„ 18. Intended alteration in Light Apparatus, Calicut.
„ 19. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
„ 20. Intermittent flashing Light on Pulo Undan.

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„ 2. Coromandel Coast. Rules for regulating the entry and departure of vessels using the Harbour.
„ 3. Java. Approach to Sunda Strait. Re-exhibition of flashing Light on First Point.
„ 4. Java, North Coast. Harbour Light at Tegal.
„ 5. British Burma, Akyab. Beacon on Table-land of Borongo Island.
„ 6. (1) Exhibition of a 4th order dioptric white revolving Light at Armeghon.
(2) Change of Pulicat red fixed Light to a white fixed Light.
„ 7. Erection of Bar Tidal Semaphore on Jooldea Flagstaff Hill, entrance to Chittagong or Kornafuli river.
„ 8. Alteration in colour of Light exhibited from the south bastion of Ratnagiri Fort.
„ 9. Exhibition of red Light on Breakwater, Colombo.
„ 10. Red Buoy off point Gordeware (Godavery.)
„ 11. Slight alteration in Lights, Paumben Pass, Gulf of Manar.
„ 12. Particulars of first point Light, Java, approach to Sunda Strait.
„ 13. Alteration in character of Flat Cape Light, Sumatra.
„ 14. Removal of North Buoy, entrance to Madras Harbour.
„ 15. Range of visibility of Paumben Light.
„ 16. Leading beacons for clearing the S. W. Prong, Kolaba.
„ 17. Zanzibar Island—
(1) Ras Kizimkazi Light-house.
(2) Light-house near Mungopani.
(3) Light-house on Mwana Mwana Island.
(4) Ras Nungwe Light-house.
„ 18. Port Said entrance—Experimental Buoy lighted by gas.
„ 19. Exhibition of revolving Light, Armeghon.
„ 20. Beacon on Tucker's Patch—Bombay Harbour.
„ 21. Exhibition of fixed white Light—Pulicat.
„ 22. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri. Exhibition of fixed white Light.
„ 23. Bay of Bengal, Coast of Orissa, False Point. Occasional obscuration of Light by fog.
No. 24. India, West Coast, Karwar or Sadashivgad. Breaking adrift of Karwar Rock Buoy.
„ 25. India, West Coast, Calicut. Date of exhibition of permanent white Light.
„ 26. Bay of Bengal—Chittagong Coast, Kutubdea. Alteration of colour of Light house.
„ 27. India—Coromandel Coast, Pondicherry—Exhibition of red and green Lights.
„ 28. Red Sea, Gulf of Suez, Suez Bay—Beacon on Kal-ah-Kebeireh Shoal.
„ 29. Reported reef off Batticaloa, Ceylon—East Coast.
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The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1881.

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Dated this 13th day of August 1881.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

JOSCELINE F. WATKINS,
Solicitor for the Official Liquidator.

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Fort Bombay.

Lost

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 064391 of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 1,000; 089582, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for Rs. 4,000; A012497, of the reduced 4 per cent. of 1879, for Rs. 4,000; A012498, of the reduced 4 per cent. of 1879, for Rs. 2,000; the first Note originally standing in the name of Ram Chand Seal, the second in the name of Deb Nauth Sreemany, the third and fourth in the name of Sree Ram Chunder Ghoshal, and last endorsed to Sree Ram Chunder Ghoshal, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

SREE RAM CHUNDER GHOSHAL,
Beshpara, Zillah Hooghly.

Stolen

The Government Promissory Note, No. 050117, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of the Oriental Bank Corporation, and included in No. 15007, and last endorsed to me by Baboo Prosad Das Boral, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietress.

DURGAMONI DEBAYA,
Barranossi Ghose's Street.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 10, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 31st August, 1881, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XIX OF 1881.

THE BURMA FOREST ACT, 1881.

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SCHEDULE.—ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

An Act to amend the law relating to Forests, Forest-produce, and the duty leviable on Timber in British Burma.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to forests, forest-produce, and the duty leviable on timber in British Burma; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Forest Act, 1881":

Local extent.

It extends to all the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, provided that the Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt any place from its operation; but not so as to affect anything done, or any offence committed, or any fine or penalty incurred, or any proceedings

commenced in such place before such exemption; and

Commencement.

it shall come into force on such day as the Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from such day the enactments and rules mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the same schedule.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, and in all rules made hereunder, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Forest-officer."

"Forest-officer" means all persons appointed by name or as holding an office by or under the orders of the Governor General in Council or the Chief Commissioner to be—

Conservators, Deputy Conservators, Assistant Conservators, Sub-Assistant Conservators, Forest-rangers, Foresters, or Forest-guards, or to discharge any function of a Forest-officer under this Act or any rule made hereunder:

"tree":

"tree" includes also bamboos, stumps and brushwood:

"timber":

"timber" includes trees when they have fallen or have been felled, and all wood, whether cut up or fashioned or hollowed out for any purpose or not:

"forest-produce."

"forest-produce" includes the following things when found in, or brought from a forest (that is to say):—

minerals (including limestone and laterite), surface-soil, trees, timber, plants, grass, peat, canes, creepers, reeds, leaves, moss, flowers, fruits, seeds, roots, juice, catechu, bark, caoutchouc, gum, wood-oil, resin, varnish, lac, charcoal, honey and wax;

"forest-offence":

"forest-offence" means an offence punishable under this Act or any rule made hereunder:

"cattle":

"cattle" includes also elephants, buffaloes, horses, mares, geldings, ponies, colts, fillies, mules, asses, pigs, rams, ewes, sheep, lambs, goats and kids:

"river":

"river" includes also streams, canals, creeks and other channels, natural or artificial:

"land at the disposal of Government."

"land at the disposal of Government" means

(a) land in respect of which no person has acquired the status of a land-holder under section seven of the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876,

(b) land in respect of which no person has acquired any right created by grant or lease made by, or on behalf of, the British Government.

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" means a Magistrate of the first or second class and includes a Magistrate of the third class when he is specially empowered by the Chief Commissioner to try forest-offences.

Saving of rights of profit from the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876.

4. Nothing in the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876, shall be deemed to affect or ever to have affected any right by which one person is entitled to remove and appropriate, for his own profit, any part of the soil belonging to another person or to the Government, or anything growing in, or attached to, or subsisting upon, the land of another person or of the Government.

CHAPTER II.

OF RESERVED FORESTS.

Power to reserve forests.

5. The Chief Commissioner may constitute any land at the disposal of Government, a reserved forest in manner hereinafter provided.

Notification by Chief Commissioner.

6. Whenever it is proposed to constitute any land a reserved forest, the Chief Commissioner shall publish a notification in the official Gazette—

(a) specifying as nearly as possible the situation and limits of such land;

(b) declaring that it is proposed to constitute such land a reserved forest;

(c) appointing an officer (hereinafter called "the Forest-Settlement-officer") to inquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed by, or alleged to exist in favor of, any person in or over any land comprised within such limits, and any claims relating to the practice within such limits of toungya cultivation, and to deal with the same as provided in this chapter.

The officer appointed under clause (c) of this section shall ordinarily be a person other than a Forest-officer; but a Forest-officer may be appointed by the Chief Commissioner to assist the Forest-Settlement-officer in the inquiry prescribed by this chapter.

Proclamation by Forest-Settlement-officer.

7. When a notification has been published under section six, the Forest-Settlement-officer shall publish in the language of the country, at the head-quarters of each township in which any portion of the land comprised in such notification is situate, and in every town and village in the neighbourhood of such land, a proclamation—

(a) specifying as nearly as possible the situation and limits of the proposed forest;

(b) setting forth the substance of the provisions of section eight;

(c) explaining the consequences which, as hereinafter provided, will ensue on the reservation of such forest; and

(d) fixing a period of not less than three months from the date of publishing such proclamation, and requiring every person claiming any right or making any claim referred to or mentioned in section six either to present to such officer within such period a written notice specifying, or to appear before him within such period and state, the nature of such right or claim.

Bar of accrual of forest-rights.

8. During the interval between the publication of such proclamation and the date fixed by the notification declaring the forest to be reserved as hereinafter provided, no right shall be acquired in or over the land comprised in such notification, except by succession or under a grant or contract in writing made or entered into by, or on behalf of, the Government or some person in whom such right, or power to create the same, was vested when the

Prohibition of building, clearing, &c.

proclamation was published; and, on such land, no new house shall be built or plantation formed, no fresh clearings for cultivation or for any other purpose shall be made, and no trees shall be cut for the purpose of trade or manufacture, except as hereinafter provided.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit any act done with the permission in writing of the Forest-Settlement-officer, or any clearings lawfully made for toungya cultivation by persons in the habit of practicing such cultivation on such land.

Inquiry by Forest-Settlement-officer.

9. The Forest-Settlement-officer shall take down in writing all statements made under section seven, and shall inquire into all claims made under that section, and the existence of any right or practice mentioned in section six in respect of which no claim is made. The Forest-Settlement-officer shall at the same time consider and record any objection which the Forest-officer (if any), appointed under section six to assist him, may make to any such claim or to the existence of any such right or practice.

Powers of Forest-Settlement-officer.

10. For the purposes of such inquiry, the Forest-Settlement-officer may exercise the following powers (that is to say):—

(a) the powers of a demarcation-officer under The Burma Boundaries Act, 1880; and

(b) the powers conferred on a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure for compelling the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents.

Claims relating to practice of toungya cultivation how dealt with.

11. In the case of a claim relating to the practice of toungya cultivation, the Forest-Settlement-officer shall pass an order specifying the particulars of such claim and permitting, or refusing to permit, such practice wholly or in part.

If such practice is permitted wholly or in part, the Forest-Settlement-officer may—

(a) alter the limits of the proposed reserved forest so as to exclude land of sufficient extent, of a suitable kind, and in a locality reasonably convenient for the purposes of the claimants; or

(b) cause certain portions of the reserved forest to be separately demarcated, and give permission to the claimants to practice toungya cultivation under such rules and conditions as he may prescribe.

No right to practice toungya cultivation shall be deemed to be conferred by an order under this section permitting such practice, and, except with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, such cultivation shall only be practiced by the person to whom such permission is granted.

Power to acquire land over which right is claimed.

12. In the case of a claim to a right in or over any land other than the following rights:—

(a) a right of way,

(b) a right to a water-course, and to use of water,

(c) a right of pasture, or to forest-produce,

the Forest-Settlement-officer shall pass an order specifying the particulars of such claim and admitting or rejecting the same wholly or in part.

If such claim is admitted wholly or in part, the Forest-Settlement-officer may (1) come to an agreement with the claimant for the surrender of the right; or, (2) exclude the land from the limits of the proposed forest; or, (3) proceed to acquire such land in the manner provided by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

For the purpose of so acquiring such land—

(i) the Forest-Settlement-officer shall be deemed to be a Collector proceeding under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870;

(ii) the claimant shall be deemed to be a person interested and appearing before him in pursuance of a notice given under section nine of that Act;

(iii) the provisions of the preceding sections of that Act shall be deemed to have been complied with; and

(iv) the Collector, with the consent of the claimant, or the Court, with the consent of both parties, may award compensation in land, or partly in land and partly in money.

Order on claims to rights of way, water-course, pasture, and to forest-produce.

13. In the case of a claim to rights of the kind specified in clauses (a), (b) and (c) of section twelve, the Forest-Settlement-officer shall pass an order specifying the particulars of such claim and admitting or rejecting the same wholly or in part.

When a claim to any such right is admitted, if the right is for the beneficial enjoyment of any land or buildings, he shall record the designation, position and area of such land, and the designation and position of such buildings.

Where the right is a right to forest-produce, he shall also record whether the forest-produce obtained by the exercise of such right may be sold or bartered, and such other particulars as may be necessary in order to define the nature, incidents and extent of the right.

Provision for rights of pasture or to forest-produce admitted.

14. When the Forest-Settlement-officer has admitted wholly or in part, and recorded under section thirteen, a claim to a right of pasture or to forest-produce, he shall as far as possible provide for the exercise of such right—

(a) by altering the limits of the proposed reserved forest so as to exclude land of sufficient extent, of a suitable kind, and in a locality reasonably convenient for the purposes of the claimant;

(b) by recording an order continuing to the claimant a right of pasture or to forest-produce (as the case may be), subject to such rules as may be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

The order passed under clause (b) shall record, as far as practicable, the number and description of the cattle which the claimant is from time to time entitled to graze, the local limits within which, and the seasons during which, such pasture is permitted; or

the quantity of timber or other forest-produce which the claimant is authorized to take or receive, the local limits within which, the season during which, and the mode in which, the taking of such produce is permitted; and

such other particulars as may be required in order to define the extent of the right which is continued, and the mode in which it may be exercised.

Commutation of such rights.

15. Whenever any right of pasture or to forest-produce admitted under section thirteen is not provided for in one of the ways prescribed in section fourteen, the Forest-Settlement-officer shall, subject to such rules as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe in this behalf, commute such right by paying a sum of money in lieu thereof, or, with the consent of the claimant, by the grant of land, or in such other manner as such officer thinks fit.

For the purpose of granting land under this section, the Forest-Settlement-officer shall be deemed to be an Assistant Commissioner in charge of a sub-division.

Appeal from order passed under foregoing sections.

16. Any person who has made a claim under this chapter may, within three months from the date of any order passed on such claim by the Forest-Settlement-officer under section eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen or fifteen, present an appeal from such order to such officer of the Revenue Department, of rank not lower than that of a Deputy Commissioner, as the Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint by name, or as holding an office, to hear appeals from such orders.

Appeal under section 16.

17. Every appeal under section sixteen shall be made by petition in writing, and may be delivered to the Forest-Settlement-officer, who shall forward it without delay to the officer competent to hear the same.

Hearing of appeals.

Every such appeal shall be heard in the manner prescribed for the time being for the hearing of appeals in matters relating to land-revenue, and the order passed thereon by such officer shall be final, except as hereinafter provided.

Notification declaring forest reserved.

18. When the following events have occurred (namely):—

(a) the period fixed under section seven for preferring claims has elapsed, and all claims (if any) made within such period have been disposed of by the Forest-Settlement-officer, and

(b) if such claims have been made, the period fixed by section sixteen for appealing from the orders passed on such claims has elapsed, and all appeals (if any) presented within such period have been disposed of by the appellate officer, and

(c) all lands (if any) to be included in the proposed forest, which the Forest-Settlement-officer has, under section twelve, elected to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, have become vested in the Government under section sixteen of that Act,

the Chief Commissioner may publish a notification in the official Gazette, specifying the limits of the forest which it is intended to reserve, and declaring the same to be reserved from a date fixed by such notification.

From the date so fixed, such forest shall be deemed to be a reserved forest.

Extinction of rights not claimed.

19. Rights in respect of which no claim has been preferred under section seven, and of the existence of which no knowledge has been acquired by enquiry under section nine, shall thereupon be extinguished, unless, before the publication of such notification, the person claiming them has satisfied the Forest-Settlement-officer that he had sufficient cause for not preferring such claim within the period fixed under section seven.

Publication of translation of such notification in neighbourhood of forest.

20. The Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the forest is situate shall, before the date fixed by such notification, cause a translation thereof in the language of the country to be published in the manner prescribed for the proclamation under section seven.

Power to revise arrangement made under section 11, 14 or 17.

21. The Chief Commissioner may, within five years from the publication of any notification under section eighteen, revise any arrangement made under section eleven, fourteen or seventeen, and may rescind or modify any order made under this chapter, and direct that any one of the proceedings specified in section fourteen be taken in lieu of any other of such proceedings, or that the permission granted under section eleven or rights admitted under section thirteen be commuted under section fifteen.

No right acquired over reserved forest except as here provided.

22. No right of any description shall be acquired in or over a reserved forest, except by succession, or under a grant or contract in writing made by, or on behalf of, the Government, or some person in whom such right, or the power to create such right, was vested when the notification under section eighteen was published.

Rights not to be alienated without sanction.

23. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, no right continued under section fourteen shall be alienated by way of grant, sale, lease, mortgage or otherwise, without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner: provided that, when any such right is continued for the beneficial enjoyment of any land or house, it may be sold or otherwise alienated with such land or house without such sanction.

No timber or other forest-produce obtained in exercise of any right so continued shall be sold or bartered except to the extent defined by the order recorded under section fourteen.

Power to stop ways and water-courses in reserved forest.

24. Any Forest-officer may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner or of any officer duly authorized in that behalf, stop any public or private way or water-course in a reserved forest: provided that for the way or water-course so stopped, another way or water-course which in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner is equally convenient, already exists, or has been provided or constructed by such Forest-officer.

Penalties for trespass or damage in reserved forests.

25. Any person who in a reserved forest—

(a) trespasses, or pastures cattle, or permits cattle to trespass,

(b) causes any damage by negligence in felling any tree or cutting or dragging any timber,

(c) strips off the bark or leaves from or otherwise damages any tree,

(*d*) in contravention of any rules made by the Chief Commissioner, hunts, shoots, fishes, poisons water, or sets traps or snares,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or when the damage resulting from his offence amounts to more than twenty-five rupees, to double the amount of such damage.

Acts prohibited in such forests.

26. Any person who—

(*a*) makes any fresh clearing prohibited by section eight, or

(*b*) sets fire to a reserved forest, or kindles any fire or, in contravention of any rules made by the Chief Commissioner, leaves any fire burning in such manner as to endanger the same,

or who, in a reserved forest,

(*c*) kindles, keeps or carries any fire except at such seasons and in such manner as a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf may from time to time notify,

(*d*) fells, girdles, lops, taps, or burns any tree,

(*e*) quarries stone, burns lime or charcoal, or collects, subjects to any manufacturing process, or removes, any forest-produce,

(*f*) clears or breaks up any land for cultivation or any other purpose,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both, in addition to such compensation for damage done to the forest as the convicting Court may direct to be paid.

Acts excepted from prohibition contained in sections 25 and 26.

27. Nothing in section twenty-five or section twenty-six shall be deemed to prohibit (*a*) any act done in accordance with any rule made by the Chief Commissioner or with the permission in writing of a Forest-officer, specially empowered to grant such permission; or (*b*) any practice of toungya cultivation permitted under section eleven; or (*c*) the exercise of any right continued under section fourteen or created by grant or contract in the manner described in section twenty-two.

Penalty for offences committed by persons having rights in reserved forests.

28. Whenever fire is caused wilfully or by gross negligence in a reserved forest by any person having rights in such forest, or having permission to practice toungya cultivation therein, or by any person in his employment, or whenever any person having rights in such forest contravenes the provisions of section twenty-three, the Chief Commissioner may (notwithstanding that a penalty has been inflicted under section twenty-six in respect of such fire) direct that in such forest or any specified portion thereof the exercise of all or any of the rights of pasture or to forest-produce shall be extinguished or suspended for such period as he thinks fit, and may withdraw any permission to practice toungya cultivation in such forest or portion.

Power to declare forest no longer reserved.

29. The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct that, from a date fixed by such notification, any forest or any portion thereof reserved under this Act shall cease to be reserved.

From the date so fixed, such forest or portion shall cease to be reserved; but the rights (if any) which have been extinguished therein shall not revive in consequence of such cessation.

Forests reserved under former rules.

30. Any forest which has been declared a reserved forest under any rules in force previous to the day on which this Act comes into force shall be deemed to have been reserved hereunder;

and all questions decided, orders issued and records prepared in connection with the reservation of such forest shall be deemed to have been decided, issued and prepared hereunder, and all provisions of this Act relating to reserved forests shall apply to such forest.

CHAPTER III.

OF VILLAGE-FORESTS.

Constitution of village-forests.

31. The Chief Commissioner may by notification in the official Gazette constitute any land at the disposal of Government a village-forest for the benefit of any village-community or group of village-communities, and may in like manner vary or cancel any such notification.

Every such notification shall specify the limits of such village-forest.

Teak trees in village-forest the property of Government.

32. All teak trees in a village-forest shall be deemed to be the property of Government; and no person shall cut, mark, lop, girdle, or injure by fire or otherwise, any such trees without the permission in writing of a Forest-officer specially empowered to grant such permission.

Power to make rules for village-forests.

33. The Chief Commissioner may make rules for regulating the management of village-forests, prescribing the conditions under which the community or group of communities for the benefit of which any such forest is constituted may be provided with timber or other forest-produce or with pasture, and their duties in respect of the protection and improvement of such forest.

The Chief Commissioner may, by such rules, declare any of the provisions of Chapter II of this Act to be applicable to village-forests.

Saving of private rights.

34. Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to affect any existing rights of any person in or over any village-forest.

Power to inquire into and deal with such rights.

The Chief Commissioner may in any case direct that all claims to any such rights, other than the rights of the village-community or group of village communities for the benefit of which such village-forest is constituted, shall be inquired into, recorded and provided for in the manner prescribed by Chapter II of this Act.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE PROTECTION OF CERTAIN TREES AND NATURAL PRODUCE.

Reserved trees.

35. All teak trees standing on any land not included in a reserved or village-forest shall be deemed to be the property of Government and shall be reserved trees.

The Chief Commissioner may by notification in the official Gazette—

(*a*) declare that any other trees or any specified class of other trees standing on any land at the disposal of Government shall, from a date to be fixed by such notification, be reserved trees;

(*b*) vary or cancel any such notification;

(*c*) declare that any teak trees standing on land other than land at the disposal of Government shall, from a date to be fixed by such notification, cease to be the property of Government and to be reserved trees.

Protection of reserved trees.

36. No person shall cut, mark, lop, girdle, tap, or injure by fire or otherwise, any reserved tree, except as provided by rules made by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf, or with the permission in writing of a Forest-officer specially empowered to grant such permission.

Whoever cuts, marks, lops, girdles, taps, or injures by fire or otherwise, any reserved tree in contravention of this section shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or when the damage resulting from his offence amounts to more than ten rupees, to double the amount of such damage.

Power to make rules generally.

37. No person shall make use of the pasturage or of the natural produce of any land at the disposal of Government and not included in a reserved or village-forest, except in accordance with rules which may be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner. Such rules may, with respect to such land,—

(*a*) regulate or prohibit the cutting of toungyas, or the issue of grants or leases by Government with respect to land on which teak trees are growing;

(*b*) regulate or prohibit the kindling of fires, and prescribe the precautions to be taken to prevent the spreading of fires;

(*c*) regulate or prohibit the cutting, sawing, conversion and removal of trees and timber, and the collection and removal of natural produce;

(*d*) regulate or prohibit the quarrying of stone, the boiling of cutch, or the burning of lime or charcoal;

(*e*) regulate or prohibit the cutting of grass and pasturing of cattle, and regulate the payments (if any) to be made for such cutting or pasturing;

(*f*) regulate or prohibit hunting, shooting, fishing, poisoning water and setting traps or snares;

(*g*) regulate the sale or free grant of timber or other natural produce; and

(*h*) prescribe, or authorize any Forest-officer to prescribe, subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner, the fees, royalties or other payments for such timber or other natural produce, and the manner in which such fees, royalties or other payments shall be levied, whether in transit, or partly in transit, or otherwise.

Penalties for acts in contravention of rules.

The Chief Commissioner may, by such rules, prescribe, as penalties for the infringement thereof, imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

The Chief Commissioner may exempt any person or class of persons or any local area from the operation of any such rule, and may cancel such exemption.

Nothing in this chapter to prohibit acts done in certain cases.

38. Nothing in this chapter or in any rule made under this chapter shall be deemed to prohibit any act done with the permission in writing of a Forest-officer specially empowered to grant such permission, or in the exercise of any right.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE DUTY ON TIMBER.

Power to impose duty on timber.

39. The Chief Commissioner may levy a duty, in such manner, at such places, and at such rates, as he may prescribe by notification in the official Gazette, on all timber which is brought into British Burma from any place beyond the frontier of British Burma.

Power to fix value for *ad valorem* duty.

In every case in which such duty is directed to be levied *ad valorem*, the Chief Commissioner may, by like notification, fix the value on which such duty shall be assessed.

Duty on certain timber floated down the Attaran.

40. On all teak timber cut within the limits of the Attaran Forest and floated down the Attaran river, duty shall be levied at the following rates, that is to say:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
On logs above five feet in girth ...	4	0	0	per log.
Ditto below " " ...	2	0	0	"
On stem pieces	0	9	0	per piece.
On ship crooks	0	4	0	per crook.

These rates shall not apply to timber for which special rates have been fixed by any agreement entered into with Government.

Power to exempt timber from duty.

41. The Chief Commissioner may exempt any timber from the duty to which it is liable under section thirty-nine or section forty, and revoke such exemption.

Provisions of chapter not to limit purchase-money or royalty.

42. Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to limit the amount (if any) chargeable as purchase-money or royalty on any timber.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE CONTROL OF TIMBER IN TRANSIT.

Power to make rules to regulate transit of timber.

43. The control of all rivers and their banks as regards the floating of timber, as well as the control of all timber in transit by land or water, is vested in the Chief Commissioner, and he may make rules to regulate the transit of all timber.

Such rules may (among other matters)—

(*a*) prescribe the routes by which alone timber may be imported into, exported from, or moved within, British Burma;

(*b*) prohibit the import and export or moving of such timber without a pass from an officer duly authorized to issue the same, or otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of such pass;

(*c*) provide for the issue, production and return of such passes;

(*d*) fix, or authorize any Forest-officer to fix, subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner, the fees payable for such passes;

(*e*) in the case of timber formed into a raft or fastened to the shore, prohibit the loosening or the setting adrift of such timber by any person not the owner thereof, or not acting on behalf of such owner or of the Government;

(*f*) provide for the stoppage, reporting, examination and marking of timber in transit in respect of which there is reason to believe that any money is payable to Government or to which it is desirable, for the purposes of this Act, to affix a mark;

(*g*) establish, or authorize any Forest-officer to establish, subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner, stations to which such timber shall be taken by those in charge of it for examination, or for the realization of such money, or in order that such mark may be affixed to it; and the conditions under which such timber shall be brought to, stored at, and removed from, such station;

(*h*) provide for the management and control of such stations, and for regulating the appointment and duties of persons employed thereat;

(*i*) authorize the transport of timber the property of Government across any land, and regulate the compensation to be paid for any damage done by the transport of such timber;

(*j*) prohibit the closing up or obstruction of the channel or banks of any river used for the transit of timber, and the throwing of grass, brushwood, branches and leaves into any such river, or any other act which tends to cause the obstruction of such channel;

(*k*) provide for the prevention and removal of any obstruction in the channel or on the banks of any such river, and for recovering the cost of such prevention or removal, from the person, or by the sale of any timber, causing such obstruction;

(*l*) prohibit absolutely, or subject to conditions within specified local limits, the establishment of sawpits, the converting, cutting, burning, concealing, marking or supermarking of timber, the altering or effacing of any marks on the same, and possession or carrying of marking-hammers or other implements used for marking timber;

(*m*) regulate the use of property-marks for timber, and the registration of such marks; declare the circumstances in which the registration of any property-marks may be refused or cancelled; prescribe the time for which such registration shall hold good; limit the number of such marks that may be registered by any one person, and provide for the levy of fees for such registration.

Penalties for breach of rules made under section 43.

44. The Chief Commissioner may, by such rules, prescribe, as penalties for the infringement thereof, imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

In cases where the offence is committed after sunset and before sunrise, or after making preparation for resistance to the execution of any law or any legal process, or where the offender has been previously convicted of a like offence, the convicting Magistrate may inflict double the penalty prescribed for such offence.

All persons bound to aid in case of accident at station.

45. In case of any accident or emergency involving danger to any property at any such station, every person employed at such station, whether by the Government or by any private person, shall render assistance to any Forest-officer or Police-officer demanding his aid in averting such danger and securing such property from damage or loss.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE COLLECTION OF DRIFT, STRANDED AND OTHER TIMBER.

Certain kinds of timber to be deemed property of Government until title thereto proved.

46. All timber found adrift, beached, stranded or sunk,

all timber bearing marks which have not been registered under rules made under section forty-three,

all timber which has been supermarked, or on which the marks have been obliterated, altered or defaced by fire or otherwise, and

in such areas as the Chief Commissioner directs, all unmarked timber,

shall be deemed to be the property of Government unless and until any person establishes his right thereto as provided in this chapter.

Power to collect the same.

Such timber may be collected by any Forest-officer or other person entitled to collect the same, and may be brought to such stations as a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf may from time to time notify as stations for the reception of drift-timber.

The Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt any class of timber from the provisions of this section, and withdraw such exemption.

Notice to claimants of drift-timber.

47. Public notice shall from time to time, as occasion may require, be given by a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf of timber collected under section forty-six. Such notice shall contain a description of the timber, and shall require any person claiming the same to present to such officer, within a period not less than one month from the date on which such notice is given, a written statement of such claim.

Procedure on claim preferred to such timber.

48. When any such statement is presented as aforesaid, the Forest-officer may, after making such inquiry as he thinks fit, either reject the claim after recording his reasons for so doing, or deliver the timber to the claimant.

If such timber is claimed by more than one person, the Forest-officer may either deliver the same to any of such persons whom he deems entitled thereto, or may refer the claimants to the Civil Court and retain the timber pending the receipt of an order from such Court for its disposal.

On rejection of claim to such timber, claimant may institute suit.

Any person whose claim has been rejected under this section may, within two months from the date of such rejection, institute a suit to recover possession of the timber claimed by him; but no person shall recover any compensation against the Government or against any Forest-officer on account of such rejection, or the

detention or removal of any timber, or the delivery thereof to any other person under this section.

No such timber shall be subject to process of any Civil Court until it has been delivered, or a suit brought under this section has been decided.

Disposal of unclaimed timber.

49. If no statement is presented in the manner and within the period prescribed by the notice issued under section forty-seven, or, where such statement having been so presented and the claim having been rejected, the claimant omits to institute a suit to recover possession of such timber within the further period mentioned in section forty-eight, the ownership of such timber shall vest in the Government free from all incumbrances; or, when such timber has been delivered to another person under section forty-eight, in such other person, free from all incumbrances not created by him.

Payments to be made by claimant before timber is delivered to him.

50. No person shall be entitled to recover possession of any timber collected or delivered as aforesaid until he has paid to the Forest-officer, or other person entitled to receive it, such sum on account thereof as may be due for salving, collecting, moving, storing and disposing of the same.

Power to make rules and prescribe penalties.

51. The Chief Commissioner may make rules to regulate the following matters (namely) :—

(*a*) the salving, collection and disposal of all timber mentioned in section forty-six;

(*b*) the use and registration of boats used in salving and collecting timber;

(*c*) the amount to be paid for salving, collecting, moving, storing and disposing of such timber; and

(*d*) the use and registration of hammers and other instruments to be used for marking such timber.

The Chief Commissioner may, by such rules, prescribe, as penalties for the infringement thereof, imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

CHAPTER VIII.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

Seizure of property liable to confiscation.

52. When there is reason to believe that a forest-offence has been committed in respect of any timber or forest-produce, such timber or produce, together with all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing any such offence, may be seized by any Forest-officer or Police-officer.

Report to Magistrate.

Every officer seizing any property under this section shall place on such property, or the receptacle (if any) in which it is contained, a mark indicating that the same has been so seized, and shall, as soon as may be, make a report of such seizure to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence on account of which the seizure has been made:

Provided that when the timber or forest-produce with respect to which such offence is believed to have been committed is the property of Government and the offender is unknown, it shall be sufficient if the officer makes, as soon as may be, a report of the circumstances to his official superior.

Procedure thereupon.

53. Upon the receipt of any such report, the Magistrate shall take such measures as may be necessary for the trial of the accused and the disposal of the property according to law.

Timber, forest-produce, tools, &c., when liable to confiscation.

54. When any person is convicted of a forest-offence, all timber or forest-produce in respect of which such offence has been committed, and all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing such offence, shall be liable, by order of the convicting Magistrate, to confiscation.

Such confiscation may be in addition to any other punishment prescribed for such offence.

Disposal, on conclusion of trial for forest-offence, of produce in respect of which it was committed.

55. When the trial of any forest-offence is concluded, any timber or forest-produce in respect of which such offence has been committed shall, if it is the property of Government, or has been confiscated, be taken possession of by a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf; and in any other case may be disposed of in such manner as the Court may order.

Procedure when offender not known or cannot be found.

56. When the offender is not known or cannot be found, the Magistrate enquiring into the offence, if he finds that an offence has been committed, may, on application in this behalf, order the property in respect of which the offence has been committed to be confiscated and taken possession of by a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf, or to be made over to such Forest-officer or other person as the Magistrate considers entitled to the same:

Provided that no such order shall be made until the expiration of one month from the date of seizing such property, or without hearing the person (if any) claiming any right thereto, and the evidence (if any) which he may produce in support of his claim.

The Magistrate shall either cause a notice of any application under this section to be served upon any person whom he has reason to believe is interested in the property seized, or shall publish such notice in any way which he thinks fit.

Procedure as to perishable property seized under section 52.

57. The Magistrate may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, direct the sale of any property seized under section fifty-two and subject to speedy and natural decay, and may deal with the proceeds as he might have dealt with such property if it had not been sold.

Appeal from orders under sections 54, 55 and 56.

58. Any person claiming to be interested in property seized under section fifty-two may, within one month from the date of any order passed under section fifty-four, section fifty-five or section fifty-six, present an appeal therefrom to the Court to which orders made by such Magistrate are ordinarily appealable, and the order passed on such appeal shall be final.

Property when to vest in Government.

59. When an order for the confiscation of any property has been passed under section fifty-four or fifty-six, and the period limited by section fifty-eight for presenting an appeal

from such order has elapsed, and no such appeal has been presented, or when, on such an appeal being presented, the Appellate Court confirms such order in respect of the whole or a portion of such property, such property or portion, as the case may be, shall vest in the Government free from all incumbrances.

Saving of power to release property seized.

60. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall be deemed to prevent any officer empowered in this behalf by the Chief Commissioner from directing at any time the immediate release of any property seized under section fifty-two and the withdrawal of any charge made in respect of such property.

Punishment for wrongful seizure.

61. Any Forest-officer or Police-officer who vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes any property on pretence of seizing property liable to confiscation under this Act shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Any fine so imposed, or any portion thereof, shall, if the convicting Magistrate so direct, be given as compensation to the person aggrieved by such seizure.

Penalty for counterfeiting or defacing marks in trees and timber and for altering boundary-marks.

62. Whoever, with intent to cause damage or injury to the public or to any person, or to cause wrongful gain as defined in the Indian Penal Code—

(*a*) knowingly counterfeits upon any timber or standing tree a mark used by Forest-officers to indicate that such timber or tree is the property of the Government or of some person, or that it may lawfully be cut or removed by some person, or

(*b*) unlawfully affixes to any timber or standing tree a mark used by Forest-officers, or

(*c*) alters, defaces or obliterates any such mark placed on any timber or standing tree by or under the authority of a Forest-officer, or

(*d*) alters, moves, destroys or defaces any boundary-mark of any forest or waste-land to which any provisions of this Act apply,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Power to arrest without warrant.

63. Any Forest-officer or Police-officer may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person reasonably suspected of having been concerned in any forest-offence punishable with imprisonment for one month or upwards, if such person refuses to give his name and residence, or gives a name or residence which there is reason to believe to be false, or if there is reason to believe that he will abscond.

Every officer making an arrest under this section shall, without unnecessary delay, take or send the person arrested before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case.

Power to prevent commission of offence.

64. Every Forest-officer and Police-Officer shall prevent, and may interfere for the purpose of preventing, the commission of any forest-offence.

Operation of other laws not barred.

65. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes a forest offence or from being liable under such other law to any higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Act or the rules made hereunder:

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Power to compound offences.

66. Any Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf may accept from any person reasonably suspected of having committed any forest-offence other than an offence under section sixty-one or section sixty-two a sum of money by way of compensation for the offence which may have been committed; and where any property has been seized as liable to confiscation, may release the same on payment of the value thereof as estimated by such officer.

On the payment of such sum of money, or such value, or both, as the case may be, to such officer, the accused person, if in custody, shall be discharged, the property seized shall be released, and no further proceedings shall be taken against such person or property.

Presumption that timber or forest-produce belongs to Government.

67. When in any proceedings taken under this Act, or in consequence of anything done under this Act, a question arises as to whether any timber or forest-produce is the property of the Government, such timber or produce shall be presumed to be the property of the Government until the contrary is proved.

CHAPTER IX.

CATTLE-TRESPASS.

Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, to apply.

68. Cattle trespassing in a reserved forest or in a village-forest shall be deemed to be cattle doing damage to a public plantation within the meaning of the eleventh section of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, and may be seized and impounded as such by any Forest-officer or Police-officer.

Power to alter fines fixed by that Act.

69. The Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that, in lieu of the fines fixed by the twelfth section of the Act last aforesaid, there shall be levied for each head of cattle impounded under section sixty-eight of this Act, such fines as he thinks fit, but not exceeding the following (that is to say):—

	Rs.	A.
For each elephant	10	0
For each buffalo	2	0
For each horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow or heifer ...	1	0
For each calf, ass, pig, ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat or kid ...	0	8

CHAPTER X.

OF FOREST-OFFICERS.

Chief Commissioner may invest Forest-officers with certain powers.

70. The Chief Commissioner may invest any Forest-officer by name, or as holding an office, with the following powers (that is to say):—

(a) the powers of a Demarcation-officer under the Burma Boundaries Act, 1880;

(b) the powers of a Civil Court to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents;

(c) power to issue search-warrants under the Code of Criminal Procedure;

(d) power to hold enquiries into forest-offences, and in the course of such enquiries to receive and record evidence;

(e) power to notify seasons and manner in which fire may be kindled, kept or carried in a reserved forest;

(f) power to grant any permission referred to in section twenty-seven, thirty-two, thirty-six or thirty-eight;

(g) power to notify stations for the reception of drift timber;

(h) power to give public notice of timber collected under section forty-six;

(i) power to take possession of property under this Act;

(j) power to direct the release of property or withdrawal of charges;

(k) power to accept compensation for forest-offences;

and may withdraw any powers so conferred.

Any evidence recorded under clause (d) of this section shall be admissible in any subsequent trial before a Magistrate of the alleged offender: Provided that it has been taken in the presence of the accused person, and recorded in the manner provided by section 333, section 334 or section 335 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Forest-officers deemed public servants.

71. All Forest-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Indemnity for acts done in good faith.

72. No suit or criminal prosecution shall lie against any public servant for anything done or omitted by him in good faith under this Act.

Forest-officers not to trade.

73. Except with the permission in writing of the Chief Commissioner, no Forest-officer shall, as principal or agent, trade in timber or forest-produce, or be or become interested in any lease or mortgage of any forest or in any contract for working any forest, whether in British or foreign territory.

CHAPTER XI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Additional powers to make rules.

74. The Chief Commissioner may make rules consistent with this Act—

(a) to declare by what Forest-officer or class of Forest-officers the powers or duties conferred or imposed by or under this Act on a Forest-officer shall be exercised or performed;

(b) to regulate the procedure of Forest-Settlement-officers;

(c) to regulate the rewards to be paid to officers and informers from the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Act or from the Public Treasury; and

(d) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Rules when to have force of law.

75. All rules made by the Chief Commissioner under this Act shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Powers of Chief Commissioner exercisable from time to time.

All powers conferred by this Act on the Chief Commissioner may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

Persons bound to assist Forest-officer and Police-officer.

76. Every person who exercises any right in a reserved forest or a village-forest, or who is permitted to take any forest-produce from, or to cut and remove timber or to pasture cattle or to practice toungya cultivation in, such forest, and

every person who is employed by any such person in such forest, and

every person in any village contiguous to such forest who is employed by the Government, or who receives emoluments from the Government for services to be performed to the community,

shall be bound to furnish without unnecessary delay to the nearest Forest-officer or Police-officer any information he may possess respecting the occurrence of a fire in or near such forest, or, the commission of, or intention to commit, any forest-offence, and shall assist any Forest-officer or Police-officer demanding his aid—

(a) in extinguishing any fire occurring in such forest;

(b) in preventing any fire which may occur in the vicinity of such forest from spreading to such forest;

(c) in preventing the commission in such forest of any forest-offence; and

(d) when there is reason to believe that any such offence has been committed in such forest, in discovering and arresting the offender.

Recovery of money due to Government.

77. All money, other than fines, payable to the Government under this Act, or under any rule made hereunder, or on account of the price of any timber or forest-produce, or of expenses incurred in the execution of this Act in respect of such timber or forest-produce, may, if not paid when due, be recovered under the law for the time being in force as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

Lien on forest-produce for such money.

78. When any such money is payable for, or in respect of, any forest-produce, the amount thereof shall be deemed to be a first charge on such produce; and such produce may be taken possession of by a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf, and may be retained by him until such amount has been paid.

Power to sell such produce.

If such amount is not paid when due, such Forest-officer may sell such produce by public auction, and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied first in discharging such amount.

The surplus (if any), if not claimed within two months from the date of the sale by the person entitled thereto, shall be forfeited to Government.

Government and its officers not liable for loss or damage in respect of certain timber.

79. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any timber while at a station established under a rule

made under section forty-three, or while detained elsewhere for the purposes of this Act, or in respect of any timber collected under section forty-six; and no Forest-officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage unless he causes the same negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

Land required under this Act to be deemed to be needed for a public purpose under Land Acquisition Act.

80. Whenever it appears to the Chief Commissioner that any land is required for any of the purposes of this Act, such land shall be deemed to be needed for a public purpose within the meaning of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, section four.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section 2.*)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Number and year of Act or Regulation.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Act VII of 1865...	An Act to give effect to rules for the management and preservation of Government forests.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act VII of 1869...	An Act to give validity to certain rules relating to forests in British Burma.	The whole.
Act XIII of 1873	An Act to amend the law relating to timber floated down the rivers of British Burma.	So much as has not been repealed.
Regulation IX of 1874.	The Arakan Hill District Laws Regulation, 1874.	So far as it relates to Acts VII of 1865 and VII of 1869.
	The Rules for the better management and preservation of the Government Forests in British Burma, dated the second day of August, 1865.	The whole.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 7th September, 1881, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XX OF 1881.

THE SINDH INCUMBERED ESTATES ACT, 1881.

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An Act to amend the law providing for the relief of Jágírdárs and Zamíndárs in Sindh.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law providing for the relief of Jágírdárs and Zamíndárs in Sindh; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Sindh Incumbered Estates Act, 1881"; and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of Act No. XIV of 1876.

2. Act No. XIV of 1876 (*to relieve from Incumbrances the estates of Jágírdárs and Zamíndárs in Sindh*) is repealed; but all applications, appointments and rules made, all notices published and all other things duly done under the said Act shall be deemed to have been respectively made, published and done under this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"Jágír land": "Jágír land" includes also a share held hereditarily of the revenues of a Government village, but does not include *siri* or *mámul* or garden grants:

"Jágírdár": "Jágírdár" means a person who, or whose ancestor, was found in possession of jágír land in Sindh on the seventeenth day of February, 1843, and to whom the said land, or a portion of the same, or other land in lieu thereof, has been continued by the British Government, and to whom, or to whose ancestor, a sanad has been, or hereafter may be, granted confirming such continuance:

"Zamíndár": "Zamíndár" means a person holding lands in Sindh on the aggregate of which he or his ancestor has been assessed by the Government, on account of land-revenue for any one of the five revenue years next before the fourteenth day of September, 1876, a sum not less than three hundred rupees:

"Commissioner": "Commissioner" means the Commissioner in Sindh.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE APPLICATION AND PRELIMINARY INQUIRY.

Application for the benefit of this Act.

4. At any time within six months after the passing of this Act, any jágírdár or zamíndár,

or any person who would be sole heir or one of the heirs to such jágírdár or zamíndár if he then died intestate,

may apply, in writing, to the Commissioner, stating that such jágírdár or zamíndár is subject to debts or liabilities, other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or that his immoveable property is charged with debts or liabilities other than as aforesaid, and requesting that the provisions of this Act be applied to his case.

When any jágírdár, zamíndár or other person entitled to make an application under this section is a minor, or of unsound mind, or an idiot, such application may be made on his behalf by the guardian or other legal curator of his person, or by the legally constituted administrator or manager of his estate.

Order to inquire.

5. When any such application is made by or on behalf of a jágírdár, or the person who would be his sole heir if he then died, the Commissioner shall direct an inquiry to be made by such officer as he thinks fit into the nature and amount of such debts and liabilities, and the sufficiency of the debtor's property, whether moveable or immoveable, to discharge the same.

When such an application is made in any other case, it shall be in the discretion of the Commissioner, subject to any general rules which may from time to time be made by the Governor of Bombay in Council in this behalf, either to reject such application or to direct an inquiry to be made as aforesaid.

Verified statement to be submitted.

6. When an inquiry has been directed under section five, the applicant shall, within a period to be fixed by the Commissioner, submit to the officer appointed to make such inquiry a statement duly verified by the said applicant, or by some other competent person, in the manner required by law for the verification of plaints, and containing, so far as may be practicable, such details as to the debts and liabilities, and as to the sufficiency of the debtor's property, whether moveable or immoveable, to meet the same, as the Commissioner, or the said officer subject to his control, may require.

False averments in statement.

If any such statement contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true, such person shall be deemed to have intentionally given false evidence within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Report of inquiry and proceedings thereon.

7. The officer so appointed, after making inquiry, shall submit a report of the proceedings to the Commissioner.

On receipt of such report, the Commissioner may (*a*) direct a further inquiry; or (*b*) dismiss the application; or (*c*), by order published in the *Sindh Official Gazette*, appoint an officer (hereinafter called the manager) to manage the immoveable property of the debtor, and to arrange for the liquidation of his debts in manner hereinafter provided.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE ORDER OF MANAGEMENT.

"Order of management;" to what it extends.

8. Such order (hereinafter called "the order of management") shall extend to all immoveable property of or to which the debtor is on the date of its

publication possessed or entitled in his own right, or which he is entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by or devolve on him during the continuance of the management, and to all debts and liabilities to which he is subject, or which are charged on the whole or any part of his immoveable property on the said date, and to the amount of any loan which may be received by the manager from Government in the manner hereinafter provided.

Commencement of management.

The management shall be deemed to commence from the date on which the order is published.

Effect of order of management.

9. On the publication of the order of management the following consequences shall ensue :—

Stay of pending proceedings, &c.

First, all proceedings then pending in any civil Court in British India in respect to the debts and liabilities mentioned in section eight shall be stayed ; and the operation of all processes, executions and attachments then in force for or in respect of such debts and liabilities shall be suspended ;

Bar of fresh proceedings.

Secondly, so long as the management continues, no fresh proceedings, processes, executions or attachments shall be instituted in or issued by any civil Court in British India in respect of such debts and liabilities ;

The debtor incompetent—

Thirdly, so long as the management continues, the debtor shall be incompetent—

to contract debts,

(*a*) to enter into any contract involving him in pecuniary liability, or

to encumber or alienate property under management.

(*b*) to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate the property under management or any part thereof, or

to grant receipts for rent thereof.

(*c*) to grant valid receipts for the rents and profits arising or accruing therefrom :

Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall be deemed to preclude the manager from letting, and the debtor from taking, the whole or any part of such property on such terms consistent with this Act as may be agreed upon between the parties ;

Fourthly, so long as the management continues, no person other than the manager shall be competent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate such property or any part thereof.

Manager to have powers of owner and to receive rents and profits,

10. The manager shall, during the management of the property, have all powers which the owner thereof might, as such, have legally exercised, and shall receive and recover all rents and profits due in respect of the property under management,

to have powers of a Collector for their recovery.

and for the purpose of recovering such rents and profits shall have, in addition to any powers possessed by a jágírdár or zamíndár, as the case may be, all the powers possessed by a Collector under the law for the time being in force for the recovery of land-revenue due to Government:

Provided that he shall not, before the liquidation-scheme hereinafter mentioned has been sanctioned, demise the property under management, or any part thereof, for any term exceeding two years, to take effect in possession.

Manager to pay therefrom—

11. From the sums received or recovered under section ten, the manager shall pay—

costs of management and repairs,

First, the costs of the management, including the costs of necessary repairs ;

Government revenue, &c.,

Secondly, the Government revenue and all debts and liabilities for the time being due or incurred to Government in respect of the property under management ;

rent due to superior holder,

Thirdly, the rent (if any) due to the jágírdár or other superior holder in respect of the said property ;

allowance for maintenance of debtor,

Fourthly, such periodical allowances as the Commissioner may from time to time fix for the maintenance of the debtor and his family ;

cost of improvements, &c.

Fifthly, the cost of such improvements of the said property as he thinks necessary, and are approved by the Commissioner.

Residue how disposed of.

The residue shall be retained by the manager for the liquidation, in manner hereinafter provided, of the debts and liabilities mentioned in section eight other than those so due or incurred to Government, and also for the repayment, either before or after the liquidation of such debts and liabilities, of any loan received from Government by the manager under this Act.

CHAPTER IV.

PROOF OF DEBTS AND SCHEME FOR LIQUIDATION.

Notice to claimants against debtor.

12. On the publication of the order of management, the manager shall publish in the *Sindh Official Gazette* a notice in English and Sindhí, calling upon all persons having claims against the debtor, or the property under management, to notify the same in writing to such manager within six months from the date of the publication.

Copies of notice to be exhibited.

He shall also cause copies of such notice to be exhibited at the mukhtiárkárs' kachahrís in the district in which the said property lies, and at such other places as he thinks fit.

Claim to contain full particulars.

13. Every such claimant shall, along with his claim, present full particulars thereof.

Documents to be given up.

Every document on which the claimant founds his claim, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the manager along with the claim.

Entries in books.

If the document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the manager, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies. The manager shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

If any document in the possession or under the control of the claimant is not delivered or produced by him to the manager along with the claim, the manager may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

Exclusion of documents not produced.

14. Every such claim (other than claims of the Government) not notified to the manager within the time and in the manner required by such notice shall, except as provided in section nineteen, clause (*d*), be deemed for all purposes and on all occasions, whether during the continuance of the management or afterwards, to have been duly discharged:

Claim not duly notified to be barred.

Provided that, when proof is made to the manager that the claimant was unable to comply with the provisions of section twelve, the manager may receive such claim within the further period of six months from the expiration of the original period of six months.

Provision for admission of claims within further period of six months.

15. The manager shall inquire into the history and merits of every claim received under sections twelve and fourteen, and shall, in accordance with the rules to be made under this Act, determine the amount of the debts and liabilities (if any) justly due to the several claimants.

Determination of debts and liabilities.

16. If such amount cannot be paid at once, the manager shall then proceed to rank such debts and liabilities according to the order in which they shall be paid, and to fix the interest (if any) to be paid thereon, respectively, from the date of the final decision thereon to the date of the payment and discharge thereof.

Power to rank debts and to fix interest.

17. When the total amount of the debts and liabilities (including those due and incurred to Government) has been finally determined, the manager shall prepare and submit to the Commissioner a schedule of such debts and liabilities, and a scheme (hereinafter called the liquidation-scheme) showing the mode in which it is proposed to pay and discharge the same, whether from the income of the property under management, or with the aid of funds raised under the powers hereinafter conferred, or partly in one of such ways and partly in the other.

Scheme for liquidation.

Every such scheme shall further provide for the continuance of the payments to be made by the manager under section eleven, and for the repayment of the money (if any) which the manager proposes to borrow from Government under this Act; and may provide for the improvement of the property under management either from the said income or with the aid of the funds raised as aforesaid, or partly in one of such ways and partly in the other.

Provisions of scheme.

Proceedings of Commissioner on submission of scheme.

18. The Commissioner may

(*a*) as often as he thinks fit send back such scheme to the manager for revision, and direct him to make such further inquiry as may be requisite for the proper preparation of the scheme, or

(*b*) sanction any liquidation-scheme or any revised liquidation-scheme submitted to him, either as it stands, or subject to such modifications as he may deem expedient.

19. At any time before he has sanctioned a liquidation-scheme under section eighteen, the Commissioner may, by an order published in the *Sindh Official Gazette*, direct that on a date fixed by such order the management shall be relinquished.

Power to relinquish management.

On the date so fixed—

(*a*) the management shall terminate;

(*b*) the owner of the property under management shall be restored to the possession thereof, subject to any leases made under section ten;

(*c*) any residue of the rents and profits of the said property retained under the last clause of section eleven shall be paid to him; and

(*d*) the proceedings, processes, executions and attachments stayed and suspended under section nine, and the debts and liabilities barred by section fourteen, shall revive.

In calculating the periods of limitation applicable to suits to recover and enforce debts and liabilities revived under this section, the time during which the management has continued shall be excluded.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO SANCTION OF THE LIQUIDATION-SCHEME.

20. When the Commissioner sanctions the liquidation-scheme, he shall notify the fact of such sanction at such places and in such manner as the local Government may from time to time by rule direct; and thereupon—

Effects of sanctioning scheme.

1*st*, all proceedings, processes, executions and attachments stayed or suspended under section nine shall be for ever barred, and

2*nd*, every debt or liability due or owing to any person which was proveable before the manager shall be extinguished; and such person shall be entitled to receive under the liquidation-scheme the amount (if any) finally awarded to him under Chapter IV of this Act in respect of such debt or liability.

21. If the property under management or any part thereof be in the possession of a mortgagee or conditional vendee, the manager, at any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, may, by an order in writing, require such incumbrancer to deliver up possession of the same to him at the end of the then current revenue year.

Power to remove mortgagee in possession.

If such incumbrancer refuse or neglect to obey such order, the manager may, without resorting to a civil Court, enter upon the property and summarily evict therefrom the said incumbrancer and any other person obstructing or resisting on his behalf.

Nothing in this section shall be held to affect the right of any incumbrancer to receive, under the liquidation-scheme, the amount (if any) awarded to him under Chapter IV of this Act.

22. If the property under management or any part thereof be in the possession of any person claiming to hold under a lease dated within the three years immediately preceding the commencement of the management, the manager, with the sanction of the Commissioner, may inquire into the sufficiency of the consideration for which the lease was given; and if such consideration appear to him insufficient, may by order, at any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, either set aside the lease or require the person so in possession to pay such consideration for the said lease as the manager thinks fit; and in default of such payment the lease shall be cancelled.

Power to inquire into consideration given for leases.

23. Subject to the rules made under section thirty-one, the manager, after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, shall have power to demise all or any part of the property under management for any term of years not exceeding twenty years absolute, to take effect in possession, in consideration of the payment to him of any fine, or without fine, and reserving such rents, and under such conditions, as may be agreed upon.

Power to lease.

24. At any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, the manager, with the previous assent of the Commissioner, shall have power to raise any money which may be required for carrying out such scheme—

Power to raise money by mortgage or sale.

(a) by demising by way of mortgage the whole or any part of the property under management for a term not exceeding twenty years from the publication of the order of management; or

(b) by selling, by public auction or by private contract, and upon such terms as the manager thinks fit, such portion of the said property as may appear expedient; or

(c) by borrowing money from Government at such rate of interest as appears reasonable to the local Government.

25. The manager's receipt for any moneys, rents or profits raised or received by him under this Act shall discharge the person paying the same therefrom and from being concerned to see to the application thereof.

Manager's receipt to be a discharge.

26. When the debts and liabilities mentioned in the liquidation-scheme and the amount of any loan received from Government under clause (c) of section twenty-four, together with the interest (if any) due thereon, have been paid and discharged, the manager shall publish in the *Sindh Official Gazette* a notice fixing a date for the termination of the management.

Termination of management.

On the date so fixed the management shall terminate, and the owner shall be restored to the possession and enjoyment of the property under management, or of such part thereof as has not been sold by the manager under the power conferred by section twenty-four, but subject to the leases and mortgages (if any) granted and made by the manager under the powers conferred by sections teh, twenty-three and twenty-four.

Restoration of owner.

27. If the debtor dies after the publication of the order of management and before the management has been terminated in either of the modes hereinbefore provided—

Death of debtor during management.

1st, the management shall continue and proceed in all respects as if such debtor were still living;

2ndly, any person succeeding to the whole or any portion of the property under management shall, while such management continues, be subject in respect of such property to the disabilities imposed by clauses (b) and (c) of section nine; and

3rdly, no civil Court in British India shall, during the continuance of the management, issue any attachment or other process against any portion of the property under management for or in respect of any debt or liability incurred by any such person whether before or after his said succession.

28. When a jágírdár or zamíndár has been restored under section twenty-six to the possession of any property, no mortgage, charge, lease or alienation of such property, or of any part thereof, made by such jagírdár or zamíndár shall be valid as to any time beyond his natural life.

Mortgages, &c., made by restored jágírdár valid only for his life.

CHAPTER VI.

OF APPEAL AND REVISION.

29. An appeal against any decision or order under sections fourteen, fifteen, sixteen and twenty-two, and imposing a fine or imprisonment in exercise of the powers conferred by section thirty-five, shall lie to the Commissioner, if preferred within six weeks from the date of such decision or order.

Appeal.

There shall be no appeal against the decision of the Commissioner on such appeal.

30. The Commissioner may, of his own motion or on the application of any person concerned, call for the proceedings in any case under this Act, and pass such order thereon consistent with the provisions of this Act as he thinks fit.

Power to call for proceedings and pass order thereon.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

31. The Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor of Bombay in Council, may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

Power to make rules.

(a) to regulate the security to be required from subordinate officers under this Act;

(b) to regulate the procedure in all cases under this Act;

(c) for the guidance of officers enquiring into and determining on claims under Chapter IV of this Act; and in particular as to the allowance of interest (if any) on each of the principal debts and liabilities so determined, from the date on which it was incurred down to the date of the determin-

ation, and on the aggregate amount of such debts and liabilities from the date of the determination down to the date of payment, and as to the order of paying debts and liabilities and repaying any loan received hereunder from Government;

(*d*) for investing any moneys received or raised by the manager under this Act in any Government securities of British India, and for the sale of such securities; and

(*e*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Such rules shall be published in the *Sindh Official Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Power to appoint new manager.

32. Whenever the Commissioner thinks fit, he may suspend or remove any manager, and may appoint any officer in the stead of any manager appointed under this Act; and thereupon the management then vested under this Act in the former manager shall become vested in the new manager.

Every such new manager shall have the same powers as if he had been originally appointed.

Managers to be public servants.

33. Every manager appointed under this Act shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Investigation to be deemed a judicial proceeding.

34. Every investigation conducted by the manager with reference to any claim preferred before him under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be taken to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Power to summon witnesses and compel production of documents.

35. For the purposes of this Act, the manager may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence, and compel the production of documents, by the same means and, as far as possible, in the same manner, as is provided in the case of a civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Bar of suits.

36. No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of anything done by him *bonâ fide* pursuant to this Act.

Saving of jurisdiction of Courts in Sindh in respect of certain suits.

37. Nothing in this Act precludes the Courts in Sindh having jurisdiction in suits relating to the succession to any immoveable property brought under the operation of this Act from entertaining and disposing of such suits; but to all such suits the manager of such property shall be made a party.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 7th September, 1881, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXI OF 1881.

THE BROACH AND KAIRA INCUMBERED ESTATES ACT, 1881.

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An Act to amend the law providing for the relief of Thákurs in the Districts of Broach and Kaira.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law providing for the relief of Thákurs in the Districts of Broach and Kaira; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Broach and Kaira Incumbered Estates Act, 1881":

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Partial repeal of Act No. XIV of 1877.

2. Act No. XIV of 1877 (*to relieve from Incumbrances the estates of Thákurs in Broach and Kaira*), except the last three sections, is repealed;

But all applications, appointments and rules made, all notices published and all other things duly done under the said Act or under Act No. XV of 1871 (*to relieve from Incumbrances the estates of Thákurs in Broach*) shall be deemed to have been respectively made, published and done under this Act.

In section 40 of the said Act No. XIV of 1877, for the words "the said Taluqdárí Settlement Officer," the words "the Taluqdárí Settlement Officer mentioned in the Broach and Kaira Incumbered Estates Act, 1881, section seven," shall be substituted.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"Thákur":

"Thákur" means also taluqdár, jágírdár and kasbátí, and such other classes of holders of estates as the local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, declare to be Thákurs for the purposes of this Act:

"Heir":

"Heir" means the person for the time being entitled as heir to a Thákur.

"Commissioner."

"Commissioner" means the Revenue Commissioner of the Northern Division of the Presidency of Bombay.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE APPLICATION AND PRELIMINARY INQUIRY.

Application for benefit of Act.

4. At any time within six months after the passing of this Act, any Thákur, or any person who would be sole heir or one of the heirs to such Thákur if he then died intestate, may apply, in writing, to the Commissioner stating that such Thákur is subject to debts or liabilities, other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or that his immoveable property is charged with debts or liabilities other than as aforesaid, and requesting that the provisions of this Act be applied to his case.

When any Thákur or other person entitled to make an application under this section is a minor, or of unsound mind, or an idiot, such application may be made on his behalf by the guardian or other legal curator of his person, or by the legally constituted administrator or manager of his estate.

Order to inquire.

5. When any such application is made by or on behalf of a Thákur, or the person who would be his sole heir if he then died, the Commissioner shall direct an inquiry to be made by such officer as he thinks fit into the nature and amount of such debts and liabilities and the sufficiency of the debtor's property, whether moveable or immoveable, to discharge the same.

When such an application is made in any other case, it shall be in the discretion of the Commissioner, subject to any general rules which may from time to time be made by the Governor of Bombay in Council in this behalf, either to reject such application or to direct an inquiry to be made as aforesaid.

Verified statement to be submitted.

6. When an inquiry has been directed under section five, the applicant shall, within a period to be fixed by the Commissioner, submit to the officer appointed to make such inquiry a statement duly verified by the said applicant, or by some other competent person, in the manner required by law for the verification of plaints, and containing, so far as may be practicable, such details as to the debts and liabilities, and as to the sufficiency of the debtor's property, whether moveable or immoveable, to meet the same, as the Commissioner, or the said officer subject to his control, may require.

False averments in statement.

If any such statement contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true, such person shall be deemed to have intentionally given false evidence within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Report of inquiry and proceedings thereon.

7. The officer so appointed, after making inquiry, shall submit a report of his proceedings to the Commissioner.

On receipt of such report, the Commissioner may—

(*a*) direct a further inquiry, or

(*b*) dismiss the application, or

(*c*) by order published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, direct that the immoveable property of the debtor shall be managed, and that his debts shall be liquidated, in the manner hereinafter provided, by a manager.

The Taluqdárí Settlement-officer for the time being shall, unless the local Government in any case otherwise directs, be such manager.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE ORDER OF MANAGEMENT.

"Order of management;" to what it extends.

8. Such order (hereinafter called "the order of management") shall extend to all immoveable property of or to which the debtor is on the date of its publication possessed or entitled in his own right, or which he is entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by or devolve on him during the continuance of the management, and to all debts and liabilities to which he is subject, or which are charged on the whole or any part of his immoveable property on the said date, and to the amount of any loan which may be received by the manager from Government in the manner hereinafter provided.

Commencement of management.

The management shall be deemed to commence from the date on which the order is published.

Effect of order of management.

9. On the publication of the order of management the following consequences shall ensue:—

Stay of pending proceedings, &c.

First, all proceedings then pending in any civil Court in British India in respect to the debts and liabilities mentioned in section eight shall be stayed; and the operation of all processes, executions and attachments then in force for or in respect of such debts and liabilities shall be suspended;

Bar of fresh proceedings.

Secondly, so long as the management continues, no fresh proceedings, processes, executions or attachments shall be instituted in or issued by any civil Court in British India in respect of such debts and liabilities;

The debtor incompetent—

Thirdly, so long as the management continues, the debtor shall be incompetent—

to contract debts,

(*a*) to enter into any contract involving him in pecuniary liability, or

to incumber or alienate property,

(*b*) to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate the property under management or any part thereof, or

to grant receipts for rent.

(*c*) to grant valid receipts for the rents and profits arising or accruing therefrom:

Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall be deemed to preclude the manager from letting, and the debtor from taking, the whole or any part of such property on such terms consistent with this Act as may be agreed upon between the parties;

Fourthly, so long as the management continues, no person other than the manager shall be competent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate such property or any part thereof.

Manager to have powers of owner and to receive rents and profits;

10. The manager shall, during the management of the property, have all powers which the owner thereof might, as such, have legally exercised, and shall receive and recover all rents and profits due in respect of the property under management,

to have powers of Collector for their recovery.

and for the purpose of recovering such rents and profits shall have, in addition to any powers possessed by a Thákur, all the powers possessed by a Collector, under the law for the time being in force, for securing and recovering land-revenue due to Government:

Provided that he shall not, before the liquidation-scheme hereinafter mentioned has been sanctioned, demise the property under management, or any part thereof, for any term exceeding two years, to take effect in possession.

Manager to pay therefrom—

11. From the sums received or recovered under section ten, the manager shall pay—

costs of management and repairs,

First, the costs of the management, including the costs of necessary repairs;

Government revenue, &c.,

Secondly, the Government revenue and all debts and liabilities for the time being due or incurred to Government in respect of the property under management;

rent due to superior holder,

Thirdly, the rent (if any) due to any superior holder in respect of the said property;

allowance for maintenance and expenses of debtor and family,

Fourthly, such periodical allowance as the Commissioner may from time to time fix for the maintenance and other necessary expenses of the debtor and of such members of his family as the Commissioner directs;

cost of improvements, &c.

Fifthly, the cost of such improvements of the said property as he thinks necessary, and as are approved by the Commissioner.

Residue how disposed of.

The residue shall be retained by the manager for the liquidation, in manner hereinafter provided, of the debts and liabilities mentioned in section eight other than those so due or incurred to Government, and also for the repayment, either before or after the liquidation of such debts and liabilities, of any loan received from Government by the manager under this Act.

CHAPTER IV.

PROOF OF DEBTS AND SCHEME FOR LIQUIDATION.

Notice to claimants against debtor.

12. On the publication of the order of management, the manager shall publish in the *Bombay Government Gazette* a notice in English and Gujráti calling upon all persons having claims against the debtor or the property under management to notify the same in writing to such manager within six months from the date of the publication.

Copies of notice to be exhibited.

He shall also cause copies of such notice to be exhibited at the Mámlatdárs' kachahrís in the district in which the said property lies, and at such other places as he thinks fit.

Claim to contain full particulars.

13. Every such claimant shall, along with his claim, present full particulars thereof.

Documents to be given up.

Every document on which the claimant founds his claim, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the manager along with the claim.

Entries in books.

If the document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the manager together with a copy of the entry on which he relies.

The manager shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

Power to exclude documents not produced with claim.

If any document in the possession or under the control of the claimant is not delivered or produced by him to the manager along with the claim, the manager may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

Claim not duly notified to be barred.

14. Every such claim (other than claims of the Government) not notified to the manager within the time and in the manner required by such notice shall, except as provided in section nineteen, clause (*d*), be deemed for all purposes and on all occasions, whether during the continuance of the management or afterwards, to have been duly discharged:

Admission of claims within further period of six months.

Provided that, when proof is made to the manager that the claimant was unable to comply with the provisions of section twelve, the manager may receive such claim within the further period of six months from the expiration of the original period of six months.

Determination of debts and liabilities.

15. The manager shall inquire into the history and merits of every claim received under sections twelve and fourteen, and shall, in accordance with the rules to be made under this Act, determine the amount of the debts and liabilities (if any) justly due to the several claimants.

Power to rank debts and to fix interest.

16. If such amount cannot be paid at once, the manager shall then proceed to rank such debts and liabilities according to the order in which they shall be paid, and to fix the interest (if any) to be paid thereon, respectively, from the date of the final decision thereon to the date of the payment and discharge thereof.

Scheme for liquidation.

17. When the total amount of the debts and liabilities (including those due and incurred to Government) has been finally determined, the manager shall prepare and submit to the Commissioner a schedule of such debts and liabilities, and a scheme (hereinafter called the liquidation-scheme) shewing the mode in which it is proposed to pay and discharge the same, whether from the income of the property under management, or with the aid of funds raised under the powers hereinafter conferred, or partly in one of such ways and partly in the other.

Provisions of scheme.

Every such scheme shall further provide for the continuance of the payments to be made by the manager under section eleven, and for the repayment of the money (if any) which the manager proposes to borrow from Government under this Act, and may provide for the improvement of the property under management either from the said income or with the aid of the funds raised as aforesaid, or partly in one of such ways and partly in the other.

Proceedings of Commissioner on submission of scheme.

18. The Commissioner may—

(*a*) as often as he thinks fit send back such scheme to the manager for revision, and direct him to make such further inquiry as may be requisite for the proper preparation of the scheme, or

(*b*) sanction any liquidation-scheme, or any revised liquidation-scheme, submitted to him, either as it stands, or subject to such modifications as he may deem expedient.

Power to relinquish management.

19. At any time before he has sanctioned a liquidation-scheme under section eighteen, the Commissioner may, by an order published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, direct that on a date fixed by such order the management shall be relinquished.

On the date so fixed—

(*a*) the management shall terminate;

(*b*) the owner of the property under management shall be restored to the possession thereof, subject to any leases made under section ten;

(*c*) any residue of the rents and profits of the said property retained under the last clause of section eleven shall be paid to him; and

(*d*) the proceedings, processes, executions and attachments stayed and suspended under section nine, and the debts and liabilities barred by section fourteen, shall revive.

In calculating the periods of limitation applicable to suits to recover and enforce debts and liabilities revived under this section, the time during which the management has continued shall be excluded.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO SANCTION OF THE LIQUIDATION-SCHEME.

Effects of sanctioning scheme.

20. When the Commissioner sanctions the liquidation-scheme, he shall notify the fact of such sanction at such places and in such manner as the local Government may from time to time by rule direct; and thereupon—

1st, all proceedings, processes, executions and attachments stayed or suspended under section nine shall be for ever barred, and

2nd, every debt or liability due or owing to any person which was proveable before the manager shall be extinguished, and such person shall be entitled to receive under the liquidation-scheme the amount (if any) finally awarded to him under Chapter IV of this Act in respect of such debt or liability.

Power to remove mortgagee in possession.

21. If the property under management or any part thereof be in the possession of a mortgagee or conditional vendee, the manager, at any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, may, by an order in writing, require such incumbrancer to deliver up possession of the same to him at the end of the then current revenue year.

If such incumbrancer refuse or neglect to obey such order, the manager may, without resorting to a civil Court, enter upon the property and summarily evict therefrom the said incumbrancer and any other person obstructing or resisting on his behalf.

Nothing in this section shall be held to affect the right of any incumbrancer to receive, under

the liquidation-scheme, the amount (if any) awarded to him under Chapter IV of this Act.

Power to inquire into consideration given for leases.

22. If the property under management or any part thereof be in the possession of any person claiming to hold under a lease dated within the three years immediately preceding the commencement of the management, the manager may inquire into the sufficiency of the consideration for which the lease was given; and if such consideration appear to him insufficient, may by order, with the consent of the Commissioner, at any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, either set aside the lease or require the person so in possession to pay such consideration for the said lease as the manager thinks fit; and in default of such payment, the lease shall be cancelled.

Power to lease.

23. Subject to the rules made under section thirty-one, the manager, after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, shall have power to demise all or any part of the property under management for any term of years not exceeding twenty years absolute, to take effect in possession, in consideration of the payment to him of any fine, or without fine, and reserving such rents, and under such conditions, as may be agreed upon.

Power to raise money by mortgage or sale.

24. At any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, the manager, with the previous assent of the Commissioner, shall have power to raise any money which may be required for carrying out such scheme—

(*a*) by mortgaging the whole or any part of the property under management for a term not exceeding twenty years from the publication of the order of management; or

(*b*) by charging the whole or any part of such property; or

(*c*) by selling, by public auction or by private contract, and upon such terms as the manager thinks fit, such portion of the said property as may appear expedient; or

(*d*) by borrowing money from Government at such rate of interest as appears reasonable to the local Government.

Manager's receipt a discharge.

25. The manager's receipt for any moneys, rents or profits raised or received by him under this Act shall discharge the person paying the same therefrom and from being concerned to see to the application thereof.

Termination of management.

26. When the debts and liabilities mentioned in the liquidation-scheme and the amount of any loan received from Government under clause (*d*) of section twenty-four, together with the interest (if any) due thereon, have been paid and discharged as therein provided, or in such other manner as the Commissioner thinks fit, the manager shall publish in the *Bombay Government Gazette* a notice fixing a date for the termination of the management.

Restoration of owner.

On the date so fixed the management shall terminate, and the owner shall be restored to the possession and enjoyment of the property under management, or of such part thereof as has not been sold by the manager under the power conferred by section twenty-four, but subject to the leases and mortgages (if any) granted and made by the manager under the powers conferred by sections ten, twenty-three and twenty-four.

Death of debtor during management.

27. If the debtor dies after the publication of the order of management and before the management has been terminated in either of the modes hereinbefore provided—

1*st*, the management shall continue and proceed in all respects as if such debtor were still living;

2*ndly*, any person succeeding to the whole or any portion of the property under management shall, while such management continues, be subject in respect of such property to the disabilities imposed by clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of section nine; and

3*rdly*, no civil Court in British India shall, during the continuance of the management, issue any attachment or other process against any portion of the property under management, for or in respect of any debt or liability incurred by any such person whether before or after his said succession.

Mortgages, &c., made by restored Thákur valid only for his life.

28. When a Thákur has been restored under section twenty-six to the possession of any property, no mortgage, charge, lease or alienation of such property, or of any part thereof, made by such Thákur, shall be valid as to any time beyond his natural life.

CHAPTER VI.

OF APPEAL AND REVISION.

Appeal.

29. An appeal against any decision or order under sections fourteen, fifteen, sixteen and twenty-two, or imposing a fine or imprisonment in exercise of the powers conferred by section thirty-five, shall lie to the Commissioner, if preferred within six weeks from the date of such decison or order.

There shall be no appeal against the decision of the Commissioner on such appeal.

Power to call for proceedings and pass order thereon.

30. The Commissioner may, of his own motion or on the application of any person concerned, call for the proceedings in any case under this Act, and pass such order thereon consistent with the provisions of this Act as he thinks fit.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to make rules.

31. The local Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*) to regulate the security to be required from subordinate officers under this Act;

(*b*) to regulate the procedure in all cases under this Act;

(*c*) for the guidance of officers enquiring into and determining on claims under Chapter IV of this Act; and in particular as to the allowance of interest (if any) on each of the principal debts and

liabilities so determined, from the date on which it was incurred down to the date of the determination, and on the aggregate amount of such debts and liabilities from the date of the determination down to the date of payment, and as to the order of paying debts and liabilities and repaying any loan received hereunder from Government;

(*d*) for investing any moneys received or raised by the manager under this Act in any Government securities of British India, and for the sale of such securities; and

(*e*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Such rules shall be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and when so published shall have the force of law.

Power to appoint new manager.

32. The local Government may suspend or remove any manager, and may appoint any officer in the stead of any manager appointed under this Act; and thereupon the management then vested under this Act in the former manager shall become vested in the new manager.

Every such new manager shall have the same powers as if he had been originally appointed.

Managers and their agents to be public servants.

33. Every manager appointed under this Act and every agent of such manager shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Investigation, a judicial proceeding.

34. Every investigation conducted by the manager with reference to any claim preferred before him under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be taken to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Power to summon witnesses and compel production of documents.

35. For the purposes of this Act, the manager and any officer making an inquiry under section five may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence, and compel the production of documents, by the same means and, as far as possible, in the same manner, as is provided in the case of a civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Bar of suits.

36. No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of anything done by him *bonâ fide* pursuant to this Act.

Saving of jurisdiction of Courts in Broach and Kaira in respect of certain suits.

37. Nothing in this Act precludes the Courts in Broach and Kaira having jurisdiction in suits relating to the succession to any immoveable property brought under the operation of this Act from entertaining and disposing of such suits; but to all such suits the manager of such property shall be made a party.

Exemption of certain Thákurs from certain provisions of Act.

38. Nothing in section nine shall be deemed to render any of the following Thákurs, namely, the Thákur of Ahmod, the Thákur of Sarod, the Thákur of Kerwára, the Thákur of Dehej, and the Thákur of Janiádra incompetent to enter into contracts involving him in pecuniary liability, nor shall anything in section twenty-eight apply to any of the said Thákurs:

Provided that, if any such Thákur has, since the scheme for the settlement of his debts and liabilities was approved under section 11 of the said Act No. XV of 1871, entered into any contract involving him in pecuniary liability exceeding the average annual income derived during the previous five years from his immoveable property after deducting therefrom the land-tax and other dues of Government, the local Government may, by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, declare that the exemption made by the former part of this section shall cease in his case, and thereupon such exemption shall cease accordingly.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st August, 1881, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 16 OF 1881.

THE COURT-FEES' BILL, 1881.

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SCHEDULE I.—AD VALOREM FEES.
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A Bill to amend the law relating to Court-fees.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Court-Fees' Act, 1882."

Extent of Act.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement of Act.

And it shall come into force on the first day of April, 1882.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and after that day, the Acts specified in the fourth schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the same schedule. But all rules made and all notifications published under any such Act and then in force shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, be deemed to have been respectively made and published hereunder. And all references made in Acts or Regulations passed before the first day of April, 1882, to the Court-Fees' Act, 1870, shall be deemed to be made to this Act.

CHAPTER II.

FEES IN THE HIGH COURTS AND IN THE COURTS OF SMALL CAUSES AT THE PRESIDENCY-TOWNS.

Levy of fees in High Courts on their original sides.

3. The fees payable for the time being to the clerks and officers (other than the sheriffs and attorneys) of the High Courts established by Letters Patent, Act VII of 1870, s. 3.

or chargeable in each of such Courts under number ten of the first, and numbers seven, twelve, fourteen, seventeen, twenty-one and twenty-two of the second, schedule to this Act annexed;

Levy of fees in Presidency Small Cause Courts.

and the fees for the time being chargeable in the Courts of Small Causes at the Presidency Towns and their several offices;

shall be collected in manner hereinafter appearing.

Fees on documents filed, &c., in High Courts in their extraordinary jurisdiction;

4. No document of any of the kinds specified in the first or second schedule to this Act annexed as chargeable with fees shall be filed, exhibited or recorded Act VII of 1870, s. 4.

in, or shall be received or furnished by, any of the said High Courts in any case coming before such Court in the exercise of its extraordinary original civil jurisdiction;

or in the exercise of its extraordinary original criminal jurisdiction;

in their appellate jurisdiction;

or in the exercise of its jurisdiction as regards appeals from the judgment of two or more Judges of the said Court, or of a Division Court;

or in the exercise of its jurisdiction as regards appeals from the Courts subject to its superintendence;

as Courts of reference and revision.

or in the exercise of its jurisdiction as a Court of reference or revision;

unless in respect of such document there has been paid a fee of an amount not less than that indicated by either of the said schedules as the proper fee for such document.

Act VII of 1870, s. 5.

Procedure in case of difference as to necessity or amount of fee.

5. When any difference arises between the officer whose duty it is to see that any fee is paid under this chapter and any suitor or legal practitioner as to the necessity of paying a fee or the amount thereof, the question shall, when the difference arises in any of the said High Courts, be referred to the taxing-officer, whose decision thereon shall be final; except when the question is, in his opinion, one of general importance, in which case he shall refer it to the final decision of the Chief Justice of such High Court, or of such Judge of the High Court as the Chief Justice shall appoint either generally or specially in this behalf.

When any such difference arises in any of the said Courts of Small Causes, the question shall be referred to the Clerk of the Court, whose decision thereon shall be final, except when the question is, in his opinion, one of general importance, in which case he shall refer it to the final decision of the Chief Judge of such Court.

The Chief Justice shall declare who shall be taxing-officer within the meaning of the first paragraph of this section.

CHAPTER III.

FEES IN OTHER COURTS AND IN PUBLIC OFFICES.

Act VII of 1870, s. 6.

Fees on documents filed, &c., in other Courts or in public offices.

6. Except in the Courts hereinbefore mentioned, no document of any of the kinds specified as chargeable in the first or second schedule to this Act annexed shall be filed, exhibited or recorded in any Court of justice, or shall be received by any public officer, or granted under his seal or signature, unless in respect of such document there has been paid a fee of an amount not less than that indicated by either of the said schedules as the proper fee for such document.

Stamp Bill of 1877, s. 53.

Act VII of 1870, s. 7.

Computation of fees payable in certain suits.

7. The amount of fee payable under this Act in the suits next hereinafter mentioned shall be computed as follows:—

for money:

i. In suits for money (including suits for damages or compensation, or arrears of maintenance, of annuities, or of other sums payable periodically)—according to the amount claimed:

for maintenance and annuities:

ii. In suits for maintenance and annuities or other sums payable periodically—according to the value of the subject-matter of the suit; and such value shall be deemed to be ten times the amount claimed to be payable for one year:

for other moveable property having a market-value:

iii. In suits for moveable property other than money, where the subject-matter has a market-value—according to such value at the date of presenting the plaint:

iv. In suits—

for moveable property of no market-value:

(a) for moveable property where the subject-matter has no market-value, as, for instance, in the case of documents relating to title,

to enforce a right to share in joint family property:

(b) to enforce a right to share in any property on the ground that it is joint family property,

for a declaratory decree:

(c) to obtain a declaratory decree or order where consequent relief is prayed,

for an injunction:

(d) to obtain an injunction,

for easements:

(e) for a right to some benefit (not herein otherwise provided for) to arise out of land, and

for accounts:

(f) for accounts—

according to the amount at which the relief sought is valued in the plaint or memorandum of appeal;

for possession of land, houses and gardens:

v. In suits for the possession of land, houses and gardens—according to the value of the subject-matter; and such value shall be deemed to be—

where the subject-matter is land, and—

(a) where the land forms an entire estate, or a definite share of an estate, paying annual revenue to Government,

or forms part of such an estate and is recorded in the Collector's register as separately assessed with such revenue,

and such revenue is permanently settled—

ten times the revenue so payable:

(b) where the land forms an entire estate, or a definite share of an estate, paying annual revenue to Government, or forms part of such estate and is recorded as aforesaid;

and such revenue is settled, but not permanently—

five times the revenue so payable:

(c) where the land pays no such revenue, or has been partially exempted from such payment, or is charged with any fixed payment in lieu of such revenue,

and net profits have arisen from the land during the year next before the date of presenting the plaint—

fifteen times such net profits:

but where no such net profits have arisen therefrom—the amount at which the Court shall estimate the land with reference to the value of similar land in the neighbourhood:

(*d*) where the land forms part of an estate paying revenue to Government, but is not a definite share of such estate and is not separately assessed as abovementioned—the market-value of the land:

Provided that, in the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council, the value of the land shall be deemed to be—

Proviso as to Bombay Presidency.

(1) where the land is held on settlement for a period not exceeding thirty years and pays the full assessment to Government—a sum equal to five times the survey-assessment;

(2) where the land is held on a permanent settlement, or on a settlement for any period exceeding thirty years, and pays the full assessment to Government—a sum equal to ten times the survey-assessment; and

(3) where the whole or any part of the annual survey-assessment is remitted—a sum computed under clause (1) or clause (2) of this proviso, as the case may be, in addition to ten times the assessment, or the portion of assessment, so remitted.

Explanation.—The word "estate," as used in this paragraph, means any land subject to the payment of revenue, for which the proprietor or a farmer or raiyat shall have executed a separate engagement to Government, or which, in the absence of such engagement, shall have been separately assessed with revenue;

(*e*) Where the subject-matter is a house or garden—according to the market-value of the house or garden:

for houses and gardens:

vi. In suits to enforce a right of pre-emption—according to the value (computed in accordance with paragraph v of this section) of the land, house or garden in respect of which the right is claimed:

to enforce a right of pre-emption:

vii. In suits for the interest of an assignee of land-revenue—fifteen times his net profits as such for the year next before the date of presenting the plaint:

for interest of assignee of land-revenue:

viii. In suits to set aside an attachment of land or of an interest in land or revenue—according to the amount for which the land or interest was attached:

to set aside an attachment:

Provided that, where such amount exceeds the value of the land or interest, the amount of fee shall be computed as if the suit were for the possession of such land or interest:

ix. In suits against a mortgagee or incumbrancer for the recovery of the property mortgaged, or to have the instrument of charge cancelled, and in suits by a mortgagee to foreclose the mortgage, or, where the mortgage is made by conditional sale, to have the sale declared absolute—according to the principal money expressed to be secured by the instrument of mortgage or charge:

to redeem:

Stamp Bill of 1877, s. 56.

to foreclose:

for specific performance:

x. In suits for specific performance—

(*a*) of a contract of sale—according to the amount of the consideration:

(*b*) of a contract of mortgage—according to the amount agreed to be secured:

(*c*) of a contract of lease—according to the aggregate amount of the fine or premium (if any) and of the rent agreed to be paid during the first year of the term:

(*d*) of an award—according to the amount or value of the property in dispute:

between landlord and tenant.

xi. In the following suits between landlord and tenant (namely):—

(*a*) for the delivery by a tenant of the counterpart of a lease,

(*b*) for the delivery by a landlord of a lease,

(*c*) to contest a notice of ejectment,

(*d*) to recover the occupancy of land from which a tenant has been illegally ejected by the landlord—

according to the amount of the rent of the land to which the suit refers, payable for the year next before the date of presenting the plaint;

(*e*) to enhance the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy,

Stamp Bill of 1877, s. 56, XI.

(*f*) for abatement of rent—

five times the amount by which the rent is sought to be enhanced or abated.

The plaint or memorandum of appeal in every suit or appeal mentioned in this section shall state the amount or value with reference to which the fee payable in respect of such plaint or memorandum is to be computed.

Stamp Bill of 1877, s. 56, last clause.

8. The amount of fee payable under this Act on a memorandum of appeal against an order relating to compensation under any law for the time being in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes shall be computed according to the difference between the amount awarded and the amount claimed by the appellant.

Fee on memorandum of appeal against order relating to compensation.

Act VII of 1870, s. 8.

9. If the Court sees reason to think that the annual net profits or the market-value of any such land, house or garden as is mentioned in section seven, paragraphs v and vi, have or has been wrongly estimated, the Court may, for the purpose of computing the fee payable in any suit therein mentioned, issue a commission to any proper person directing him to make such local or other investigation as may be necessary, and to report thereon to the Court.

Power to ascertain net profits or market-value.

Act VII of 1870, s. 9.

10. If in the result of any such investigation the Court finds that the net profits or market-value have or has been wrongly estimated, the Court, if the estimation has been excessive, may in its discretion refund the excess paid as such fee; but if the estimation has been insufficient, the Court shall require the plaintiff to pay so much additional fee as would have been payable had the said market-value or net profits been rightly estimated:

Procedure where net profits or market-value wrongly estimated.

Act VII of 1870, s. 10.

In such case the suit shall be stayed until the additional fee is paid. If the additional fee is not

paid within such time as the Court shall fix, the suit shall be dismissed.

Act VII of 1870, s. 11.

Procedure in suits for mesne profits or account when amount decreed exceeds amount claimed.

11. In suits for mesne profits or for immoveable property and mesne profits, or for an account, if the profits or amount decreed are or is in excess of the profits claimed or the amount at which the plaintiff valued the relief sought, the decree shall not be executed until the difference between the fee actually paid and the fee which would have been payable had the suit comprised the whole of the profits or amount so decreed has been paid to the proper officer.

Where the amount of mesne profits is left to be ascertained in the course of the execution of the decree, if the profits so ascertained exceed the profits claimed, the further execution of the decree shall be stayed until the difference between the fee actually paid and the fee which would have been payable had the suit comprised the whole of the profits so ascertained has been paid. If the additional fee is not paid within such time as the Court shall fix, the application for the execution of the decree shall be dismissed.

Act VII of 1870, s. 12.

The words "and such decision shall be final as between the parties to the suit" are omitted.

See *Narayan Mádhávrao Náik* v. *Collector of Thásá*, I. L. R. II, Bo. 145.

Decision of questions as to valuation.

12. Every question relating to valuation for the purpose of determining the amount of any fee chargeable under this chapter on a plaint or memorandum of appeal shall be decided by the Court in which such plaint or memorandum, as the case may be, is filed.

When any suit or appeal in which any such question arises comes before a Court of appeal, reference or revision, if such Court considers that the said question has been wrongly decided, to the detriment of the revenue, it shall require the party by whom such fee has been paid to pay so much additional fee as would have been payable had the question been rightly decided, and the provisions of the second paragraph of section ten shall apply.

Act VII of 1870, s. 13.

Refund of fee paid on memorandum of appeal.

13. If a plaint or appeal which has been rejected by the lower Court on any of the grounds mentioned in the Code of Civil Procedure is ordered to be received, or if a suit is remanded in appeal, on any of the grounds mentioned in section 562 of the same Code, for a second decision by the lower Court, the Appellate Court shall grant to the appellant a certificate, authorizing him to receive back from the Collector the full amount of fee paid on the memorandum of appeal:

Provided that, if, in the case of a remand in appeal, the order of remand does not cover the whole of the subject-matter of the suit, the certificate so granted shall not authorize the appellant to receive back more than so much fee as would have been originally payable on the part or parts of such subject-matter in respect whereof the suit has been remanded.

Act VII of 1870, s. 14.

Refund of fee on application for review of judgment.

14. Where an application for a review of judgment is presented on or after the ninetieth day from the date of the decree, the Court, unless the delay was caused by the applicant's laches, may, in its discretion, grant him a certificate authorizing him to receive back from the Collector so much of the fee paid on the application as exceeds the fee which would have been payable had it been presented before such day.

Act VII 1870, s.

Refund where Court reverses or modifies its former decision on ground of mistake.

15. Where an application for a review of judgment is admitted, and on the rehearing the Court reverses or modifies its former decision on the ground of mistake in law or fact, the applicant shall be entitled to a certificate from the Court authorizing him to receive back from the Collector the fee paid on the application.

Stamp Act 1877, s.

But nothing in the former part of this section shall entitle the applicant to such certificate where the reversal or modification is due, wholly or in part, to fresh evidence which might have been produced at the original hearing.

Act VII of 1870, s.

Additional fee where respondent takes objection to unappealed part of decree.

16. When any appeal is presented to a Civil Court, not against the whole of a decision, but only against so much thereof as relates to a portion of the subject-matter of the suit, and, on the hearing of such appeal, the respondent takes, under section 561 of the Code of Civil Procedure, an objection to any part of the said decision other than the part appealed against, the Court shall not hear such objection until the respondent has paid the additional fee which would have been payable had the appeal comprised the part of the decision so objected to.

Multifarious suits.

17. Where a suit comprises two or more distinct causes of action the plaint or memorandum of appeal shall be chargeable with the aggregate amount of the fees to which the plaints or memoranda of appeal in suits comprising separately each of such causes of action would be liable under this Act.

Mul Chand Shib Chand Lal and I. L. R. All., p. 67 Act VII 1870, s.

Nothing in the former part of this section shall apply to suits for the price of goods sold and delivered, or shall be deemed to affect the power conferred by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 45.

Act VII 1870, s.

Written examinations of complainants.

18. When the first or only examination of a person who complains of the offence of wrongful confinement, or of wrongful restraint, or of any offence other than an offence for which police-officers may arrest without a warrant, and who has not already presented a petition on which a fee has been levied under this Act, is reduced to writing under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the complainant shall pay a fee of eight annas, unless the Court thinks fit to remit such payment.

Act VII 1870, s.

Exemption of certain documents.

19. Nothing contained in this Act shall render the documents specified in the third schedule hereunto annexed chargeable with any fee.

Act VII 1870, s.

CHAPTER IV.

PROBATES, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION AND CERTIFICATES.

Relief where too high a Court-fee has been paid on probate or letters of administration.

20. Where any person on applying for the probate of a will or letters of administration has estimated the property of the deceased to be of greater value than the same has afterwards proved to be, and has consequently paid too high a Court-fee thereon, if

Act XIII 1875, s.

within six months after the true value of the property has been ascertained, such person produces the probate or letters to the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority of the province in which the probate or letters has or have been granted,

and delivers to such Authority a particular inventory and valuation of the property of the deceased, verified by affidavit or affirmation,

and if such Authority is satisfied that a greater fee was paid on the probate or letters than the law required,

the said Authority may—

(*a*) cancel the stamp on the probate or letters, if such stamp has not been already cancelled;

(*b*) substitute another stamp for denoting the Court-fee which should have been paid thereon; and

(*c*) make an allowance for the difference between them as in the case of spoiled stamps, or repay the same in money, at his discretion.

Relief where debts due from a deceased person have been paid out of his estate.

21. Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of such Authority that an executor or administrator has paid debts due from the deceased to such an amount as, being deducted out of the amount or value of the estate, reduces the same to a sum which, if it had been the whole gross amount or value of the estate, would have occasioned a less Court-fee to be paid on the probate or letters of administration granted in respect of such estate than has been actually paid thereon under this Act,

such Authority may return the difference, provided the same be claimed within three years after the date of such probate or letters.

But whenever, by reason of any legal proceeding, the debts due from the deceased have not been ascertained and paid, or his effects have not been recovered and made available, and in consequence thereof the executor or administrator is prevented from claiming the return of such difference within the said term of three years, the said Authority may allow such further time for making the claim as may appear to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Relief in case of several grants.

22. Whenever a grant of probate or letters of administration has been or is made in respect of the whole of the property belonging to an estate, and the full fee chargeable under this Act has been or is paid thereon, no fee shall be chargeable hereunder when a like grant is made in respect of the whole or any part of the same property belonging to the same estate;

Whenever such a grant has been or is made in respect of any property forming part of an estate, the amount of fees then actually paid under this Act shall be deducted when a like grant is made in respect of property belonging to the same estate, identical with or including the property to which the former grant relates.

Probates declared valid as to trust-property though not covered by Court-fee.

23. The probate of the will, or the letters of administration of the effects, of any person deceased heretofore or hereafter granted shall be deemed valid and available by his executors or administrators for recovering, transferring or assigning any moveable or immoveable property whereof or whereto the deceased was possessed or entitled, either wholly or partially as a trustee, notwithstanding the amount or value of such property is not included in the amount or value of the estate in respect of which a Court-fee was paid on such probate or letters of administration.

Provision for case where too low a Court-fee has been paid on probates, &c.

Act XIII of 1875, s. 6.

24. Where any person on applying for probate or letters of administration has estimated the estate of the deceased to be of less value than the same has afterwards proved to be, and has in consequence paid too low a Court-fee thereon, the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority of the province in which the probate or letters has or have been granted may, on the value of the estate of the deceased being verified by affidavit or affirmation, cause the probate or letters of administration to be duly stamped on payment of the full Court-fee which ought to have been originally paid thereon in respect of such value and of the further penalty, if the probate or letters is or are produced within one year from the date of the grant, of five times, or if it or they is or are produced after one year from such date, of twenty times, such proper Court-fee, without any deduction of the Court fee originally paid on such probate or letters:

Provided that, if the application be made within six months after the ascertainment of the true value of the estate and the discovery that too low a Court-fee was at first paid on the probate or letters, and if the said Authority is satisfied that such fee was paid in consequence of a mistake or of its not being known at the time that some particular part of the estate belonged to the deceased, and without any intention of fraud or to delay the payment of the proper Court-fee, the said Authority may remit the said penalty, and cause the probate or letters to be duly stamped on payment only of the sum wanting to make up the fee which should have been at first paid thereon.

Administrator to give proper security before letters stamped under section 24.

Ibid.

25. In case of letters of administration on which too low a Court-fee has been paid at first, the said Authority shall not cause the same to be duly stamped in manner aforesaid until the Administrator has given such security to the Court by which the letters of administration have been granted as ought by law to have been given on the granting thereof in case the full value of the estate of the deceased had been then ascertained.

Executors, &c., not paying full Court-fee on probates, &c., within six months after discovery of underpayment.

Ibid.

26. Where too low a Court-fee has been paid on any probate or letters of administration in consequence of any mistake, or of its not being known at the time that some particular part of the estate belonged to the deceased, if any executor or administrator acting under such probate or letters does not, within six months after the discovery of the mistake or of any effects not known at the time to have belonged to the deceased, apply to the said Authority and pay what is wanting to make up the Court-fee which ought to have been paid at first on such probate or letters, he shall forfeit the sum of one thousand rupees and also a further sum at the rate of ten rupees per cent. on the amount of the sum wanting to make up the proper Court-fee.

XIII of 3, s. 6. mp Bill of 7, s. 76.

This chapter applied to certificates under Act XL of 1858 and other Acts.

27. The provisions of this chapter shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to certificates and to the holders of certificates granted under—

Act No. XL of 1858 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*, or

Act No. XXVII of 1860 (*for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*), or

Act No. XX of 1864 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Bombay*), or

Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827 (*to provide for the formal recognition of Heirs, Executors and Administrators, and for the appointment of Administrators and Managers of property by the Courts*).

VII of 70, Sch. 1, Note.

Statement of property realized under certificate to be filed.

28. The person to whom any such certificate is granted, or his representative, shall after the expiration of twelve months from the date of such certificate and thereafter whenever the Court granting such certificate requires him so to do, file a statement on oath of all property recovered or realized by him under such certificate.

If the property so recovered or realized exceed the amount of debts or other property as sworn to by the person to whom the certificate is granted, the Court may cancel the same and order such person to take out a fresh certificate and pay the fee prescribed by this Act for such excess.

In default of filing such statement within the time allowed, the Court may cancel the certificate.

Govindappah Kondappah Chetty, VI Madras Rep., 131.

A certificate which has become liable to cancellation under any of the provisions of this section shall remain in force until it is actually cancelled.

CHAPTER V.

PROCESS FEES.

Act VII of 70, s. 20.

Rules as to costs of processes.

29. The High Court may, from time to time, make rules as to the following matters:—

(*a*) the fees chargeable for serving and executing processes issued by such Court in its appellate jurisdiction, and by the other Civil and Revenue Courts established within the local limits of such jurisdiction:

(*b*) the fees chargeable for serving and executing processes issued by the Criminal Courts established within such limits in the case of offences other than offences for which police-officers may arrest without a warrant; and

(*c*) the remuneration of the peons and all other persons employed by leave of a Court in the service or execution of processes.

The High Court may from time to time alter and add to the rules so made.

Confirmation and publication of rules.

All such rules, alterations and additions shall, after being confirmed by the Local Government, and sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

VII of 70, s. 21.

Tables of process-fees.

30. A table in the English and vernacular languages, showing the fees chargeable for such service and execution, shall be exposed to view in a conspicuous part of each court.

Act VII of 1870, s. 22.

Number of peons in District and subordinate Courts.

31. Subject to rules to be made by the High Court and approved by the Local Government and the Governor General in Council,

every District Judge and every Magistrate of a District may from time to time fix the number of peons necessary to be employed for the service and execution of processes issued out of his Court and each of the Courts subordinate thereto,

Number of peons in mufassal Small Cause Courts.

and for the purposes of this section, every Court of Small Causes established under Act No. XI of 1865 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature*) shall be deemed to be subordinate to the Court of the District Judge.

Act VII of 1870, s. 23.

Number of peons in Revenue Courts.

32. Subject to rules to be framed by the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority and approved by the Local Government and the Governor General in Council, every officer performing the functions of a Collector of a District may from time to time fix the number of peons necessary to be employed for the service and execution of processes issued out of his Court or the Courts subordinate to him.

Act VII of 1870, s. 24.

Costs of process served under this chapter to be costs under Civil Procedure Code.

33. The costs of every process served or executed under this chapter shall be held to be costs within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE MODE OF LEVYING FEES.

Act VII of 1870, s. 25. Conf. Act I of 1879, s. 9.

Collection of fees by stamps.

34. All fees referred to in section three or chargeable under this Act shall be collected by stamps.

Act VII of 1870, s. 26.

Stamps to be impressed or adhesive.

35. The stamps used to denote any fee chargeable under this Act shall be impressed or adhesive, or partly impressed and partly adhesive, as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time direct.

Act VII of 1870, s. 27.

Rules for supply, sale number, renewal and keeping accounts of stamps.

36. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules for regulating—

Mr. Cockerell's note, para. 55; Act I of 1879, s. 55.

(*a*) the supply and sale of stamps to be used under this Act, the persons by whom alone such sale is to be conducted, and the duties and remuneration of such persons,

Act VII of 1870, s. 27.

(*b*) the number of stamps to be used for denoting any fee chargeable under this Act,

(*c*) the renewal of damaged or spoiled stamps, and

(*d*) the keeping accounts of all stamps used under this Act:

Provided that, in the case of stamps used under section three in a High Court, such rules shall be made with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of such Court.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Act VII of 1870, s. 28.

Stamping documents inadvertently received.

37. No document which ought to bear a stamp under this Act shall be of any validity unless and until it is properly stamped.

But if any such document is through mistake or inadvertence received, filed or used in any Court or office without being properly stamped, the presiding Judge or the head of the office, as the case may be, or in the case of a High Court, any Judge of such Court, may, if he thinks fit, order that such document be stamped as he may direct; and on such document being stamped accordingly, the same and every proceeding relative thereto shall be as valid as if it had been properly stamped in the first instance.

Act. VII of 1870, s. 29, modified as in Stamp Bill of 1877, s. 55.

Amended document.

38. Where any such document is amended in order merely to correct a mistake and to make it conform to the original intention of the parties, and the duty with which it is chargeable is not thereby increased, it shall not be necessary to impose a fresh stamp.

Act VII of 1870, s. 30.

Cancellation of stamp.

39. No document requiring a stamp under this Act shall be filed or acted upon in any proceeding in any Court or office until the stamp has been cancelled.

Mr. Cockerell's note, para. 55.

The Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules for regulating the mode of cancelling stamps and the persons by whom such cancellation is to be effected.

Such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

CHAPTER VII.

CRIMINAL OFFENCES AND PROCEDURE.

Mr. Cockerell's note, paras 55, 56, and Act I of 1879, s. 63.

Failing to file statement on oath under section twenty-eight.

40. Whoever, being bound to file a statement on oath under the provisions of section twenty-eight, fails or neglects to file such statement within the time mentioned in that section, or, when required by an order of the Court to file such statement, within the time which may be specified in such order, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Act I of 1879, s. 68.

Penalty for breach of rule relating to sale of stamps and for unauthorized sale.

41. Any person appointed to sell stamps who disobeys any rule made under section thirty-six, and any person not so appointed who sells or offers for sale any stamp, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

New.

Fraudulent possession of used and cancelled stamp.

42. Whoever, fraudulently or with intent to cause loss to Government, has in his possession any adhesive stamp which has been used and cancelled under this Act and has been removed from the document to which it was affixed, shall be punished, in addition to any other penalty to which he may be liable, with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Act I of 1879, s. 69.

Institution and conduct of prosecution.

43. No prosecution in respect of any offence punishable hereunder shall be instituted without the sanction of the Collector or such other officer as the Local Government generally, or the Collector specially, authorizes in that behalf.

The Chief Controlling Revenue Authority, or any officer authorized by it in this behalf, may stay any such prosecution or compound any such offence.

Act I of 187 s. 72.

Operation of other laws not barred.

44. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act, or the rules made hereunder:

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Act VII 1870, s. 36.

Saving of certain fees to certain officers of High Courts.

45. Nothing in this Act applies to the commission payable to the Accountant General of the High Court at Fort William, or to the fees which any officer of a High Court is allowed to receive in addition to a fixed salary.

Act VII 1870, s. 31.

Repayment of fees paid on applications to Criminal Courts.

46. Whenever an application or petition containing a complaint or charge of an offence other than an offence for which police-officers may arrest without warrant is presented to a criminal Court, the Court, if it convict the accused person, shall, in addition to the penalty imposed upon him, order him to repay to the complainant the fee paid on such application or petition.

In the case mentioned in section eighteen the Court, if it convict the accused person, shall, in addition to the penalty imposed upon him, order him to repay to the complainant the fee, if any, paid by the latter for the examination.

When the complainant has paid fees for serving processes in either of the cases mentioned in the first and second paragraphs of this section, the Court, if it convict the accused person, shall, in addition to the penalty imposed upon him, order him to repay such fees to the complainant.

All fees ordered to be repaid under this section may be recovered as if they were fines imposed by the Court.

Act VII 1870, s. 33

Admission in criminal cases of documents for which proper fee has not been paid.

47. Whenever the filing or exhibition in a Criminal Court of a document in respect of which the proper fee has not been paid is, in the opinion of the presiding Judge, necessary to prevent a failure of justice, nothing contained in section four or section six shall be deemed to prohibit such filing or exhibition.

Act I of 1 s. 54.

Allowance for stamps not required for use.

48. When any person is possessed of a stamp which has not been spoiled or rendered unfit or useless for the purpose intended, but for which he has no immediate use, the Collector shall repay to such person the value of such stamp in money, deducting one anna for each rupee or portion of a rupee, upon such person delivering up the same to be cancelled, and proving to the Collector's satisfaction that it was purchased by such person in good faith with intention to use it, and that he has paid the full price thereof, and that it was so purchased within the period of six months next preceding the date on which it is so delivered.

Act I of 1 s. 8.

Power to reduce or remit fees.

49. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*,

(*a*) reduce or remit, whether prospectively or retrospectively, in the whole or in any part of British India, all or any of the fees chargeable under this Act in respect of any documents or any particular class of documents, or any of the documents belonging to such class, when filed, exhibited or recorded in any Court, or in any specified Court of justice, or when received from, or furnished or granted under his seal or signature to, any particular class of persons by any public officer, and

(*b*) cancel or vary such order to the extent of the powers hereby given.

SCHEDULE I.

Ad valorem fees.

	Number.		Proper Fee.
Act VII of 1870, Sch. I, 1.	1. Plaint or memorandum of appeal (not otherwise provided for in this Act) presented to any Civil or Revenue Court, except those mentioned in section three.*	When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed five rupees ...	Six annas.
Ditto.		When such amount or value exceeds five rupees,—For every five rupees or part thereof in excess of five rupees, up to one hundred rupees ...	Six annas.
Ditto.		When such amount or value exceeds one hundred rupees—For every ten rupees or part thereof in excess of one hundred rupees, up to one thousand rupees ...	Twelve annas.
Ditto.		When such amount or value exceeds one thousand rupees—For every one hundred rupees or part thereof in excess of one thousand rupees, up to five thousand rupees ...	Five rupees.
Mr. Cockerell's note, para. 54.		When such amount or value exceeds five thousand rupees—For every five hundred rupees or part thereof in excess of five thousand rupees, up to ten thousand rupees ...	Twenty-five rupees.
Ditto.		When such amount or value exceeds ten thousand rupees—For every one thousand rupees or part thereof in excess of ten thousand rupees, up to twenty-five thousand rupees ...	Twenty-five rupees.
Ditto.		When such amount or value exceeds twenty-five thousand rupees—For every five thousand rupees or part thereof in excess of twenty-five thousand rupees up to fifty thousand rupees ...	One hundred rupees.

* To ascertain the proper fee leviable on the institution of a suit or the presentation of an appeal, see the table annexed to this schedule.

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

Ad valorem fees.

Number.		Proper fee.	
1. Plaint, &c.—*continued.*	When such amount or value exceeds fifty thousand rupees—For every twenty-five thousand rupees or part thereof in excess of fifty thousand rupees, up to four hundred thousand rupees ...	One hundred rupees.	Mr. Cockerell's note, para. 54.
	When such amount or value exceeds four hundred thousand rupees—For every fifty thousand rupees or part thereof in excess of four hundred thousand rupees:	One hundred rupees.	Ditto.
	Provided that the maximum fee leviable on a plaint or memorandum of appeal shall be three thousand rupees.		Act VII of 1870, Sch. I, 1.
2. Plaint in a suit for possession under the Specific Relief Act, 1877, section nine.	.....	A fee of one-half the amount prescribed in the foregoing scale.	Notification, Financial Department, No. 2127, dated 27th July, 1877.
3. Application for review of judgment, if presented on or after the ninetieth day from the date of the decree.	.....	The fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal.	Act VII 1870, Sch. I,
4. Application for review of judgment if presented before the ninetieth day from the date of the decree.	.....	One-half of the fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal.	Act VII of 1870, Sch. I, 5.
5. An authenticated copy or translation of a judgment or order not being, or having the force of, a decree.	When such judgment or order is passed by any Civil Court other than a High Court, or by the presiding officer of any Revenue Court or office, or by any other judicial or executive authority—		Act VII 1870, Sch. I.
	(*a*) If the amount or value of the subject-matter is fifty or less than fifty rupees	Four annas.	
	(*b*) If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees	Eight annas.	
	When such judgment or order is passed by a High Court	One rupee.	

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

Ad valorem fees.

	Number.		Proper fee.
Act VII of 1870, Sch. I, 7.	6. An authenticated copy of a decree or order having the force of a decree.	When such decree or order is made by any Civil Court other than a High Court, or by any Revenue Court—	
		(*a*) If the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit wherein such decree or order is made is fifty or less than fifty rupees ...	Eight annas.
		(*b*) If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees ...	One rupee.
		When such decree or order is made by a High Court ...	Four rupees.
Act VII of 1870, Sch. I, 8.	7. An authenticated copy of any document liable to stamp-duty under the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, when left by any party to a suit or proceeding in place of the original withdrawn.	(*a*) When the stamp-duty chargeable on the original does not exceed eight annas.	The amount of the duty chargeable on the original.
		(*b*) In any other case	Eight annas.
Act VII of 1870, Sch. I, 9.	8. Copy of any revenue or judicial proceeding or order not otherwise provided for by this Act, or copy of any account, statement, report or the like, taken out of any Civil or Criminal or Revenue Court or office, or from the office of any chief officer charged with the executive administration of a Division.	For every three hundred and sixty words or fraction of three hundred and sixty words ...	Eight annas.
Act VII of 1870, Sch. I, 10.	9. Certificate of administration granted under Act No. XL of 1858 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), or under Act No. XX of 1864 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Bombay*).	If the amount or value of the property in respect to which such certificate is granted does not exceed five hundred rupees ...	Five rupees.
		If such amount or value exceeds five hundred rupees, but not one thousand rupees ...	Ten rupees.
		And for every one thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one thousand rupees ...	Five rupees.

SCHEDULE I—*concluded.*

Ad valorem fees.

Number.		Proper fee.	
10. Probate of a will or letters of administration with or without will annexed. 11. Certificate granted under Act No. XXVII of 1860 (*for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*), or under Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827 (*to provide for the formal recognition of Heirs, Executors and Administrators, and for the appointment of Administrators and Managers of Property by the Courts*).	If the amount or value of the property in respect of which the probate or letters or certificate shall be granted exceeds one thousand rupees.	Two per centum on such amount or value: Provided that when, after a certificate has been granted as aforesaid in respect of any estate, probate or letters of administration is or are granted in respect of the same estate, the fee payable in respect of such latter grant shall be reduced by the amount of the fee paid in respect of the former grant.	Act VII of 1870, Sch. I, 11. Act VII of 1870, Sch. I, 12. Act V of 1881, s. 153.

Table of rates of ad valorem fees leviable on the institution of suits or presentation of appeals. Act VII, 1870, table annexed to Sch. I: with modifications.

When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper fee.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
...	5	0 6 0
5	10	0 12 0
10	15	1 2 0
15	20	1 8 0
20	25	1 14 0
25	30	2 4 0
30	35	2 10 0
35	40	3 0 0
40	45	3 6 0
45	50	3 12 0
50	55	4 2 0
55	60	4 8 0
60	65	4 14 0
65	70	5 4 0
70	75	5 10 0
75	80	6 0 0
80	85	6 6 0
85	90	6 12 0
90	95	7 2 0
95	100	7 8 0
100	110	8 4 0
110	120	9 0 0
120	130	9 12 0
130	140	10 8 0

Table of rates of ad valorem fees, &c.—continued.

When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper fee.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
140	150	11	4	0
150	160	12	0	0
160	170	12	12	0
170	180	13	8	0
180	190	14	4	0
190	200	15	0	0
200	210	15	12	0
210	220	16	8	0
220	230	17	4	0
230	240	18	0	0
240	250	18	12	0
250	260	19	8	0
260	270	20	4	0
270	280	21	0	0
280	290	21	12	0
290	300	22	8	0
300	310	23	4	0
310	320	24	0	0
320	330	24	12	0
330	340	25	8	0
340	350	26	4	0
350	360	27	0	0
360	370	27	12	0
370	380	28	8	0
380	390	29	4	0
390	400	30	0	0
400	410	30	12	0
410	420	31	8	0
420	430	32	4	0
430	440	33	0	0
440	450	33	12	0
450	460	34	8	0
460	470	35	4	0
470	480	36	0	0
480	490	36	12	0
490	500	37	8	0
500	510	38	4	0
510	520	39	0	0
520	530	39	12	0
530	540	40	8	0
540	550	41	4	0
550	560	42	0	0
560	570	42	12	0
570	580	43	8	0
580	590	44	4	0
590	600	45	0	0
600	610	45	12	0
610	620	46	8	0
620	630	47	4	0
630	640	48	0	0
640	650	48	12	0
650	660	49	8	0
660	670	50	4	0
670	680	51	0	0
680	690	51	12	0
690	700	52	8	0
700	710	53	4	0
710	720	54	0	0
720	730	54	12	0
730	740	55	8	0
740	750	56	4	0
750	760	57	0	0
760	770	57	12	0
770	780	58	8	0
780	790	59	4	0
790	800	60	0	0
800	810	60	12	0
810	820	61	8	0
820	830	62	4	0

Table of rates of ad valorem fees, &c.—continued.

When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper fee.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
830	840	63	0	0
840	850	63	12	0
850	860	64	8	0
860	870	65	4	0
870	880	66	0	0
880	890	66	12	0
890	900	67	8	0
900	910	68	4	0
910	920	69	0	0
920	930	69	12	0
930	940	70	8	0
940	950	71	4	0
950	960	72	0	0
960	970	72	12	0
970	980	73	8	0
980	990	74	4	0
990	1,000	75	0	0
1,000	1,100	80	0	0
1,100	1,200	85	0	0
1,200	1,300	90	0	0
1,300	1,400	95	0	0
1,400	1 500	100	0	0
1,500	1,600	105	0	0
1,600	1,700	110	0	0
1,700	1,800	115	0	0
1,800	1,900	120	0	0
1,900	2,000	125	0	0
2,000	2,100	130	0	0
2,100	2,200	135	0	0
2,200	2,300	140	0	0
2,300	2,400	145	0	0
2,400	2,500	150	0	0
2,500	2,600	155	0	0
2,600	2,700	160	0	0
2,700	2,800	165	0	0
2,800	2,900	170	0	0
2,900	3,000	175	0	0
3,000	3,100	180	0	0
3,100	3,200	185	0	0
3,200	3,300	190	0	0
3,300	3,400	195	0	0
3,400	3,500	200	0	0
3,500	3,600	205	0	0
3,600	3,700	210	0	0
3,700	3,800	215	0	0
3,800	3,900	220	0	0
3,900	4,000	225	0	0
4,000	4,100	230	0	0
4,100	4,200	235	0	0
4,200	4,300	240	0	0
4,300	4,400	245	0	0
4,400	4,500	250	0	0
4,500	4,600	255	0	0
4,600	4,700	260	0	0
4,700	4,800	265	0	0
4,800	4,900	270	0	0
4,900	5,000	275	0	0
5,000	5,500	300	0	0
5,500	6,000	325	0	0
6,000	6,500	350	0	0
6,500	7,000	375	0	0
7,000	7,500	400	0	0
7,500	8,000	425	0	0
8,000	8,500	450	0	0
8,500	9,000	475	0	0
9,000	9,500	500	0	0
9,500	10,000	525	0	0
10,000	11,000	550	0	0
11,000	12,000	575	0	0

Table of rates of ad valorem fees, &c.—concluded.

When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper fee.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
12,000	13,000	600 0 0
13,000	14,000	625 0 0
14,000	15,000	650 0 0
15,000	16,000	675 0 0
16,000	17,000	700 0 0
17,000	18,000	725 0 0
18,000	19,000	750 0 0
19,000	20,000	775 0 0
20,000	21,000	800 0 0
21,000	22,000	825 0 0
22,000	23,000	850 0 0
23,000	24,000	875 0 0
24,000	25,000	900 0 0
25,000	30,000	1,000 0 0
30,000	35,000	1,100 0 0
35,000	40,000	1,200 0 0
40,000	45,000	1,300 0 0
45,000	50,000	1,400 0 0
50,000	75,000	1,500 0 0
75,000	1,00,000	1,600 0 0
1,00,000	1,25,000	1,700 0 0
1,25,000	1,50,000	1,800 0 0
1,50,000	1,75,000	1,900 0 0
1,75,000	2,00,000	2,000 0 0
2,00,000	2,25,000	2,100 0 0
2,25,000	2,50,000	2,200 0 0
2,50,000	2,75,000	2,300 0 0
2,75,000	3,00,000	2,400 0 0
3,00,000	3,25,000	2,500 0 0
3,25,000	3,50,000	2,600 0 0
3,50,000	3,75,000	2,700 0 0
3,75,000	4,00,000	2,800 0 0
4,00,000	4,50,000	2,900 0 0
4,50,000	.....	3,000 0 0

SCHEDULE II.

Fixed Fees.

Number.		Proper fee.
Act VII of 1870, Sch. II,	1. Application or petition.	(a) When presented to any officer of the Customs or Excise Department or to any Magistrate by any person having dealings with the Government, and when the subject-matter of such application relates exclusively to those dealings; — One anna.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

Fixed Fees.

Number.		Proper fee.
1. Application or petition—(*continued*).	or when presented to any officer of land revenue by any person holding temporarily-settled land under direct engagement with Government, and when the subject-matter of the application or petition relates exclusively to such engagement; or when presented to any Municipal Commissioner under any Act for the time being in force for the conservancy or improvement of any place, if the application or petition relates solely to such conservancy or improvement; or when presented to any Civil Court other than a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, or to any Cantonment Magistrate sitting as a Court of Civil Judicature under Act No. III of 1859, or to any Court of Small Causes constituted under Act No. XI of 1865, or under Act No. VI of 1871, section twenty-nine, or to a Collector or other officer of revenue in relation to any suit or case in which the amount or value of the subject-matter is less than fifty rupees; or when presented to any Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court, or to any Board or executive officer for the purpose of obtaining a copy or translation of any judgment, decree or order passed by such Court, Board or officer, or of any other document on record in such Court or Office;	One anna.

Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 1.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

Fixed Fees.

	Number.		Proper fee.
New	1. Application or petition—(*continued*).	or when presented to a Collector for the purpose of obtaining the renewal or refund of value of stamps spoiled or not required for use.	One anna.
Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 1.		(*b*) When containing a complaint or charge of any offence other than an offence for which police-officers may, under the Criminal Procedure Code, arrest without warrant, and presented to any Criminal Court; or when presented to a Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court, or to a Collector, or any revenue officer having jurisdiction equal or subordinate to a Collector, or to any Magistrate in his executive capacity, and not otherwise provided for by this Act; or to deposit in Court revenue or rent; or for determination by a Court of the amount of compensation to be paid by a landlord to his tenant.	Eight annas.
		(*c*) When presented to a Chief Commissioner or other chief controlling revenue or executive authority, or to a Commissioner of Revenue or Circuit, or to any chief officer charged with the executive administration of a Division and not otherwise provided for by this Act ...	One rupee.
		(*d*) When presented to a High Court	Two rupees.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

Fixed Fees.

Number.		Proper Fee.	
2. Application for leave to sue as a pauper ...	...	Eight annas.	Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 2.
3. Application for leave to appeal as a pauper ...	(*a*) When presented to a District Court.	One rupee.	Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 3.
	(*b*) When presented to a Commissioner or a High Court.	Two rupees.	
4. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to obtain possession under Act No. XVI of 1838, or the Mamlatdárs' Courts Act, Bombay Act No. III of 1876 ...	...	Eight annas.	Act VII of 1870, Sch. II,
5. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to establish or disprove a right of occupancy ...			Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 5.
6. Bail-bond or other instrument of obligation not otherwise provided for by this Act, when given by the direction of any court or executive authority ...			Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 6.
7. Undertaking under section forty-nine of the Indian Divorce Act ...			Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 7.
8. Petition of objection to assessment under the Northern India License Act, 1878	When presented to a Collector— (*a*) By a person charged under class III	One anna.	Notification, Financial Department, No. 1465, dated 5th July, 1878.
	(*b*) By a person charged under class II	Four annas.	
	(*c*) By a person charged under class I	Eight annas.	
9. Application for revision under the Northern India License Act, 1878, section 15 ...	...	One rupee	New.
10. Mukhtárnáma, vakálatnáma or document empowering an Advocate of a High Court to act ...	When presented for the conduct of any one case—		Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 10.
	(*a*) to any Civil or Criminal Court other than a High Court, or to any Revenue Court, or to any Collector or Magistrate, or other executive officer, except such as are mentioned in clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of this Number ...	Eight annas.	

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

Fixed Fees.

	Number.		Proper Fee.
Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 10.	10. Mukhtárnáma, &c.—*contd.*	(*b*) to a Commissioner of Revenue, Circuit or Customs, or to any officer charged with the executive administration of a Division, not being the chief revenue or executive authority ...	One rupee.
		(*c*) to a High Court, Chief Commissioner, Board of Revenue, or other chief controlling revenue or executive authority ...	Two rupees.
Act VII of 1870, Sch. II 11.	11. Memorandum of appeal when the appeal is not from an order rejecting a plaint or from a decree or an order having the force of a decree, and is presented—	(*a*) to any Civil Court other than a High Court, or to any Revenue Court or executive officer other than the High Court or chief controlling revenue or executive authority ...	Eight annas.
		(*b*) to a High Court or Chief Commissioner, or other chief controlling executive or revenue authority ...	Two rupees.
	12. Caveat ...	... ...	Five rupees.
	13. Application under Act No. X of 1859, section twenty-six, or Bengal Act No. VI of 1862, section nine, or Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869, section thirty-seven.		
Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 12 to 15.	14. Petition in a suit under the Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866.		
See Stamp Bill of 1877, Sch. V, 25	15. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit (other than a suit or proceeding under the Indian Divorce Act) for the restitution of conjugal rights.		

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

Fixed fees.

Number.		Proper Fee.	
16. Petition under the European British Minors Act, 1874, section five ...	.....	Five rupees.	New.
17. Administration-bond, including a bond given under the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, section 8 ...	.....	Eight rupees.	Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 16. See III Madras H. C. R., p. 16.
18. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in each of the following suits:— (i) to alter or set aside a summary decision or order of any of the Civil Courts not established by Letters Patent or of any Revenue Court: (ii) to alter or cancel any entry in a register of the names of proprietors of revenue-paying estates: (iii) to set aside an award: (iv) to set aside an adoption: (v) to obtain a declaratory decree where no consequential relief is prayed: (vi) every other suit where it is not possible to estimate at a money-value the subject-matter in dispute, and which is not otherwise provided for by this Act ...	.....	Ten rupees.	Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 17.
19. Application under section five hundred and twenty-three of the Code of Civil Procedure ...			Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 18.
20. Agreement under section five hundred and twenty-seven of the same Code ...			Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 19.
21. Every petition under the Indian Divorce Act, except petitions under section forty-four of the same Act, and every memorandum of appeal under section fifty-five of the same Act ...	.....	Twenty rupees.	Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 20.
22. Plaint or memorandum of appeal under the Pársi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865	.....	Twenty rupees.	Act VII of 1870, Sch. II 21.

SCHEDULE III.

Exemptions from Court-fees.

1. Application in writing—

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 9.

(*a*) Or petition, to a Collector or other officer making a settlement of land-revenue, or to a Board of Revenue, or a Commissioner of Revenue, relating to matters connected with the assessment of land, or the ascertainment of rights thereto or interests therein, if presented previous to the final confirmation of such settlement;

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 10.

(*b*) Relating to a supply, for irrigation, of water belonging to Government;

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 11.

(*c*) For leave to extend cultivation, or to relinquish land, when presented to an officer of land-revenue by a person holding, under direct engagement with Government, land of which the revenue is settled but not permanently;

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 12.

(*d*) For service of notice of relinquishment of land or of enhancement of rent;

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 16.

(*e*) Or petition, containing any charge or information respecting any offence, when presented, made or laid to or before a police-officer, or to or before the heads of villages or the village-police in the territories respectively subject to the Governors in Council of Madras and Bombay;

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 19.

(*f*) For permission to cut timber in Government forests, or otherwise relating to such forests;

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 22.

(*g*) For compensation under any law for the time being in force relating to the acquisition of property for public purposes;

Notification, Financial Department, No. 1293, dated 20th February, 1874.

(*h*) Relating exclusively to the purchase of salt the property of Government;

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 20.

(*i*) For the payment of money due by Government to the applicant;

Notification, Financial Department, No. 669, dated 21st May, 1881.

(*j*) Or petition, to a Chief Commissioner, when such application or petition is accompanied by a petition to the Government of India and contains merely a request that such petition may be forwarded to the Government of India.

2. Authenticated copy—

Notification, Financial Department, No. 2520, dated 5th April, 1872.

(*a*) Of a final sentence or order passed by a criminal Court, which parties desirous of appealing from such sentence or order are required by section 275 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to file with their petition of appeal: Provided that the party who is desirous of appealing is in confinement under the operation of the sentence or order at the time that he applies for a copy of the same;

Of the judgment, or reasons for passing or making such sentence or order, as above;

SCHEDULE III—*continued.*

Exemptions from Court-fees.

(*b*) Or translation of the charge furnished to an accused person under section 199 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; — Notification, Home Department, No. [illegible] dated 6th June, 1873.

(*c*) Of a deposition furnished to an accused person under section 201 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; — Ditto.

(*d*) Of the judgment or order passed by a criminal Court, and of a Judge's charge to the jury, furnished under the Code of Criminal Procedure to any person affected by such judgment or order: Provided that such person is in jail, or the Court, for some special reason, sees fit to grant such copy free of expense; — Notification, Financial Department, No. 7317, dated 18th December, 1874.

(*e*) Of the examination of witnesses given to an accused person under the Code of Criminal Procedure; — Notification, Home Department, No. [illegible] dated 6th June 1873.

(*f*) Of a charge given to an accused person under the Code of Criminal Procedure; — Ditto.

(*g*) Of an order of maintenance given under the Code of Criminal Procedure; — Ditto.

(*h*) Of a judgment or decision passed on a claim preferred under the provisions of Madras Regulation No. VI of 1831; — Notification, Financial Department, No. 3307, dated [illegible] October, 1[illegible]

(*i*) Of a certificate granted under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 316. — Notification, Financial Department, No. 3906, dated 24th October 1873.

(*j*) Of a village-settlement-record furnished to a landholder and cultivator during the currency or at the termination of settlement-operations; — Notification, Financial Department, No. 4193, dated 3rd July, 1[illegible]

Of a list of fields extracted from village-settlement-records for the purpose of being filed with a plaint in Settlement-Courts;

Authenticated copy—

Nothing in this clause applies to copies of judicial proceedings or copies of village-settlement-records (other than lists of fields extracted as aforesaid) which may be filed in any Court or office;

(*k*) Of a document furnished under the orders of any Court or Magistrate to any Government Advocate or Pleader or other person specially empowered in that behalf for the purpose of conducting any trial or investigation on the part of Government before any criminal Court; — Notification, Financial Department, No. 2041, dated 20th July, 1877.

(*l*) Of a document which any Government Advocate, Pleader or other person is required to take in connection with any such trial or investigation for the use of any Court or Magistrate, or may consider necessary for the purpose of advising the Government in connection with any criminal proceeding; — Ditto.

SCHEDULE III—*continued.*

Exemptions from Court-fees.

Notification, Financial Department, No. [illegible], dated 20th July, 1877.

(*m*) Of a judgment or deposition required by an officer of the Police Department for conducting an appeal on behalf of Government before any criminal Court;

Notification, Financial Department, No. [illegible], dated [illegible]th June, [illegible].

(*n*) Of an order which the Collector is required to furnish under section 14 of Madras Act No. III of 1878.

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 13.

3. Authority in writing to an agent to distrain.

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 15.

4. Bail-bonds in criminal cases, and recognizances to prosecute or give evidence, or for personal appearance or otherwise.

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. [illegible].

5. Complaint by a public servant (as defined in the Indian Penal Code), a municipal officer, or an officer or servant of a Railway Company.

Notification, Financial Department, No. [illegible], dated 22nd December, 1876.

6. Documents described as Form II in Rule 13 of the rules laid down by the Governor of Bombay in Council under the provisions of section 28 of the Bombay Survey and Settlement Act, No. 1 of 1865.

Notification, Financial Department, No. [illegible], dated 3rd January, 1880.

7. Documents filed in suits instituted before village munsifs under Chapter V of Act No. XVII of 1879.

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 14.

8. First application (other than a petition containing a criminal charge or information) for the summons of a witness or other person to attend either to give evidence or to produce a document, or in respect of the production or filing of an exhibit not being an affidavit made for the immediate purpose of being produced in Court.

9. Petition—

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 17.

(*a*) by a prisoner or other person in duress or under restraint of any Court or its officers;

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. [illegible].

(*b*) of appeal against the chaukídárí assessment under Act No. XX of 1856, or against any municipal tax;

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. [illegible].

(*c*) presented to the Special Commissioner appointed under Bengal Act No. II of 1869 (*to ascertain, regulate and record certain tenures in Chutiá Nágpur*);

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. [illegible].

(*d*) under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, section 45 or section 48;

Notification, Financial Department, No. [illegible], dated 17th January, 1873.

(*e*) of appeal presented to Revenue-officers in accordance with section 55 of the Madras Act No. IV of 1871;

Stamp Bill of 1877, Sch. VI, s. (*f*).

(*f*) or application, memorandum of appeal or other proceeding under the Oudh Taluqdárs' Relief Act, 1870.

10. Plaint—

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl.

(*a*) presented to a Military Court of Requests, and petition for execution of a decree of such Court;

SCHEDULE III—*continued.*

Exemptions from Court-fees.

(*b*) in a suit tried by village munsifs in the Presidency of Fort St. George; — Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 5.

(*c*) and processes in a suit before district panchâyats in the same Presidency; — Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 6.

(*d*) in a suit before a Collector under Madras Regulation XII of 1816; — Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 7.

(*e*) in a summary suit before a Collector under Madras Act No. VIII of 1865; — Notification, Financial Department, No. 15[illegible], dated 6th March, 1874.

(*f*) in a suit under Act No. XVII of 1879, section 16. — Notification, Financial Department, No. 3237, dated 16th October, 1880.

11. Power-of-Attorney to institute or defend a suit when executed by an officer, warrant-officer, non-commissioned officer or private of Her Majesty's army whilst serving in such capacity. — Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 1, modified as in Stamp Bill of 1877, Sch. VI, 10.

12. Powers-of-attorney furnished to a relative, servant or dependent under Act No. XVII of 1879, section 68. — Notification, Financial Department, No. 11, dated 3rd January, 1880.

13. Probate of a will, letters of administration and certificate mentioned in the first schedule to this Act, No. 11, where the amount or value of the property in respect of which the probate, letters or certificate shall be granted does not exceed one thousand rupees. — Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 8.

14. Security-bond for keeping of the peace by, or for the good behaviour of, a person other than the executant. — Notification, Financial Department, No. 1431, dated 27th March, 1880.

15. Written statements called for by the Court after the first hearing of a suit. — Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 3.

SCHEDULE IV.

Enactments repealed.

NUMBER AND YEAR.	SUBJECT OR SHORT TITLE.	EXTENT OF REPEAL.
VII of 1870 ...	The Court Fees' Act...	The whole.
XX of 1870 ...	Amending Act VII of 1870.	The whole.
XXIV of 1870 ...	The Taluqdárs' Relief Act.	Section twenty-four.
XIII of 1874 ...	The European British Minors Act.	In section five, the words "shall bear a stamp of five rupees, and the statements therein contained."
XIII of 1875 ...	Probates and Letters of Administration.	Section six.
V of 1881 ...	The Probate and Administration Act, 1881.	Section one hundred and fifty-three.

Stamp Bill of 1877, Sch. VI.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IN the year 1879 Mr. F. R. Cockerell was instructed by the Government of India to place himself on his arrival in England in communication with Messrs. De La Rue & Co., the eminent stamp-manufacturers. He was to bring before them the whole question of the stamp forgeries recently discovered in Oudh and the North-Western Provinces and to submit, for their inspection and examination, some specimens of those forgeries, together with the apparatus employed, or supposed to have been employed, in the manufacture of the forged labels. He was then, in consultation with Messrs. De La Rue and with the aid of their practical experience, to devise some kind of stamping machinery which would protect the revenue against the fraudulent practices by which its security has been menaced from time to time, and to submit, as the result of this conference, his conclusions on the whole question, and any recommendations for the alteration of the existing system of collecting fees, stating at the same time how far these conclusions and recommendations had the concurrence of that firm.

2. Mr. Cockerell has now submitted his report. The principal question for consideration was whether adhesive labels were to be retained for the collection of Court-fees wholly or partly.

3. The frauds to which the use of adhesive stamps has given rise are of two kinds :—

1st—Abstraction of the labels from the papers to which they have been affixed and re-use of such labels.

2nd—The production as genuine of counterfeit labels and making them pass current.

4. Messrs. De La Rue were of opinion that from the stamp-manufacturers' point of view there is no way of preventing such attempts at counterfeiting adhesive labels as had been recently discovered, or rendering their accomplishment more difficult. The Government of India had therefore to choose between persevering with the adhesive stamps and a partial or complete recourse to the use of stamped papers in lieu of the labels. Messrs. De La Rue advocated a complete re-introduction of stamped papers for the collection of Court-fees generally. They were of opinion that it is more profitable for forgers to work upon labels of the smaller values, as they pass with less scrutiny than labels of the higher values, and that the forgeries discovered were of so clumsy and inaccurate a nature that they should have been detected at once with ordinary care. The real difficulty and danger to the revenue, Messrs. De La Rue considered, arose out of the other kind of fraud, namely, the abstraction and re-use of the adhesive labels.

5. On the other hand, Mr. Cockerell was of opinion that the wisest course, under the present circumstances, would be a partial substitution of stamped papers for adhesive labels. If after a fair trial of such a measure it was found necessary to go further in the direction of the discontinuance of the use of adhesive labels, such progressive action would not have been rendered more difficult by the adoption of what he proposed, inasmuch as his proposals did not involve any considerable initial outlay, the value of which would be lost in the event of any closely following change of system. Mr. Cockerell also thought that, considering the great difficulty which forgers have in this country, owing to deficient mechanical appliances, in manufacturing forged stamps rapidly, and the great expense incurred in paying persons to pass the counterfeit labels, it was unlikely that forgers would work upon the smaller values. With regard to the abstraction and re-use of adhesive labels, he thought that an inquiry into the cases in which such frauds have been committed showed that they might have been prevented by a due examination and cancellation of the labels affixed to documents when presented to the Court or office in which the fraud occurred. He therefore came to the conclusion that it would be premature to condemn a system the checks and precautions for the proper working of which had never been fairly and perseveringly enforced.

6. The great advantage which the substitution of stamped papers for adhesive labels in the collection of the Court-fees of the higher values instead of those of the lower values possesses is that the increase of expenditure entailed by the former change is very much less than that entailed by the latter. Mr. Cockerell calculates that the average consumption of stamps of the value of ten rupees and upwards is less than Rs. 3,00,000, out of a total consumption of more than 25½ millions. Then the cost of the lower values of adhesive labels is two shillings and sixpence per thousand, while the cost of the smallest size of stamped papers is 37 shillings per thousand. Besides this vast difference in the cost of production, the introduction of stamped papers involves a great increase in the cost of carriage.

7. For these reasons Mr. Cockerell recommended that stamped papers should be used for the collection of all Court-fees of ten rupees' value and upwards, and that the use of adhesive labels in respect of all denominations of fees below that amount should be continued. His reasons for thinking that the change should commence at the ten rupees' denomination are briefly as follows :—

(1) that this would include all values of substantial amount in regard to which the greatest risk to the revenue from forgeries is to be apprehended ;

(2) that, to avoid expense in the introduction of stamped papers, it will be necessary to manufacture them on the same pattern, using the same plates, &c., as the stamped papers used under the Indian Stamp Act, 1879. The classification of stamped papers for Court-fees should, therefore, be the same as that for stamp-duties, and class III of the latter commences at ten rupees.

(3) that it is of great importance that the denominations below one rupee should be represented by adhesive labels, as these denominations are specially required for the purpose of making up the fractional parts of five rupees where the whole value of the stamp required exceeds ten rupees.

8. Mr. Cockerell proposed no change in the present scale of fees payable in suits the amount or value of the subject-matter of which does not exceed Rs. 5,000. With regard to the fees chargeable on suits of higher values, he proposed to re-adjust the scale of fees prescribed by Schedule I of the Court-fees' Act so as to reduce materially the number of denominations of stamps required for the collection of fees. The sliding scale fixed by the present law comprises no less than one hundred and thirty-five denominations of fees above Rs. 275, which is the fee chargeable on a suit for an amount or value of Rs. 5,000. To meet the requirements of this scale very many new denominations of stamped papers would have to be provided. Great additional expense would have to be incurred in making the proposed change, while the new stamp papers would, comparatively speaking, be seldom used, the number of suits for large amounts forming so small a portion of the entire litigation of the country.

9. The greatest enhancement in the fees which this change in the law will involve will be in suits for Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 10,000. In the former suits there will be an increase of twenty rupees and in the latter an increase of fifty. In the case of suits for sums exceeding Rs. 10,000 the increase will be less in proportion. Thus, the fee on a suit for Rs. 15,000 will be only twenty-five rupees above its amount under the existing scale, and the fee on a suit for Rs. 20,000 will be the same as that on a suit for Rs. 30,000 and only twenty-five rupees more than the present fee. The proposed increase, it is calculated, affects only about one per cent. of the entire litigation of the country.

10. Mr. Cockerell calculates that the annual cost of substituting stamped papers for all values of ten rupees and upwards, and continuing the use of adhesive labels, will be about £8,600, or an increase of rather more than £5,000 over the present cost. The total cost of substituting stamped papers in respect of all denominations of Court-fees and discontinuing the use of labels absolutely will be about £56,000, or an increase over the present expenditure for manufacture alone of about £53,000.

11. The Government of India has resolved to adopt Mr. Cockerell's recommendations, and it is therefore necessary to legislate and to amend the first article of Schedule I of the Court-fees' Act in accordance with his suggestions. The Act will also be amended so as to prevent the fraudulent removal and re-use of adhesive labels. The opportunity will be taken to make certain other amendments of the law which the reported decisions of the High Courts and the experience of the last eleven years have shewn to be desirable.

12. The following are the principal amendments which are made in the present law by the Bill.

13. In clause (*a*), section 36, of the Bill, corresponding to clause (*a*), section 27, of the present Act, power is given to the Local Government to make rules for regulating the supply and sale of Court-fee stamps, the persons by whom alone such sale is to be conducted, and the duties and remuneration of such persons. The Local Government has similar powers under the Indian Stamp Act, and such powers will be useful in preventing frauds against the revenue. It is easier to detect the fraudulent removal and re-use of labels when there are means of tracing the persons by whom and to whom the labels were sold. If the stamp-vendors are placed under the control of the Local Government and sales by non-authorized persons prohibited, means can be provided for tracing the vendors and purchasers of stamps with respect to which fraud is suspected.

14. This amendment has involved other changes in the law. In order to enforce the rules made under clause (*a*), section 36, a penalty is provided by section 41 for breach of the rules by authorized vendors and for the sale of stamps by a person not authorized. Then, as no one but a duly authorised person can sell stamps, section 48 provides for making an allowance for stamps which a person has purchased but afterwards finds that he has no use for.

15. In order to prevent the fraudulent removal and re-use of labels it is necessary to provide for the proper cancellation of stamps. The present law (section 30) directs that cancellation shall be effected by punching out the figure-head so as to leave the amount designated on the stamp untouched, and that the part removed by punching shall be burnt or otherwise destroyed. These provisions have not been found to work well in practice. The duty which they impose has not been fully performed, and experience has shown that there is more chance of getting the responsible officers concerned to observe regulations of this kind when they are prescribed by rules which can be adapted to the varying circumstances of the different provinces of the empire. Accordingly, section 39 of the Bill gives each Local Government power, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to make rules for regulating the mode of cancelling stamps and the persons by whom such cancellation is to be effected.

16. The other amendment involved by Mr. Cockerell's proposals is the alteration in the scale of *ad valorem* fees: the cause of this change in the law has been already explained. In suits when the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute exceeds Rs. 5,000, instead of charging a fee of ten rupees for every Rs. 250 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 5,000 up to Rs. 10,000, the Bill provides a charge of Rs. 25 for every Rs. 500 or part thereof. When such amount or value exceeds Rs. 10,000, instead of a fee of fifteen rupees for every Rs. 500

or part thereof in excess of Rs. 10,000 up to Rs. 20,000, the Bill provides a fee of Rs. 25 for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof up to Rs. 25,000. So the next class of suits, instead of ranging from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000 with an additional fee of Rs. 20 for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 20,000, ranges from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000 with an additional fee of Rs. 100 for every Rs. 5,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 25,000. The next class of suits, instead of ranging from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 50,000 is to range from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 4,00,000 with an increased fee of Rs. 100 on every Rs. 25,000 or part thereof. Lastly, instead of a fee of Rs. 25 for every Rs. 5,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 50,000, the Bill prescribes a fee of Rs. 100 for every Rs. 50,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 4,00,000.

17. The Bill also provides in section 42 a penalty for the fraudulent possession of used and cancelled stamps which have been removed from the documents to which they have been affixed. The fact of a person having such stamps in his possession is a clear indication of an intent to use them fraudulently.

18. A penalty has also been provided (section 40) for failing to file the statement on oath of all property received or realized under a certificate granted under Act No. XL of 1858, Act No. XXVII of 1860, Act No. XX of 1864, or Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827. At present the law requiring such statements to be furnished may be evaded to the detriment of the revenue, for the only penalty is cancellation of the certificate, and default in filing the statement is probably in many cases never brought to the notice of the Court.

19. To prevent vexatious prosecutions the Bill (section 43), following the Indian Stamp Act, provides that no prosecution for any offence punishable thereunder shall be instituted without the sanction of the Collector or an officer duly authorized in that behalf.

20. The above are the principal amendments; but opportunity has been taken to make some other alterations in the law, which appear to be advisable.

21. In section 6 of the Bill the words "granted under his seal and signature" have been substituted for the word "furnished." The practice was for many years to grant copies unauthenticated by seal or signature without payment of Court-fee. It is held that this practice is under the present law illegal; but as copies are frequently required for private use and not for filing, exhibiting and recording in a Court of justice, it is thought advisable in the interests of the public to render the former practice legal.

22. In section 7, paragraph xi, the fee in suits to enhance the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy and for abatement of rent is directed to be calculated on five times the amount by which the rent is sought to be enhanced or abated, instead of, as at present, according to the amount of the rent of the land to which the suit refers payable for the year next before the date of presenting the plaint. The amendment gives a fairer method of calculating the fee chargeable in such suits.

23. In section 12, corresponding with section 12 of the present law, the words "and such decision shall be final as between the parties to the suit" have been omitted. It has been held by the High Court at Calcutta, in the case of *Ajoodhya Pershad* v. *Gunga Pershad* (I. L. R., 6 Calc., p. 219), that an appeal lies against an order rejecting a plaint on the ground of its being insufficiently stamped, such an order being a decree within the meaning of the definition in the Code of Civil Procedure. An appeal should be allowed from an order so rejecting a plaint, and if the words "and such decision shall be final as between the parties to the suit" are retained in the Bill, it will probably be held that the right of appeal is taken away.

24. In section 17, which relates to the fee payable in multifarious suits, the expression "causes of action" is substituted for the expression "subjects" in accordance with a recent decision of the High Court at Allahabad.

25. The list of exemptions in section 19 of the Act has been transferred to Schedule III. The words "whilst serving in such capacity" have been substituted for the words "not in civil employment" in the eleventh exemption, and petitions, applications and memoranda of appeal under the Oudh Taluqdárs Act, 1870, have been added to the exemptions; and section twenty-four of that Act, which exempted those documents from Court-fees, has been entered in the schedule of enactments repealed. Other exemptions which have been made by the Governor General in Council under section 35 of the present Act have also for convenience been included in the schedule of exemptions and the whole has been arranged in alphabetical order.

26. The provisions as to probates, letters of administration and certificates which were inserted in the Court-fees' Act by the Probates and Letters of Administration Act of 1875 are printed in their proper place in Chapter IV of the Bill. By section 27 the provisions of this chapter are made applicable to certificates under Act XXVII of 1860 and Bom. Reg. VIII of 1827, as well as to certificates granted under Acts XL of 1858 and XX of 1864, and the note to Article 12, Schedule I, which requires a statement on oath of all property recovered or realized under a certificate to be filed by the certificate-holder, is removed from the schedule and added to the chapter as section 28. A provision has also been added to

section 28, in accordance with a decision of the High Court of Madras, that a certificate which has become liable to cancellation under the section shall remain in force until it is actually cancelled.

27. In section 38 words are added to make it clear that an amended document is not exempted from the payment of an additional fee, when the duty with which it is chargeable is increased by the amendment.

28. Some obsolete portions of the Court-fees' Act have been omitted, but the general arrangement of the Bill remains the same as that of the Act.

The 27th August, 1881.

WHITLEY STOKES.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st August, 1881, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 17 OF 1881.

A Bill to amend the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, in order to provide for the establishment of a system of municipal-watchmen in certain municipalities in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, it is expedient to amend the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Panjáb Laws Amendment Act, 1881," and shall come into force at once.

Substitution of new sections for sections 39A and 39B.

2. For sections 39A and 39B of the said Act, the following sections shall be substituted:—

Power to establish system of village-watchmen and municipal-watchmen, and to make rules.

"39A. The Local Government may establish a system of village-watchmen or municipal-watchmen in any part of the territories under its administration, and in furtherance of this object may, from time to time, make rules to provide for the following matters:—

(*a*) the definition of the limits of watchmen's beats;

(*b*) the determination of the several grades of watchmen, and the number of each grade to be appointed to each beat;

(*c*) the appointment, suspension, dismissal and resignation of watchmen of each grade;

(*d*) the equipment and discipline of, and the control and supervision over, such watchmen;

(*e*) the conferring upon them, and the exercise by them, of any powers, and the enjoyment by them of any protection or privilege, which may be exercised and enjoyed by a police-officer under any law for the time being in force;

(*f*) the performance by them of such duties relating to police, sanitation or statistics, or for the benefit of the village-communities or municipalities within their beat, as the Local Government thinks fit;

(*g*) the exercise of authority over, and the rendering of aid to, such watchmen by headmen of the villages or members of the Municipal Committees of the towns, comprised in their respective beats;

(*h*) the performance by the headmen of villages comprised in the beat of any of the duties of a village-watchman in aid of, or substitution for, such watchman;

(*i*) the exercise by such village-headmen for the purposes referred to in clauses (*g*) and (*h*), or by members of Municipal Committees for the purposes referred to in clause (*g*) of this section, of any of the powers, and the enjoyment by them of any privilege or protection, of a village-watchman or a municipal-watchman;

(*j*) the determination of the rate at which, and the mode in which, watchmen shall be paid, and, in the case of village-watchmen, of the mode in which their pay, the expenses of their equipment, and other charges connected with the village-watchman system shall be provided for, whether out of cesses or funds already leviable or available in the villages comprised in the beat, or by a special tax in money or kind to be imposed on any class of persons residing or owning property in, or resorting to, such villages or partly in one of these ways and partly in the other;

(*k*) the collection with or without the aid of the village-headmen, and by any process available for the realization of the land-revenue, of any tax imposed under clause (*j*) of this section, and the application of, and the mode of accounting for, the same; and generally for

(*l*) the efficient working of the system of village-watchmen or municipal-watchmen.

"Provided—

1*st*,—that the rules to be made regarding the appointment of village-watchmen shall allow to the headmen of the villages comprised in the beat to which such a watchman is to be appointed a power of nomination to be exercised in such manner, and subject to such reasonable conditions, as may be prescribed by such rules;

2ndly,—that the rules to be made under clause (*j*) of this section with regard to village-watchmen shall include provisions for recording and securing due consideration of the views and opinions of the village-headmen of such beat on the matters therein referred to.

Obligation to assist watchmen and headmen.

"39B. Every person is bound to render to a village-watchman, or municipal-watchman, or village-headman discharging the duties of a police-officer under the rules made hereunder, all the assistance which he is bound to render to a police-officer.

Person obstructing watchman or headman may be arrested without warrant.

"Any person who obstructs such watchman or headman in the discharge of such duties may be arrested without warrant by a police-officer or by any watchman or village-headman empowered in this behalf by the Local Government."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

UNDER section 12 of the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873, every Municipal Committee is bound to set apart, out of the Municipal Fund, a sum for the maintenance of a police establishment in the town for which the Committee is appointed. Within the last few years certain small Municipalities in the Panjáb have represented that their income was insufficient to maintain a regular police force, as constituted under the Police Act (V of 1861), and have requested the Local Government to permit the employment by them of a cheaper form of guard in the shape of chaukídárs or watchmen. As there appeared to be considerable weight in these representations, the Local Government has permitted the Municipalities in question to employ watchmen instead of regular police. It appears, however, to Government that there is no suitable provision in the law as it now stands under which such watchmen can be appointed.

Except Act V of 1861, which, as shewn above, is inapplicable to the Municipalities, in question, the only Acts in force in the Panjáb under which police establishments can be constituted are Act XX of 1856 (known as the Chaukídárí Act) and Act IV of 1872 (the Panjáb Laws Act). The former of these Acts is unsuited to the case of these Municipalities, as it necessarily carries with it additional taxation, while sufficient special local taxation is already levied within them under the Municipal Act. The provisions of the latter of these Acts, which provide for the appointment of watchmen, are specially framed so as to exclude Municipalities from their operation.

Under these circumstances, it has been deemed advisable to have recourse to legislation, so that these watchmen may be appointed on a definite legal basis. It appears to the Government of India that the simplest plan is to modify the provisions of the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872, and make them applicable to the case of Municipalities as well as to that of other places; and with this object the present Bill has been prepared.

SIMLA;
The 26th August, 1881.

R. E. EGERTON.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 7th September, 1881, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 18 OF 1881.

THE INLAND EMIGRATION BILL, 1881.

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Form of Labour-contract between Labourer and Employer.

Form of Description of Labourer.

A Bill to amend the law relating to Emigration to the Labour-districts of Bengal and Assam.

[The sections first noted on the margin are the corresponding sections of Act VII (B.C.) of 1873. The draft sections referred to in the margin are sections of the draft prepared by the Commissioners appointed to amend the Labour Districts Emigration Act, VII (B. C.) of 1873.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the emigration of natives of India to the districts of Chittagong, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the Assam Valley, Cachar and Sylhet; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Section 1. Draft, s. 1.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Inland Emigration Act, 1881."

Local extent.

It extends to the territories respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh and Assam;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Section 2. Draft, s. 2.

Repeal of enactments.

2. Bengal Act No. VII of 1873, (*to amend the law relating to the emigration of labourers to the districts of Assam, Cachar and Sylhet and to regulate contract-labour and service*), Bengal Act No. II of 1878 (*to extend the provisions of Bengal Act VII of 1873 to the district of Chittagong and to the Chittagong Hill Tracts*) and Regulation No. IV of 1877 (*a Regulation for extending to the Chief Commissionership of Assam Chapter 13 of Bengal Act VII of 1873*) are hereby repealed.

All contracts entered into, rules and appointments made, orders and notifications, published and licenses granted under the said Bengal Act No. VII of 1873, or any of the Acts thereby repealed, and now in force, shall, so far as they relate to the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Chief Commissioner of Assam, be deemed to have been respectively entered into, made, published and granted under this Act.

Section 3. Draft, s. 3.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Labour-districts":

The expression "the labour-districts" means the districts of Chittagong the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Assam Valley, Cachar and Sylhet, and the expression "a labour-district" means any one of such districts:

"Magistrate":

"Magistrate" means a Magistrate of a district, a Magistrate of a division of a district, and any other person appointed by the local Government to perform the functions of a Magistrate under this Act:

Cf. Indian Emigration Bill, s. 3.

"Superintendent," "Inspector" and "Assistant Inspector":

"Superintendent," "Inspector" and "Assistant Inspector" mean respectively a Superintendent of Emigration, an Inspector of Labourers and an Assistant Inspector of Labourers appointed under this Act:

"Contractor," "Sub-Contractor," "Recruiter" and "Local Agent":

"Contractor," "Sub-Contractor," "Recruiter" and "Local Agent" mean respectively a Contractor, a Sub-Contractor, a Recruiter and a Local Agent licensed under this Act:

"Labour-contract":

"Labour-contract" means a contract to labour for hire in a labour-district, otherwise than as a domestic servant, entered into in accordance with the provisions of this Act:

New.

"Labourer":

"Labourer" means any person bound by a contract under the provisions of the said Bengal Act VII of 1873 or by a labour-contract under the provisions of this Act. And, except in sections one hundred and sixty-eight to one hundred and eighty-two both inclusive, it also includes any person intending to enter into such labour-contract:

"Estate":

"Estate" means the land upon which any labourers or more than fifty other persons have been engaged to labour:

"Employer" means the chief person for the time being in charge of any estate upon which labourers or more than fifty other persons are employed:

"Employer":

New.

"Emigrate" denotes the departure of any native of India of the age of sixteen years and upwards (other than a native of a labour-district) from any part of the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, not being a labour-district, or from the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, for the purpose of labouring for hire in a labour-district otherwise than as a domestic servant.

"Emigrate":

New.

"Dependent" means any woman (not being a labourer), any child, and any aged or incapacitated relative or friend accompanying any emigrant with the consent of a contractor, sub-contractor, recruiter, local agent or garden-sardár:

"Dependent":

New.

"Vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property:

"Vessel":

"Master." "Master" means the person for the time being in charge of a vessel:

And all words defined in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and used in this Act shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them by that Act.

Words to be understood as defined in Contract Act.

New. Draft, s. 4.

4. The local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that any labour-district within the territories administered by such Government shall, from a day specified in such notification, cease to be subject to all the provisions, or any specified provision of this Act; and from such day such labour-district shall cease to be subject to the provisions of this Act or to the provision so specified, as the case may be.

Power to withdraw the Act from any labour-district.

Section 10. Draft, s. 14.

5. The local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, prohibit, from a day specified in such notification, all natives of India, or any specified class of such natives, from emigrating from the whole or any specified part of the territories under its administration to any labour-district or to any specified portion of any such district.

Local Government may prohibit emigration to any labour-district or part thereof.

The local Government may with the like sanction in like manner vary or cancel any such notification.

Cf. Indian Emigration Bill, s. 10.

6. The publication of a notification under section four or section five shall not affect any act done, offence committed or proceedings commenced before such publication.

Notification under sections 4 and 5 not to affect prior acts, &c.

Draft, s. 16.

7. The local Government may appoint, either by name or by virtue of their office, so many persons as it thinks necessary to be Superintendents of Emigration, Embarkation Agents, Debarkation Agents, Inspectors of Labourers, Assistant Inspectors of Labourers and Medical Inspectors under this Act respectively, and, with respect to any such officer, may declare the local area situate in the territories subject to its administration within which he shall exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed upon him by this Act or any rule made hereunder.

Appointment of officers.

The local Government may suspend or remove any persons whom it so appoints.

Every person so appointed shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Section 7. Draft, s. 11.

8. Save as provided by section five, nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prohibit any native of India from emigrating to, or entering into a contract to labour in, a labour-district otherwise than under the provisions of this Act.

Saving of free emigration and of ordinary contract law.

CHAPTER II.

LABOUR-CONTRACTS GENERALLY.

Section 15. Draft, s. 11.

9. Every labour-contract shall be in writing, and shall be executed in duplicate on substantial paper. Every such contract shall specify—

Essentials of labour-contract.

(a) the name of the labourer and his employer;

(b) the term for which the labourer is to labour;

(c) his monthly wages in money;

(d) the labour-district in which, and, if the labourer so request, the estate on which, he is to labour.

Every such contract shall be in the form prescribed in the schedule hereto annexed.

No such contract shall be made for a term exceeding five years, commencing from the date of its execution; or shall stipulate for a less rate of monthly wages for a completed daily task regulated in accordance with the provisions of this Act than five rupees in the case of a man and four rupees in the case of a woman for the first three years of the term of the contract, or six rupees in the case of a man and five rupees in the case of a woman for the fourth and fifth years of such term.

No contract made in contravention of, or not in accordance with, the provisions of this section shall be enforceable under this Act as a labour-contract against the labourer entering into it.

Section 15. Draft, s. 10 para. 2.

10. Unless the labour-contract specifies the particular estate on which the labourer is to labour, the labourer shall be deemed to have contracted to labour on any estate in charge of the employer for whom he has contracted to labour, and situate in the labour-district specified in the contract:

If contract does not specify estate, labourer to be deemed to have contracted to labour on any estate in charge of employer situate in labour-district.

Provided that no labourer shall, without his own consent, be separated from his dependents (if any) or from any other labourer who is the wife, husband, son or daughter of such labourer.

Section 6. Draft, s. 9. Cf. Indian Emigration Act, s. 34.

11. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, it shall be lawful for any person of the age of sixteen years or upwards to enter into a labour-contract.

Persons of sixteen years of age may contract to emigrate.

CHAPTER III.

RECRUITING BY CONTRACTORS, SUB-CONTRACTORS AND RECRUITERS.

A.—Contractors and Sub-contractors.

ection 14. f. draft, s. 45.

Superintendent may license contractors.

12. Any Superintendent specially empowered in this behalf by the local Government may, from time to time, grant to such persons as he thinks fit licenses to be contractors within the whole or any part of the local area for which such Superintendent has been appointed. He may also, on the application of any contractor, grant to such persons as he thinks fit licenses to be sub-contractors on behalf of such contractor, within the whole or any part of the local area for which such contractor is licensed.

ection 14. f. draft, s. 45.

Superintendent may license sub-contractors.

ection 33. f. draft, ss. 46 & 50.

Form of, and fee for, contractor's and sub-contractor's licenses.

13. Every license to a contractor or sub-contractor shall be in such form, and subject to the payment of such fee, not exceeding, in the case of a contractor, one hundred rupees and, in the case of a sub-contractor, fifty rupees, as the local Government may by rule prescribe.

ection 33. f. draft, ss. 46 & 50.

Period for which contractor's and sub-contractor's license to remain in force.

14. No such license shall be granted for a longer period than one year from the date thereof, and, if the licensee fails to comply with any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made hereunder, or is guilty of any other misconduct, any such license may at any time be cancelled by the Superintendent who granted the same.

ection 33. f. draft, ss. 46 & 50.

Appeal against order cancelling license.

A contractor or sub-contractor may, within one month from the date of any order of a Superintendent cancelling his license, appeal against such order to the local Government.

The order of the local Government on such appeal shall be final.

ection 34. f. draft, s. 47.

Duties of contractors.

15. Every contractor, in addition to the special duties herein assigned to him, shall afford such information to the Superintendent and furnish him with such returns and reports as he may, subject to any rules which may be framed by the local Government in this behalf, from time to time require.

ew. f. draft, 50.

Sub-contractor may be licensed to represent more than one contractor.

16. A sub-contractor may be licensed to act on behalf of more than one contractor:

Provided that he obtains a separate license in the case of each contractor for whom he desires to act.

ection 36. f. draft, 51.

Contractor or sub-contractor may act as recruiter.

17. A contractor or sub-contractor may act as a recruiter, and shall, when so acting, be subject to all the provisions hereinafter contained relating to recruiters.

ew. f. draft, 54.

Liability of contractors for sub-contractors' and recruiters' acts and defaults.

18. Every contractor shall be liable for the acts and defaults of any person licensed to be a sub-contractor or recruiter on his behalf, and shall be bound to make good all payments which under this Act or any rule made hereunder any such person is ordered to make.

The Superintendent may cancel the license of any contractor whenever the license of any person so licensed on his behalf is liable to be cancelled under this Act.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to render a contractor criminally liable for any act or default on the part of any person licensed to be a sub-contractor or recruiter on his behalf when such act or default has been committed without his knowledge or consent.

Section 35. Cf. draft, s. 48.

Contractor to establish depôts.

19. Every contractor shall establish and maintain, at such places as the local Government may direct, suitable depôts for the reception and lodging, previous to their despatch to the labour-districts, of labourers engaged by him or by sub-contractors or recruiters licensed to act on his behalf, and shall provide at his own expense all necessary food, clothing and medical treatment for such labourers during their stay at such depôts.

Section 35. Cf. draft, s. 48.

Inspection and supervision of depôts.

20. No such depôt shall be used for the reception and lodging of labourers until it has been inspected and approved of by the Superintendent and the Medical Inspector. Every such depôt shall be under the supervision of the Superintendent or such other officer as the local Government may appoint in this behalf, and shall be open at all times to inspection by the Superintendent or such officer and by the Medical Inspector.

The Superintendent may by order in writing prohibit the using of any depôt for the reception and lodging of labourers if he considers that the depôt is unhealthy, or has become unsuitable for the purpose for which it was established.

Section 37. Cf. draft, s. 49.

Establishment of hospital depôts.

21. In addition to the depôts hereinbefore provided for, the local Government may establish a separate hospital depôt for the reception of labourers suffering from any dangerously infectious or contagious disease.

Contractor to contribute towards establishment and maintenance of hospital depôt.

22. Whenever any such hospital depôt is established by any local Government, such Government may require any contractor having a depôt in the neighbourhood of such hospital depôt to contribute to the expense of the establishment and maintenance of such hospital depôt such reasonable sum as it may direct. Such sum may be recovered as an arrear of revenue from any contractor so required.

Every hospital depôt so established shall be under the charge of a medical officer appointed by the local Government. Any Medical Inspector may direct the transfer of any labourer from a depôt established within the local limits of his jurisdiction to a hospital depôt established within such local limits.

B.—Recruiters.

Section 14. Cf. draft, s. 46.

Superintendent may license recruiters.

23. Any Superintendent empowered in this behalf by the local Government may on the application of any contractor or of any sub-contractor acting on behalf of a contractor, grant to such persons as he thinks fit licenses to be recruiters on behalf of such contractor within the whole or any specified part of the local area for which such contractor has been licensed.

Section 38. Cf. draft, s. 52.

Form of, and fee for, recruiter's license.

24. Every license to a recruiter shall be in such form and subject to the payment of such fee not exceeding sixteen rupees as the local Government may by rule prescribe.

Section 38. Cf. draft, s. 52.

Period for which license is granted.

25. No such license shall be granted for a longer period than one year from the date thereof; and, if the licensee fails to comply with any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made hereunder, or is guilty of any other misconduct, any such license may be cancelled by the Superintendent who granted the same.

Section 39. Cf. draft, s. 53.

Recruiter must hold a certificate.

26. Every recruiter shall hold a certificate in writing authorizing him to act as such and signed by the contractor or sub-contractor on whose application he was licensed.

Section 40. Cf. draft, s 55. (Cf. also Indian Emigration Bill, s. 26.)

Countersignature of recruiter's license.

27. No recruiter shall in any local area engage or attempt to engage any person as a labourer unless his license bears the countersignature of a Magistrate having jurisdiction throughout such local area.

No such Magistrate shall countersign a recruiter's license unless and until he has satisfied himself by such enquiry as he thinks fit that the licensee is not by character or from any other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act, and that sufficient and proper accommodation has been provided in a suitable place and is available for such labourers as may be collected by such recruiter pending their removal to a depôt.

Section 41. Cf. draft, s. 56. (Cf. also Indian Emigration Bill, s. 27.)

Magistrate to supervise accommodation.

28. Every Magistrate shall have for the supervision, inspection and regulation of the place situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction where such accommodation is provided the same powers as are by this Act conferred on the Superintendent in respect of depôts.

New. Cf. Indian Emigration Bill, s. 27, last para.

Any Magistrate of a district or division of a district may authorize any Magistrate subordinate to him, or any officer of police above the rank of Sub-Inspector, to visit and inspect such place at any time; and all recruiters or other persons in charge of such place shall afford to subordinate Magistrates and officers of police so authorized every facility for making such visits and inspections.

Section 40. Cf. draft, s. 55. (Cf. also Indian Emigration Bill, s. 28.)

Magistrate may cancel countersignature in certain cases.

29. If any Magistrate who has countersigned a recruiter's license afterwards finds reason to think that the licensee is by character or from any other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act, or that the accommodation provided for the labourers as aforesaid has become insufficient or improper or has ceased to be available, or that the place in which it is provided has become unsuitable, he may require the licensee to produce his license, and may cancel his countersignature thereon; or he may impound the license and send it for cancellation to the Superintendent who granted the same.

New. Cf. Indian Emigration Bill, s. 29.

Notice to Superintendent of refusal to countersign or cancellation.

Every Magistrate refusing to countersign a recruiter's license or cancelling his countersignature thereon shall at once report such refusal or cancellation and the grounds thereof to the Superintendent who granted such license.

C.—Procedure before Arrival at Depôt.

Section 4. Draft, s. 57.

Labourer to be taken for examination to medical officer.

30. Every recruiter who desires to engage any person as a labourer shall appear with such person before such medical officer as the local Government may appoint to examine such persons within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom such recruiter's license was countersigned; or, if no such officer has been appointed, before such medical officer as the Magistrate or Superintendent before whom such person is taken for registration, as hereinafter provided, may direct.

The medical officer shall thereupon examine such person, and shall, if satisfied that he is in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to proceed to the labour-district in which he intends to labour, give him a certificate to that effect.

Section 43. Draft, s. 58.

If certified to be fit, labourer to be brought before Magistrate or Superintendent.

31. Every person who obtains a certificate under section thirty, together with any persons about to proceed to a labour-district as his dependents shall thereupon be brought by the recruiter before the Magistrate by whom such recruiter's license was countersigned, or before a Magistrate having jurisdiction within the same district as such Magistrate, or before the Superintendent of the local area within which such person resides. The recruiter shall at the same time produce and show his license to such Magistrate or Superintendent.

Section 43. Draft, s. 58

Labourer to be examined by Magistrate or Superintendent.

32. The Magistrate or Superintendent shall thereupon inspect the certificate given under section thirty, and the license of the recruiter, and shall then examine such person with reference to his intended labour-contract.

Section 43. Draft, s. 58. Cf. Indian Emigration Act, s. 38.

Labourer to be registered.

If it appears that such person is competent to enter into such contract, and understands the nature of the same as regards the locality, period and nature of the service, and the rate of wages specified therein, that the terms thereof are in accordance with law, that he has not been induced to agree to enter thereinto by any coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the Magistrate or Superintendent shall register in a book to be kept for the purpose such particulars regarding him and his dependents (if any) as the local Government may by rule prescribe; and the labourer and his dependents (if any) shall thereupon be deemed to be registered under this Act.

Section 44. Draft, s. 59.

Copy of registration to be given to labourer.

33. The Magistrate or Superintendent shall furnish to the person so registered a certified copy of such particulars written on substantial paper.

Section 45. Draft, s. 60.

Copy of registration and medical certificate to be sent to Superintendent.

34. Every Magistrate or Superintendent registering any person under section thirty-two shall forthwith forward a certified copy of such particulars and the original certificate of the medical officer regarding him to the Superintendent having jurisdiction over the depôt to which such person is to proceed.

Section 46. Draft, s. 61.

Fee for registration.

35. For every such person produced before a Magistrate or Superintendent for the purpose of being registered as aforesaid the recruiter shall pay such fee not exceeding one rupee as the local Government may by rule direct.

New. Cf. Indian Emigration Bill, s. 44.

Recruiter when to remove labourer to depôt.

36. No recruiter shall remove or attempt to remove any labourer to a depôt, or induce or attempt to induce him to go to a depôt, or to leave the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom such recruiter's license was countersigned, or aid or attempt to aid him in going to a depôt, or leaving any such local limits, until such labourer has been registered under section thirty-two.

Section 50. Draft, s. 65.

Conveyance of labourer to depôt.

37. Every labourer shall, after he has been registered under this Act, be conveyed with all convenient despatch to the depôt established by the contractor on whose behalf the recruiter by whom he has been engaged has been licensed.

Recruiter to accompany labourer, or depute person approved by registering officer.

All labourers shall, while proceeding to the depôt, be accompanied throughout the journey either by the recruiter himself, or by a competent person deputed by him with the approval of the Magistrate or Superintendent by whom such labourers have been registered. The Magistrate or Superintendent, as the case may be, shall give to the person so deputed a certificate under his signature, stating that he has been deputed for the journey to the depôt.

Section 51. Draft, s. 66.

Recruiter must provide food and lodging for labourer on journey.

38. Every recruiter or person deputed by him as aforesaid shall, throughout the journey to the depôt, provide such labourer and his dependents (if any) with proper and sufficient food and lodging.

Procedure at Contractors' Depôts.

Section 52. Draft, s. 67.

Contractor to report arrival of labourer.

39. Within twenty-four hours after the arrival at a depôt of a labourer, the contractor by whom such depôt is maintained, or the person in charge thereof, shall give to the Superintendent, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such depôt is situate, a notice in writing of such arrival, which notice shall be in such form, and shall contain such particulars, as the local Government may by rule prescribe.

Section 53. Draft, s. 68.

Duties of Medical Inspector.

40. The Medical Inspector shall as soon as may be after the arrival of the labourer at the depôt, examine such labourer and his dependents (if any) to ascertain that they are in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to the labour-district to which they intend to proceed.

The Medical Inspector shall give a certificate to the Superintendent stating whether he is or is not satisfied of the fitness of the labourer and his dependents (if any) to undertake such journey.

Section 57. Draft, s. 72.

If certificate of fitness granted, labourer to enter into labour-contract.

41. If the Medical Inspector gives a certificate of fitness under section forty with respect to any labourer, and in the opinion of the Superintendent there is no valid reason why such labourer should not enter into a labour-contract, such labourer and the employer with whom he intends to contract, or the agent of such employer, shall, within thirty days after the arrival of the labourer at the depôt, execute in the presence of the Superintendent a labour-contract.

Contract to be explained to labourer by Superintendent.

42. Before the labourer executes such contract, the Superintendent shall personally explain it to him, and shall, after the same has been executed by such labourer and his employer, or the agent of such employer, attest such contract and certify at the foot thereof that he has personally explained the same to the labourer.

Abstract to be made of contract, and copies of contract given to labourer and employer.

An abstract of every such contract shall be entered in a register to be kept by the Superintendent for the purpose; and after such abstract has been so entered, one copy of the contract shall be given to the labourer and the other to his employer or his agent.

Section 57, fifth paragraph. New. Cf. Indian Emigration Bill, s. 38, fifth para.

Power to cancel contract and order payment of expenses home of labourer in certain cases.

43. In the following cases (namely) :—

Section 54. Draft, ss. 69 & 74. Cf. Indian Emigration Bill, s. 54.

(*a*) where the Medical Inspector, on making the examination required by section forty, or at any subsequent time during the stay at the depôt of any labourer, finds that such labourer is or has become unfit to undertake the journey to the labour district to which he intends to proceed, and the Superintendent considers that such labourer has not dishonestly represented himself as fit to undertake such journey, or

(*b*) where the Superintendent finds that any such irregularity has occurred in the recruitment or treatment by the recruiter of any such labourer as makes it just to refuse to permit a labour-contract to be executed or to rescind such contract if executed, or

(*c*) where the contractor on whose behalf or by whom the labourer has been registered does not within thirty days after the arrival of such labourer at the depôt tender to him a labour-contract for execution under section forty-one,

the Superintendent may rescind the labour-contract executed by such labourer, and in that case, or if no labour-contract has been executed, may order the contractor at once to pay such labourer such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he was registered, and such further sum by way of compensation as the Superintendent thinks reasonable; and may take any other steps he thinks necessary for the conveyance of such labourer to such place.

Labourer when to be lodged, &c., at depôt till he can return home.

44. Any labourer who from his state of health is, in the opinion of the Medical Inspector, unfit to undertake such return-journey shall be entitled to be fed, lodged, clothed and (if necessary) medically treated at the depôt at the expense of the contractor by whom such depôt is maintained, until he is reported by the Medical Inspector to be fit to undertake such return-journey.

Section 53. Draft, s. 69. Cf. Indian Emigration Bill, s. 54, last para.

Contractor omitting to provide food, &c., for labourer.

If such contractor negligently or wilfully omits to provide food, clothing, lodging or medical treatment for such labourer, the Superintendent may order the contractor at once to pay such

reasonable sum as is necessary to provide such food, lodging, clothing and medical treatment.

Section 55. Draft, s. 70. Cf. Indian Emigration Act, s. 55.

Like provisions in case of dependents and relatives.

45. When an order is made under section forty-three with reference to any labourer, any person registered as his dependent, or any labourer being the wife, husband, son or daughter of such labourer, may claim—

(a) to be conveyed at the expense of the contractor with such labourer to the place at which he was registered, and

(b) if such labourer is unable to travel, to be lodged, fed, clothed and (if necessary) medically treated in the depôt at the expense of the contractor until such labourer is able to travel;

and the Superintendent may include such expenses in an order made under section forty-three or section forty-four with respect to such labourer.

Section 53. Draft, s. 71.

Compensation to labourer for ill-treatment on the journey.

46. If, upon the arrival of any labourer at a depôt, it appears that during the journey to the depôt such labourer or any person registered as his dependent has suffered any ill-treatment at the hands of the recruiter or person deputed by him to accompany such labourer, or that such recruiter or such person has failed to provide the labourer or any person registered as his dependent with proper and sufficient food and lodging, the Superintendent may order the contractor by whom such depôt is maintained to pay such labourer a reasonable sum by way of compensation.

Draft, s. 70. Act V of 77, s. 29.

Procedure when dependent declared medically unfit to proceed to labour-district.

47. If the Medical Inspector has reason to think that any person registered as the dependent of a labourer is not in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to the labour-district to which the labourer whose dependent he is intends to proceed, the Medical Inspector shall so certify to the Superintendent to whom notice of the arrival of such labourer was given. The provisions of sections forty-three and forty-four shall thereupon apply to such dependent as if he were a labourer, and the Superintendent may make such orders regarding him as he may make under those sections with regard to a labourer.

Labourer and relatives entitled to be returned with dependent.

48. The labourer to whom such dependent is attached shall thereupon be entitled, if he or she so wishes, and if he or she be the husband, wife, son or daughter of such dependent, to receive from the contractor at whose depôt he or she arrived such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable him or her to return to the place where he or she was registered. If such labourer so return, then any other persons registered as his or her dependents, or any other labourer being the wife, husband, son or daughter of such labourer, shall also be entitled to receive such sum from such contractor.

tion 60. ft, s. 75. Indian igration s. 49.

Failure of contractor to pay sums ordered to be paid under sections 43, 44, 45, 46, 47 or 48.

49. On failure of the contractor for twenty-four hours to comply with an order of the Superintendent to pay any sum ordered to be paid under section forty-three, section forty-four, section forty-five, section forty-six, section forty-seven or section forty-eight, the Superintendent may pay the same to or on behalf of the labourer or dependent.

Every sum so paid shall be recoverable from the contractor with interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the date of payment.

No further proof shall be required by any Court in any such case than that the Superintendent gave the contractor an order to pay such sum, and that the contractor for twenty-four hours failed to comply with such order. New. Cf. last para. of s. 49. Cf. Indian Emigration Act.

Provisions for way-bill.

50. All labourers despatched from a contractor's depôt to a labour-district shall during their journey be accompanied by a person appointed by such contractor. Such person shall take with him a way-bill in such form and containing such particulars as the local Government may prescribe. New. Draft, s. 76. Cf. ss. 75 and 73 infra.

CHAPTER IV.

RECRUITING BY GARDEN-SARDARS AND LOCAL AGENTS.

A.—Garden-sardárs.

Employer may grant certificate to garden-sardár.

51. Any employer may grant to any person a certificate authorizing him, within such local area as may be specified in such certificate, to enter into labour-contracts with persons desirous of becoming labourers upon any estate of which such employer is in charge. Section 13. Draft, s. 17.

Every person to whom such certificate has been granted is hereinafter called a garden-sardár.

If any labourer is granted a certificate under this section, his employment as a garden-sardár shall be deemed to be employment under his labour-contract. Draft, s. 19.

Form and particulars to be contained in such certificate.

52. Every such certificate shall be in such form and shall contain such particulars as the local Government may prescribe. Section 16. Draft, s. 18.

Any employer granting a certificate to a garden-sardár may, before such certificate is accepted and signed as hereinafter provided, specify therein the name of the local agent (if any) to whom such garden sardár is to report himself for orders, and the time within which he is to return to such employer, and any other instructions for his conduct that he may think proper. Section 16 Draft, s.

Certificate to be accepted and signed in presence of Inspector or Magistrate.

53. Every such certificate shall be accepted and signed by the garden-sardár in the presence of the Inspector or a Magistrate having jurisdiction over the place where the employer granting such certificate resides. Section 16. Draft, s. 18.

Inspector or Magistrate to countersign certificate.

54. Such Inspector or Magistrate shall inquire into the facts stated in such certificate; and upon being satisfied of the truth of the statement shall, unless it appears to him that the person so accepting and signing such certificate is by character or from any other cause unfitted to be a garden-sardár, countersign and date such certificate. Section 17 Draft, s. 1

Provision for grant of fresh certificate.

55. On the application of the employer by whom any certificate so countersigned has been granted to a garden-sardár, such Inspector or Magistrate may, without requiring the appearance of the garden-sardár or making the inquiry New. Draft, s. 20.

prescribed by section fifty-four, countersign a fresh certificate to be granted by such employer to such garden-sardár in renewal of any existing certificate.

Every such fresh certificate shall be forwarded by the Inspector or Magistrate countersigning it to the Magistrate of the district in which the garden-sardár to whom it is granted is employed; and such sardár shall, on receiving notice from such Magistrate, appear before him and accept and sign such fresh certificate in his presence.

Such fresh certificate to be accepted and signed by garden-sardár before Magistrate of district where he is employed.

Section 17. Draft, s. 20.

56. No certificate granted to a garden-sardár shall be in force for a longer period than one year from the date of its countersignature.

Period for which certificate to be in force.

New. Draft, s. 33.

57. Every garden-sardár shall provide sufficient and proper accommodation in a suitable place for such labourers as may be engaged by him pending their removal to a labour district.

Accommodation to be provided by garden-sardár.

Any Magistrate of a district or of a division of a district, or any Magistrate subordinate to him, or any officer of police above the rank of Sub-Inspector authorized by him in this behalf, may visit and inspect such accommodation at any time; and all garden-sardárs or other persons in charge of such places shall afford to such Magistrate, subordinate Magistrate or officer of police every facility for making such visits and inspections.

In every such place the garden-sardár providing the accommodation shall make such sanitary arrangements as the local Government may prescribe.

58. Whenever a garden-sardár contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made hereunder, or is guilty of any other misconduct, any Magistrate, Superintendent or Inspector, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such garden-sardár is employed, may cancel his certificate.

Certificate may be cancelled in certain cases.

B.—Local Agents.

New. Draft, s. 21.

59. Any Superintendent authorized in this behalf by the local Government may, on the application of any employer, grant licenses to persons to be local agents for the purpose of representing such employer within such local area as such employer may desire: Provided that no contractor shall be licensed as a local agent.

Local agents may be licensed.

New. Draft, s. 21.

60. A local agent may within such local area represent his employer in all matters connected with the engagement of labourers; and shall furnish such information and make such returns as the local Government may by rule direct.

Powers and duties of local agents.

Draft, s. 21.

61. The Superintendent authorized as aforesaid may, on the application of any employer other than the employer on whose application a local agent has been licensed, make an order in writing permitting such agent to become the local agent of such additional employer within the local area for which he was licensed. The Superintendent making such order shall forthwith send a copy thereof to the Magistrate of the district in which such agent resides; and such Magistrate shall, on the agent's application, insert in his license the name of such additional employer.

Local agent may represent more than one employer.

Draft, s. 23.

62. Any Superintendent authorized as aforesaid may, with the consent of all the employers of a local agent, grant a special license to such agent, permitting him to engage labourers on behalf of any employer specified in such special license without the intervention of a garden-sardár.

Local agent may be specially licensed to contract direct with labourers.

Every agent when so engaging labourers may, if he thinks fit, appear with them for registration before a Magistrate, and require them when so registered to execute a labour-contract; and in such case the agent shall be subject to the provisions hereinafter contained as to garden-sardárs so far as the same are applicable.

Draft, s. 21.

63. When any garden-sardár to whom a certificate has been granted under this Act by any employer commits any offence punishable under this Act, any local agent of such employer may prosecute the sardár for such offence.

Local agent may prosecute garden-sardár.

Draft, s. 22.

64. The Magistrate of any district within which a local agent acts as such may by order cancel the license of such local agent if it is shown to the satisfaction of such Magistrate that such local agent has—

On what grounds local agent's license may be cancelled.

(*a*) employed any contractor's recruiter to engage labourers on his behalf; or

(*b*) permitted the labourers engaged by or on behalf of any contractor to use the accommodation provided for the labourers engaged by any garden-sardár under such local agent's control; or

(*c*) allowed any garden-sardár under his control to transfer labourers engaged by him to contractors or to their recruiters or to any employer other than the employer by whom such sardár's certificate was granted; or

(*d*) himself taken over the labourers engaged by any garden-sardár with intent to despatch them to any employer other than the employer by whom such sardár's certificate was granted.

An appeal shall lie to the local Government from any order made under this section. Such appeal must be presented within three months next after the date of the order, and the decision of the local Government thereon shall be final.

C.—Procedure to be followed by Garden-sardár.

Draft, s. 24.

65. Every garden-sardár who desires to engage any person as a labourer shall appear with such person, together with any persons about to proceed to a labour-district as dependents of such person before a Magistrate having jurisdiction within the local area specified in the certificate of such sardár.

Garden-sardár and labourer to appear before Magistrate for registration.

Sections 21 22. Draft, ss. & 26.

66. The Magistrate shall thereupon inspect the certificate of the garden-sardár, and examine the person whom the sardár so desires to engage with reference to the intended labour-contract.

Registration of persons engaged by garden-sardár.

If it appears that such person is competent to enter into such contract, and understands the nature of the same, as regards the locality, period and nature of the service, and the rate of wages specified therein, that the terms thereof are in accordance with law, that he has not been induced to agree to enter therein by any coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the Magistrate shall register in a book to be kept for the purpose such particulars regarding him and his dependents (if any) as the local Government may by rule prescribe; and the labourer and his dependents (if any) shall thereupon be deemed to be registered under this Act.

New. Cf. Ben. Act VII of 1878, s. 21. Draft, s. 31.

Medical examination.

67. If it appears to such Magistrate that any such person, or any dependent of such person, is not in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to the labour district to which he intends to proceed, the Magistrate may, before registering any such person or dependent, if himself a medical man, medically examine such person or dependent, or, if not himself a medical man, send such person or dependent to a medical man for such examination. If upon such examination such person or dependent is declared unfit to undertake the journey to such place, the Magistrate may refuse to register such person or dependent.

Section 23. Draft, s. 18.

Fee to be paid for every labourer produced for registration.

68. For every person appearing before a Magistrate for the purpose of being registered as a labourer, the garden-sardár who appears with him shall pay to the Magistrate such fee not exceeding one rupee as the local Government may direct.

Section 24. Draft, s. 28.

Labour-contract to be executed.

69. When any person has been registered under section sixty-six he shall execute a labour-contract with the employer with whom he intends to contract. Such contract shall be signed in the presence of the Magistrate by such person and, on behalf of the employer, by the garden-sardár who appears with such person before the Magistrate. The Magistrate shall satisfy himself that the contract is in accordance with any instructions specified in the certificate of the garden-sardár. If the Magistrate is so satisfied, he shall, before the labourer signs the contract, personally explain it to him, and shall, after the same has been executed as aforesaid, attest such contract and certify at the foot thereof that he has personally explained the same to the labourer.

Section 24.

An abstract of every such contract shall be entered in a register to be kept by the Magistrate for the purpose, and, of the two copies of the contract, one shall then be given to the labourer and the other to the garden-sardár or the local agent.

New. Draft, s. 25. Cf. Indian Emigration Bill, s. 42.

Procedure when employer requires medical examination previous to registration.

70. If the employer of a garden-sardár has in the instructions specified in the certificate of the sardár directed that all labourers engaged by him shall before registration be examined by a competent medical man and certified by him to be in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to, and labour in, the labour-districts to which they intend to proceed, no Magistrate shall register any labourer appearing before him with such sardár until such certificate from such medical officer as aforesaid has been produced and shown to him.

Medical officer entitled to fee.

71. If the employer has in the instructions specified in the certificate of the garden-sardár directed that such examination shall be made by any medical officer in the service of Government, such officer making the examination shall be entitled to receive from the local agent or sardár such a fee not exceeding eight annas for each labourer so examined as the local Government shall fix.

Garden-sardár when to remove labourer to labour-district.

72. Unless and until a labourer has been registered under section sixty-six no garden-sardár shall remove or attempt to remove him to a labour-district, or induce or attempt to induce him to go to a labour-district, or to leave the local area specified in the certificate of such sardár, or aid or attempt to aid him in proceeding to a labour-district, or in leaving any such local area. New.

Garden-sardár to accompany labourers or send competent person with them.

73. A garden-sardár shall either himself accompany labourers engaged by him throughout their journey from the place in which the labour-contract was entered into to the labour-district wherein they have contracted to labour, or shall send with them some competent person appointed by him with the approval of the local agent of his employer; or, if his employer has no local agent, with the approval of the Magistrate by whom such labourers were registered. Ben. VII of [illegible] Section [illegible] Draft, [illegible]

When the number of labourers (exclusive of dependents) proceeding on their journey to such labour-district is more than twenty, for every twenty labourers so in excess or for any number of labourers less than twenty so in excess, one additional garden-sardár or person so appointed by him shall accompany the labourers so proceeding.

No restriction on number of labourers engaged by garden-sardár.

74. A garden-sardár may, subject to the instructions specified in his certificate, engage any number of labourers; and, subject to the provisions of section seventy-three, any number of labourers may be despatched at the same time to the labour-districts. New. Draft.

In certain cases garden-sardár may be appointed to accompany labourers not engaged by him.

75. Any garden-sardár may, with the previous consent in writing of the local agent of the employer by whom his certificate was granted, or, if such employer has no local agent, with the previous consent in writing of such employer, be appointed under section seventy-three as a competent person to accompany labourers other than those engaged by him. New Draft, s.

Provision for way-bill.

76. Every garden-sardár or person appointed by him as aforesaid who accompanies labourers to the labour-districts shall present to the Magistrate by whom such labourers have been registered a way-bill in such form and containing such particulars and instructions as the local Government may prescribe. He shall also present such way-bill at all such places and to all such officers as may be thereupon indicated; and shall carry out all instructions contained therein for his guidance. New. Draft, s.

Section 30.

Garden-sardár must provide food and lodging for labourers and dependents on journey.

77. Every garden-sardár or person appointed by him as aforesaid who accompanies labourers to the labour-districts shall provide such labourers and their dependents (if any) with proper and sufficient food and lodging throughout the journey.

If such not provided, Magistrate may award compensation or cancel contract.

78. If it appears to any Magistrate, on the complaint of any such labourer at any place on the journey, that he or any person registered as his dependent has suffered any ill-treatment during the journey at the hands of the garden-sardár or person appointed by him accompanying such labourer, or that such sardár or person has failed to provide such labourer or any of his dependents with proper and sufficient food and lodging, or has wilfully abandoned such labourer or any of his dependents, such Magistrate may either order the sardár or person so appointed to pay to such labourer a reasonable sum by way of compensation, or may cancel the labour-contract entered into by such labourer and order such sardár or person to pay to such labourer such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable him with his dependents (if any) to return to the place at which he was registered.

Section 30. Legal Act II of 1873.

Procedure on failure of garden-sardár to comply with order.

79. On failure for twenty-four hours by any garden-sardár or person appointed by him as aforesaid to comply with an order of a Magistrate under section seventy-eight to pay any sum, the Magistrate may pay the same to or on behalf of such labourer.

Every sum so paid shall be recoverable from the employer by whom the certificate of such garden-sardár was granted, or from the local agent of such employer, with interest thereon at the rate of twelve per centum per annum from the date of payment.

No further proof shall be required by any Court in any such case than that the Magistrate gave such garden-sardár or person an order to pay such sum and that such garden-sardár or person for twenty-four hours failed to comply with such order.

New. Draft, s. 42.

Medical inspection of labourers *en route*.

80. Any Magistrate or any Embarkation Agent may, if himself a medical man, examine, and if not himself a medical man, send for examination by a medical man, any labourer or dependent who, while on the journey to the labour-districts, appears to him not to be in a fit state of health to proceed thereto.

Draft, s. 42.

Detention and return of labourer declared to be unfit to travel when *en route*.

81. If such labourer or dependent is on such examination declared not to be in a fit state of health to proceed to the district in which he has contracted to labour, the Magistrate or Embarkation Agent may order him to be detained at such place as he thinks fit until the labourer or dependent is in a fit state of health so to proceed, when he shall either be forwarded to such districts or sent back to the place where he was registered, according as the garden-sardár or person appointed by him accompanying such labourer or dependent, or the employer by whom the certificate of such sardár was granted, or his local agent, may direct.

While any labourer or dependent is so detained, he shall be entitled to be fed, lodged, clothed and (if necessary) medically treated, at the cost of the employer with whom such labourer or the labourer to whom such dependent belongs has contracted to labour.

Payment of expenses of detention and return-journey of labourer.

82. If the garden-sardár or person appointed by him accompanying such labourer or dependent fails to provide such labourer or dependent with food, lodging, clothing and medical treatment or to send him back to the place where he was registered, the Magistrate or Embarkation Agent may order such sardár or person to pay such sum as is necessary to provide such food, lodging, clothing and medical treatment or to defray the cost of his return-journey to such place; and on failure for twenty-four hours of such sardár or person to comply with such order, he may pay the sum specified in the order to or on behalf of such labourer or dependent.

The provisions of section seventy-nine shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to the recovery of sums paid by the Magistrate or Embarkation Agent under this section.

Section 31. Draft, s. 44.

Agent in Calcutta may procure order from Superintendent cancelling the labour-contract on payment of expense of return.

83. If any labourer whose labour-contract has been executed by a garden-sardár on behalf of his employer is brought to Calcutta on his way to the district in which he has contracted to labour, any person empowered to act as the agent or representative of such employer may require such labourer to appear before the Superintendent for the cancellation of such labour-contract. If such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable such labourer and his dependents (if any) to return to the place at which he was registered be paid to such labourer in his presence, the Superintendent may declare the contract cancelled, and in that case shall make an endorsement to that effect on the labourer's copy of the contract, and attest it with his signature.

In that case contracts of relatives to be cancelled.

84. If the labour-contract of any labourer is declared by the Superintendent to be cancelled, any other labourer who is the wife, husband, father, mother, son or daughter of such labourer and who may have entered into a labour-contract at the same place with the same employer, may claim to have her or his labour-contract cancelled at the same time. On such claim being made, the Superintendent shall declare the labour-contract of the claimant to be cancelled, and shall order the agent or representative of the claimant's employer to pay to the claimant such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable him and his dependents (if any) to return to the place at which he was registered.

On failure for twenty-four hours of the agent or representative to comply with such order, the Superintendent may pay the sum specified in the order to or on behalf of the claimant; and the provisions of section seventy-nine shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to the recovery of any sum so paid.

CHAPTER V.

TRANSPORT BY RIVER.

A.—Passenger Vessels.

New. Draft, s. 77.

Transport by sea to Chittagong.

85. Nothing in this chapter shall apply to the transport by sea of natives of India to the labour-districts of Chittagong and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Section 62. Draft, s. 78.

Vessels must be licensed to carry more than twenty passengers.

86. No master shall receive more than twenty passengers being natives of India on board his vessel unless a license to carry passengers therein has been granted to him by an Embarkation Agent duly empowered in that behalf by the local Government.

Power to exempt vessels from license.

The local Government may by notification in the official Gazette exempt from the provisions of this section any vessel or class of vessels.

Application for license.

87. The master or owner of any vessel who desires to obtain a license to carry passengers therein shall make a written application for a license to an Embarkation Agent empowered as aforesaid.

Contents of application.

Every such application shall state such particulars respecting the vessel as the local Government may by rule prescribe.

Grant of license.

88. If such Embarkation Agent is of opinion that the vessel is in all respects suitable for the carrying of passengers being natives of India, he shall give to the master of the vessel a license to carry passengers therein, specifying the number of passengers being natives of India which may be received on board.

Fee for license.

89. Such fee, not exceeding sixteen rupees, as the local Government may with reference to the size of such vessel, by rule direct, shall be paid for every such license. No such license shall be in force for more than one voyage:

New.

Provision for annual licenses.

Provided that the Embarkation Agent may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the local Government, grant a license to the master of any vessel for any term not exceeding one year, on payment of such fee not exceeding one hundred rupees, and on such conditions, as the local Government may by rule direct.

Draft, s. 78.

Embarkation Agent may limit number to be received on board on any particular voyage.

90. Any Embarkation Agent may from time to time, in accordance with such rules as the local Government may prescribe in this behalf, direct by order in writing that, on any particular voyage or part of a voyage, any master licensed hereunder shall not receive on board his vessel more than a specified number of passengers being natives of India, which number shall be less than the number specified in the license granted to such master.

Section 66. Draft, s. 82.

Two children under ten to be counted as one person.

91. In computing the number of persons on board of any vessel, two children under the age of ten years shall for the purposes of this Act be reckoned as one person only.

Sections 67 & 68. Draft, s. 83.

Master to make returns.

92. Every master to whom a license is granted hereunder shall keep such lists, submit such returns and make such reports in regard to the passengers carried in his vessel as the local Government may by rule prescribe.

Section 69. Draft, s. 84.

Provisions, clothing, medical and other stores, medical officers, cooks, &c.

93. Every such master shall have on board his vessel carrying labourers and their dependents such supplies of provisions, clothing, medical drugs, and other stores, and such medical and other officers, cooks and attendants, as the local Government may by rule prescribe.

Medical officer to be licensed.

94. No medical officer shall be appointed to any vessel in respect of which a license is granted hereunder unless he holds a license granted by such authority as the local Government may appoint in that behalf; and any medical officer so licensed shall be forthwith removed from his appointment on the requisition of any officer empowered by the local Government to make such requisition. Section 70. Draft, s. 85.

B.—Departure of Passenger Vessels and Procedure during Voyage.

Embarkation Agent may order departure of vessel if delay occurs.

95. Whenever it appears to any Embarkation Agent that the departure of any vessel in respect of which a license is granted hereunder is unduly delayed beyond the date fixed by order of a Superintendent or the local Government, or notified by advertisement in the public press, for such departure, he may order the master of such vessel to proceed on his voyage at once. Section 63. Draft, s. 79.

Master to receive way-bills from Embarkation Agent.

96. No master licensed hereunder shall proceed on a voyage with his vessel carrying labourers until he has received from the Embarkation Agent the way-bills relating to all labourers on board. The Embarkation Agent and the master of the vessel shall together personally ascertain that the number of labourers on board corresponds with the number entered in such way-bills. New.

The Embarkation Agent shall send a copy of such way-bills to the Magistrate of the labour-district to which such labourers are proceeding.

Labourers not allowed finally to leave vessel at any place other than that mentioned in way-bill.

97. No such master shall cause or permit any labourer finally to leave his vessel at any place other than that named in the way-bill as the destination of such labourer: Section 71. Draft, s. 86.

Provided that this section shall not be deemed to prevent the master of any vessel from permitting such labourers to disembark at any place or places on the voyage so long as such disembarkation is not intended or known to be likely to be final; nor to prevent the final disembarkation of any such labourers, or the transfer of such labourers with their dependents to any other vessel in case of accident or other unavoidable necessity. Such accident or necessity shall be forthwith reported by the master to the Embarkation Agent by whom he was licensed, and to the nearest Magistrate in the district within which such accident has occurred or necessity has arisen.

Master to stop his vessel at certain places where there is a Magistrate.

98. Every master licensed hereunder shall stop his vessel carrying passengers being natives of India at such places, being places where a Magistrate is stationed, and shall, unless the Magistrate permits him to depart earlier, remain at each such place for such time, not exceeding six hours of daylight, as the local Government may direct. Such master shall, on arriving at any such place, immediately report to the Magistrate the number of the crew and other persons on board, the general state of their health, and the number of deaths (if any) which have occurred among the persons who embarked on board his vessel. Section 72. Draft, s. 87.

Section 73. Draft, s. 88.

Magistrate may at any time inspect vessel.

99. A Magistrate may, while any vessel in respect of which a license is granted hereunder is within the local limits of his jurisdiction, go on board such vessel and inspect the vessel, and all persons on board. The master and officers of such vessel shall afford to such Magistrate every facility for such inspection, and give him all such information as he may reasonably require, respecting the labourers or other persons on board, the deaths, if any, which may have occurred on board, and any other facts which may affect the health of the passengers.

Master bound to give all information required.

Section 74. Draft, s. 89.

Magistrate may regulate communication between vessel and land.

100. At any time while any such vessel is within the local limits of his jurisdiction, the Magistrate may regulate the communication between such vessel and the land, and may prohibit all persons from leaving such vessel and all persons on land from proceeding on board her.

Sections 75 & 78. Draft, s. 90.

Magistrate may detain vessel for inspection and for removal of disease, and may detain sick native passengers.

101. Any Magistrate may, if he has reason to believe that any passengers being natives of India on board any such vessel within the local limits of his jurisdiction are, or are likely to be, affected with any dangerously infectious or contagious disease, detain such vessel and require the civil medical officer of the district or other qualified medical officer to inspect such passengers and to report on their health, stating whether any or what measures are requisite for the removal or prevention of such disease. After the receipt of such report, the Magistrate may order any passenger suffering from any such disease to be disembarked and detained for medical treatment. If in the opinion of the inspecting medical officer it is dangerous to the health of the general body of the passengers to allow such vessel to proceed until measures have been taken to cleanse and disinfect her, the Magistrate may detain the vessel for a further period not exceeding three days for the purpose of carrying out such measures.

Section 76. Draft, s. 91.

Magistrate may detain sick labourers;

102. If on receiving a report of a medical officer it appears to a Magistrate that any labourer or any dependent of any labourer, though not suffering from any such disease as last aforesaid, is not in a fit state of health to proceed to the labour-district in which such labourer has contracted to labour, he may order such labourer or dependent to be detained, and shall cause all necessary arrangements to be made for the accommodation, support and medical treatment of the labourer or dependent so detained.

and shall arrange for their accommodation and treatment.

Section 77. Draft, s. 92.

Expenses how to be recovered.

103. All expenses incurred under section one hundred and two by a Magistrate in respect of any labourer or dependent so detained shall be recoverable from the employer of such labourer together with interest at six per centum per annum.

Section 79. Draft, s. 93.

Measures to be taken if excess number of native passengers is found on board.

104. Whenever it appears to a Magistrate making an inspection of any vessel in respect of which a license is granted hereunder that the number of passengers on board being natives of India is larger than the number specified in such license or than the number specified in an order of an Embarkation Agent made under section ninety, he may remove the excess number and detain them until another opportunity of forwarding them to their destination is found. The necessary expense of maintaining such passengers while so detained, and of forwarding them to their destination shall be paid by such Magistrate and shall be recoverable from the master or owner of such vessel.

Section 80. Draft, s. 94.

Infraction of the Act and rules to be reported.

105. Whenever, on making an inspection of any vessel in respect of which a license is granted hereunder a Magistrate finds that any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule of the local Government made hereunder have not been complied with in respect of such vessel, he shall report the same to the Embarkation Agent by whom such license was granted; and, if he considers it necessary to do so, he may detain the vessel until such provisions have been so complied with as to make it possible for the voyage to be further prosecuted with safety and reasonable comfort to the emigrants.

Vessel may be detained.

Sections 81 to 88. Draft, s. 95.

Power to make rules regulating disembarkation and other matters.

106. The local Goverment may make rules regulating—

(a) the disembarkation of labourers and their dependents, and their inspection and accommodation on arrival at their destination:

(b) the detention of such labourers or dependents at debarkation depôts:

(c) the forwarding of labourers to their destination and the closing and return of way-bills by employers.

All expenses incurred by any Magistrate or Debarkation Agent in accordance with such rules shall be recoverable from the employers of such labourers together with interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum.

Section 89. Draft, s. 96.

Magistrate may depute a subordinate Magistrate to discharge the functions of the Magistrate.

107. The Magistrate of a district, or of a division of a district, may from time to time authorize any subordinate Magistrate, medical officer, or officer of police above the rank of sub-inspector to exercise the powers and authorities conferred, and to perform the duties imposed, on a Magistrate under sections ninety-eight to one hundred and five both inclusive.

CHAPTER VI.

PROVISIONS AS TO THE LABOUR DISTRICTS.

A.—Annual Rate payable by Employers.

Section 95. Draft, s. 100

Annual rate payable by employer.

108. Every employer shall on the first day of January and the first day of July in each year pay in respect of each labourer then in his employ such rate not exceeding an annual sum of one rupee as the local Government may by notification in the official Gazette direct.

Section 96.

Payment of rate how to be enforced.

109. If any employer fails for the space of one month to pay any sum due by him under the provisions of the last preceding section, such sum shall be recoverable as if it was an arrear of land-revenue.

B.—Local Labour-Contracts.

Draft, ss. 103, 104, 105, 106.

Labour-contracts made within labour-districts.

110. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, any native of India may enter into a labour-contract within a labour-district. If any employer is desirous of entering into a labour-contract with any such native within a labour-district, he shall appear with such native before the Inspector or Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the place where such employer resides is situate.

New. Draft, s. 106.

Execution of labour-contract before Inspector or Magistrate.

111. Such Inspector or Magistrate shall thereupon explain the labour-contract to such native, and shall, if satisfied that he is competent to enter into and understands the same, call upon him and the employer to execute it in his presence; and if they execute it, shall attest such execution with his signature.

An abstract of every such labour-contract shall be entered in a register to be kept by the Inspector or Magistrate for the purpose; and after such abstract has been so entered, one copy of such contract shall be given to the labourer and another copy to his employer. In respect of every labour-contract so attested, the employer who executes it shall pay to the Inspector or Magistrate such fee not exceeding one rupee as the local Government may direct.

C.—Employers' Returns and Magistrates' Inspections.

Sections 100, 101 *and* 102. Draft, s. 109.

Registers to be kept and returns made by employers.

112. Every employer shall keep such registers of all labourers and other persons employed on the estate of which he is in charge, in such form, and shall make to the Inspector within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such estate is situate such periodical returns in writing, as the local Government may by rule prescribe. The Inspector may examine such registers and muster all labourers and other persons employed on any estate within such local limits, and may verify the accuracy of the entries in such registers, or in any prescribed periodical return.

Section 105. Draft, s. 11.

Inspector and Magistrate may at any time inspect lands, &c., used by labourers, &c.

113. Any Inspector or Magistrate, or any person authorized by either of them in writing in this behalf, may at any time enter and inspect all lands and houses wholly or partially used by or for labourers, or by or for any other natives of India employed on any estate who are not natives of the labour-district in which such estate is situate, and may require that any labourer or other such Native shall be brought before him, and that a copy of the labour-contract of any labourer shall be produced, and may make any inquiries which he thinks proper touching the condition or treatment of any labourer or other such Native.

D.—Regulation of Labour.

Section 106. Draft, s. 112.

Schedule of task-work to be prepared.

114. Every employer shall prepare a schedule specifying the daily task to be executed by each labourer employed on the estate of which such employer is in charge, and may from time to time alter any schedule so prepared.

One copy of every such schedule shall be filed in a book which shall be open to the examination of the Inspector, and another copy thereof in the Bengáli language shall be stuck up in some conspicuous place accessible to the labourers to whom such schedule relates.

The minimum payment for each daily task shall be the quotient resulting from dividing the monthly wage of the labourer concerned by the whole number of days in the current month.

Section 107. Draft, s. 113

Limitations and conditions of task-work.

115. No labourer shall be bound to labour more than six days in one week, or more than six consecutive hours, or more than nine hours in any one day. Every labourer shall, for one day in each week, receive wages as for a full task done, without being required to labour for the same. The employer shall, on six days in each week, provide for each labourer work sufficient to enable him to earn at least his minimum daily wage. Failing such due provision of work, the labourer shall, if he can show that he was able and willing to labour for the same, be entitled to claim his minimum daily wage.

Section 108. Draft, s. 114.

Provisions for revision of schedule by Inspector subject to appeal to Committee.

116. If the Inspector considers that any schedule of daily tasks, or any part thereof, is unreasonable, he may by order in writing direct that a reduction specified in such order be made of such tasks. The employer shall at once make such reduction, but may, if dissatisfied with the Inspector's order, by notice in writing require the Inspector to refer the schedule to a Committee for consideration. Such Committee shall consist of the Inspector, of some employer to be nominated by him, and of some person to be nominated by the employer whose schedule is to be considered, or if the employer fails within a reasonable time to nominate some person, by the Inspector.

Section 109. Draft, s. 115.

Committee to revise schedule.

117. If such Committee, or a majority thereof, is of opinion that the daily tasks specified in such schedule or any of them are unreasonable, they shall modify and reduce them in such manner as they think fit. The employer shall thereupon modify his schedule accordingly, and a copy of the schedule so modified shall be filed and stuck up in the manner directed in section one hundred and fourteen, and shall, as between him and the labourers concerned, take the place of the former schedule.

New. Draft, s. 116.

Provision for weakly labourers.

118. Notwithstanding anything contained in any such schedule, the Inspector may order that any specified labourer who is in his opinion unable from weakness to earn by his labour the sum of one anna and a half per diem, according to the said schedule, shall receive, in lieu of such actual earnings, subsistence-allowance at the rate of one anna and a half per diem, or diet on a scale to be approved by such Inspector. Such subsistence-allowance shall be recoverable as if it were an arrear of wages.

E.—Incapacity for Labour.

Section 110. Draft, s. 117.

Inspector may suspend contract of any labourer temporarily unfitted for labour.

119. The Inspector within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any labourer is employed may release such labourer, for such period as he thinks fit, from performing his labour-contract, if he be, in the judgment of such Inspector, temporarily unfitted for the performance thereof by reason of sickness, or other sufficient cause.

Every such release shall be endorsed by the Inspector on the labour-contract, and the time during which the release continues shall not be reckoned as

part of the term for which the labourer is bound to serve. Every such labourer shall, during such release, receive such subsistence-allowance from his employer as the Inspector thinks sufficient.

New. Draft, s. 118.

Labourer absent from sickness.

120. If any labourer is compelled to absent himself from work on account of sickness, he shall receive from his employer for each such day of absence subsistence-allowance at the rate of one anna and a half, or, if in hospital, sick diet on a scale to be approved by the Inspector.

If such absence exceeds the total number of thirty days in any one year, and the employer, as soon as such number is exceeded, gives the labourer a notice in writing to that effect, each day of absence in excess of such number shall be added to the term of the labour-contract, unless the labourer refunds to the employer the sum of one anna and a half for each day so in excess. The Inspector shall from time to time, when visiting the garden, endorse on the labourer's labour-contract, after such enquiry as may be necessary, the number of days so added to the term thereof.

Section 112. Draft, s. 120.

Discharge of labourer permanently incapacitated.

121. If, in the opinion of the Inspector, any labourer is permanently incapacitated for the performance of his labour-contract or any material part thereof, the Inspector shall certify to that effect in writing, and deliver such certificate to the employer of such labourer or his agent, and from the date of such certificate the labour-contract of such labourer shall wholly determine. Every labourer whose labour-contract so determines shall be entitled to receive from his employer such sum, not exceeding three months' wages, as the Inspector may award.

Such sum and any subsistence-allowance mentioned in sections one hundred and nineteen and one hundred and twenty shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of wages.

F.—Accommodation for Labourers.

Section 113. Draft, s. 121.

House-accommodation, water-supply and sanitary arrangements to be provided.

122. Every employer shall be bound to provide for the labourers employed on the estate of which he is in charge such house accommodation, water-supply and sanitary arrangements as the local Government may by rule direct.

New. Draft, s. 122.

Supply of food-grain by employer.

123. When the food-grain commonly used by any class of labourers is not procurable by such labourers at reasonable prices in the local markets near the estate on which such labourers are employed, the employer of such labourers shall be bound to supply them, with such grain at a reasonable price. The local Government may by notification in the official Gazette determine, either generally or for each district or part of a district, what shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be a reasonable price.

New. Draft, s. 123.

Provisions for rationing.

124. Subject to any rules which may be made by the local Government in this behalf, any Inspector may, by order in writing,

(*a*) direct that any specified class of labourers on any estate, or all the labourers on any specified estate, within the local limits of his jurisdiction, shall be furnished by their employer with rations, cooked or uncooked, on such scale, for such period not exceeding three months from the date of their arrival on the estate, as may be specified in such order;

(*b*) exempt any specified labourer from the effect of any such general order if he is satisfied that such labourer is able to earn a full wage and desires to provide himself with proper and sufficient food;

(*c*) direct that any specified labourer shall be furnished with rations for any term not exceeding six months, and may renew any such order for a like term.

The cost of each labourer's ration furnished to him in accordance with any order made under this section shall be calculated at current rates as determined by the Inspector, and shall be deducted from any wages earned by the labourer during the period for which such order is in force.

Section 114. Draft, s. 124.

Provision for hospital accommodation and medical attendance.

125. If any employer does not, in the opinion of the Inspector, provide such hospital accommodation in a suitable place available to the labourers employed upon the estate of which he is in charge, or does not make such provision for the medical treatment of such labourers, as the local Government may direct, the local Government may require such employer to contribute to the support of a central hospital to be established, or to the pay of a medical officer to be appointed, for the medical treatment of such labourers, such sum, proportionate to the number of labourers so employed, as it thinks fit.

Section 115. Draft, s. 125.

Inquiry whether employer has failed to provide as required by the rules.

126. Any Inspector or Assistant Inspector who is himself a Magistrate may, with respect to any estate situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction, institute an inquiry whether the employer in charge of such estate has provided for his labourers house accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements, food-grains and rations in accordance with the rules prescribed by the local Government. At the instance of any Inspector or Assistant Inspector a similar inquiry may be made by a Magistrate. Every such inquiry shall be held at some place on the estate to which it relates, or within ten miles of such estate, and shall be conducted and dealt with as if it were an inquiry of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

G.—Localities unfit for the Residence of Labourers.

Section 118. Draft, s. 128

Inspector to report.

127. If in the opinion of the Inspector any estate or portion of an estate situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction is at any time, by reason of climate, situation or condition, unfit for the residence of labourers, or of any particular class of labourers, he shall give notice in writing of such opinion to the Magistrate of the district; and such Magistrate shall forthwith, by order in writing, summon a Committee to inquire into the matter.

Magistrate to summon Committee.

Such Committee shall consist of the Magistrate, the Inspector, the medical officer of the district, and one or more employers of labourers, when such employers are available.

If the Magistrate is unable to procure the service on such Committee of any employer of labourers, he may, with the previous sanction of the Com-

missioner of the division, appoint one or more persons qualified to serve on such Committee.

Draft, s. 128.

Proceedings of Committee.

128. Such Committee shall as soon as may be inquire into the healthiness of the estate or portion to which the order appointing the Committee relates, and shall hear and record such information on the subject as the owner of such estate or portion, or the employer in charge thereof, or the Inspector, may desire to place before it.

If Committee finds estate unfit, labour-contract to be void as regards such estate.

If such Committee or the majority thereof is of opinion that such estate or portion, or any part of such estate or portion, is unfit for the residence of labourers generally, or of any particular class of labourers, it shall record a finding to that effect.

When such finding has been recorded, no labourer, or no labourer of the particular class to which such finding relates, as the case may be, and no other person, shall be bound by any labour-contract or other contract to labour on the estate or portion, or part of such estate or portion, as the case may be, which is found unfit for the residence of such labourers.

Labourer bound to labour elsewhere.

When any labourer or other person is released under this section from the performance of a labour-contract or other contract to labour on any estate, he shall be bound to labour on any other estate belonging to his employer and situate in the same labour-district; or, where the finding relates only to a portion or part of an estate, on any other portion or part of the same estate.

Section 119. Draft, s. 129.

Local Government how to proceed if mortality in past year exceeds 7 per cent., or if the average mortality for three years exceeds 7 per cent.

129. Whenever it appears to the local Government that the number of labourers or other persons employed on an estate who have died thereon, or on any portion thereof, during the last preceding twelve months, or that the average annual number of labourers or other persons employed on an estate who have died thereon or on any portion thereof during the last preceding three years, bears a larger proportion to the whole number of labourers or other persons employed thereon during such period of twelve months or three years, as the case may be, than seven per centum, the local Government may direct the civil medical officer of the district or other qualified medical officer to inquire into, and report on, the following matters:—

Matters to be enquired into.

(a) The cause or causes of such mortality;

(b) The want (if any) of due care or precaution, and of the adoption of proper and available sanitary measures, on the part of the owner of such estate or portion thereof, or the employer in charge of such estate or portion, causing or contributing to such mortality;

(c) The fitness or otherwise of such estate or portion for the residence of labourers.

Draft, s. 129.

Medical officer to report.

130. Such medical officer shall, as soon as may be, inquire into such matters, and shall hear and record such information relating thereto as the owner of such estate or portion, or the employer in charge of the same, or the Inspector, may place before him, and shall visit and inspect such estate or portion, and shall make a report expressing the reasons for his opinion, and transmit the same to the local Government together with the information so recorded and the notes of his inspection of such estate or portion.

Draft, s. 129.

Local Government may declare estate unfit for residence.

131. If the local Government, after perusal and consideration of the said report, information and notes, is of opinion that such mortality was caused by the want, on the part of the owner of such estate or portion, or the employer in charge of the same, of due care or precaution, or of the adoption of proper and available sanitary measures, and that such estate or portion is thereby rendered unfit for the residence of labourers, it may declare in writing that such estate or portion is unfit for the residence of labourers. Such declaration of the local Government shall have the same effect as the finding of a Committee under section one hundred and twenty-eight.

Effect of declaration.

Section 120. Draft, s. 130.

Power to certify fitness of estate or portion found or declared to be unfit.

132. If it at any time appears to the Inspector that any estate or portion thereof, or any part of such portion found under section one hundred and twenty-eight or declared under section one hundred and thirty-one to be unfit for the residence of labourers, or any particular class of labourers, has become fit for the residence of such labourers or such particular class of labourers, as the case may be, he shall, with the previous sanction of the Magistrate of the district in which such estate, portion or part is situate, give a certificate to that effect signed by him. Thereupon all labourers who have contracted to labour on such estate, portion or part shall again be bound to labour on the estate, portion or part, as the case may be, to which the certificate relates.

II.—Complaints made by Labourers.

Section 129. Draft, s. 132.

If labourer wishes to complain of personal ill-usage or breach of Act, employer to send him to Inspector or Magistrate.

133. If any labourer states to his employer, or any person acting on behalf of his employer, that he desires to make a complaint to the Inspector or to any Magistrate of personal ill-usage or breach, on the part of his employer or such person, of any provision of this Act or of any rule of the local Government made hereunder, the person to whom such statement is made shall forthwith send such labourer to the Inspector or Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the estate wherein he is employed is situate: Provided that, if more than ten labourers at any one time so state their desire to make such a complaint, the person to whom the statement is made may, instead of sending such labourers to such Inspector or Magistrate, give him notice in writing of their complaint.

Section 130. Draft, s. 133.

Inspector or Magistrate how to proceed if complaint is made to him, or if he has reason to believe that there is ground for a complaint.

134. Whenever any such complaint is made to an Inspector or Magistrate or whenever any Inspector or Magistrate receives notice in writing of any such complaint, or has other reasonable grounds for believing that any employer or person acting on his behalf has personally ill-used, or committed any breach mentioned in section one hundred and thirty-three in respect of any labourer, such Inspector or Magistrate shall, as soon as may be, proceed to some place not more

than ten miles from the principal place of business of such employer situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction, and inquire into the matter complained of:

Provided that if the place in which an Inspector or Magistrate has reasonable grounds for believing that such ill-usage or breach has been committed is situate beyond the local limits of his jurisdiction, he shall, instead of inquiring into the matter himself, forthwith send information thereof in writing to the Inspector or Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such ill-usage or breach has been committed.

Section 131. Draft, s. 144.

Power to summon witness.

For the purposes of an inquiry under this section, the Inspector or Magistrate may summon and examine any person as a witness.

Section 132. Draft, s. 145.

If complaint is untrue or frivolous.

135. If, upon such inquiry made on the complaint of a labourer, the Inspector or Magistrate is of opinion that the complaint is untrue or frivolous or vexatious, he shall dismiss the complaint; and in such case shall endorse on the employer's copy of the complainant's labour-contract the number of days during which the complainant has been absent from work in consequence of the inquiry, and the number of days so endorsed shall be added to the period for which the complainant contracted to labour.

Every such endorsement shall be conclusive evidence that the complainant has absented himself from his labour without sufficient cause during the number of days so endorsed.

Award of compensation to employer.

136. When any complaint is dismissed under section one hundred and thirty-five, the Inspector or Magistrate may award to the employer any reasonable compensation on account of any expense incurred by him in connection with such complaint, and shall endorse the amount of such compensation on the complainant's copy of the labour-contract. The complainant shall be bound to pay the amount so endorsed; and in default of such payment his labour-contract shall not be deemed to have determined until he has worked off such amount at the rate of one day's labour for each four annas of such amount.

Section 133. Draft, s. 146.

If on inquiry there is sufficient ground for proceeding.

137. If, upon such inquiry by a Magistrate or by an Inspector who is a Magistrate, such Magistrate or Inspector is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for proceeding with the case, he shall dispose of the same according to law. If the Inspector is not a Magistrate and is of such opinion, he shall without delay send the complainant and his witnesses (if any) to the nearest Magistrate; and such Magistrate shall thereupon dispose of the case according to law.

Section 134. Draft, s. 147.

Recovery of arrears of wages.

138. If, upon the complaint of any labourer, it is proved to the satisfaction of a Magistrate that the wages of such labourer are in arrear for two months, or if the wages of any labourer whose labour-contract has determined are proved to the satisfaction of a Magistrate to have been withheld for any period after such determination, the Magistrate may award to such labourer the amount which appears to be then due to him;

Compensation may be given.

and also, by way of compensation, such further sum, not exceeding that amount, as to such Magistrate seems just; and in case of default in payment of the amount so awarded the Magistrate shall levy such amount by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the employer of such labourer.

Power to cancel contract on conviction of employer;

Section 135. Draft, s. 148.

139. Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of a Magistrate—

(*a*) that any employer, or any person placed by him in authority over any labourer, has been convicted of any offence causing injury to the person, or loss or damage to the property, of such labourer and triable under the Code of Criminal Procedure by the Court of Session, or

(*b*) that any employer, or other person as aforesaid, has been twice convicted of any such offence against such labourer and triable under the said Code by a Magistrate, or

or if wages are in arrear for more than four months.

(*c*) that the wages of any labourer are in arrear to an amount exceeding the whole of such labourer's wages for four months, or

(*d*) that any labourer has been compelled by his employer or by any person placed by his employer in authority over him to perform any labour while he was unfit for it, or has been subjected to ill-usage by his employer or any such person,

or if ill-usage is proved.

such Magistrate, may, if he thinks fit, on the application of the labourer aggrieved, cancel the labour-contract of such labourer, and award to him compensation not exceeding thirty rupees.

Every such cancelment shall be certified by the Magistrate on the back of the labourer's copy of the labour-contract; or if the same be not forthcoming, by writing under the Magistrate's hand delivered to the labourer.

I.—Determination of Labour-Contract.

Endorsement of determination on labour-contract.

Sections 136 *and* 138. Draft, s. 149.

140. Whenever a labour-contract determines, the employer shall endorse on the labourer's copy of the contract the fact of such determination; and, if the employer refuses or neglects to do so, the Inspector may, on application by the labourer, make such endorsement.

Power to redeem labour-contract.

Section 137. Draft, s. 150.

141. If any labourer is able and desirous to redeem the unexpired term of his labour-contract or of the labour-contract of any member of his family, by payment of a sum equivalent to the value of such unexpired term, such labourer may require his employer to take him, or allow him to go, before the Inspector within the local limits of whose jurisdiction he may be employed; and on his depositing such sum with such Inspector, the Inspector shall give notice to the employer that the labourer requires him, within one week, to show cause why the labourer should not be released from his contract. If no sufficient cause is shown, the Inspector shall require the labourer's copy of the contract to be produced, and on production thereof shall endorse thereon a certificate that the contract has been released by purchase, or, if such copy be not forthcoming, shall deliver to the labourer a certificate under his hand to that effect; and shall in either case hold the sum so deposited to the credit of the employer of such labourer.

Value of unexpired term of labour-contract.

The value of the unexpired term of a labour-contract shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the aggregate amount of

one rupee for every month of the unexpired portion of the first year, of three rupees for every such month of the second year, and of five rupees for every such month of the third, fourth and fifth years, of the original term of the contract.

CHAPTER VII.

SUPPLEMENTARY POWERS.

Section 4. Draft, s. 5.

Power of the local Government to make rules.

142. The local Government may make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*)—To define and regulate the powers and duties of the several officers appointed by it under this Act;

(*b*)—To prescribe the periodical returns and reports to be made under this Act by any such officers or by any contractors or local agents within the territories under its administration;

(*c*)—To prescribe the forms of all registers, licenses, certificates and notices required under this Act with respect to the territories under its administration;

(*d*)—To prescribe the particulars to be registered by a Magistrate or Superintendent in respect of each labourer or dependent who is brought before him for registration in any district under its administration;

(*e*)—To prescribe the fees to be paid for any license granted under this Act by any officer appointed by it and for the registration of labourers in any district under its administration;

(*f*)—To prescribe the conditions upon which any officer appointed by it may grant licenses to masters of vessels carrying passengers to any labour-district; to provide for the ventilation, cleanliness and water-supply of such vessels in respect of which licenses are granted hereunder by any such officer; and to prescribe the lists, returns and reports to be kept and submitted by the masters of such vessels;

(*g*)—To prescribe the description, quantity and quality of provisions, medical drugs and other stores to be taken on board such vessels carrying labourers when such vessels are within the territories under its administration and the daily allowance to be issued to each labourer and dependent during the journey through such territories; to prescribe the number of officers, cooks and other servants on board such vessels, and to provide generally for the accommodation of labourers and their dependents on such vessels;

(*h*)—To provide for the accommodation, food, clothing and medical treatment of all labourers and dependents detained on account of sickness by order of a Magistrate at any place within any district under its administration;

(*i*)—To prescribe the routes through the territories under its administration by which labourers and their dependents shall travel to the labour-districts.

(*j*)—To prescribe the house-accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements and amount and kind of food-grains to be provided by employers for their labourers, and to regulate the rations to be supplied to labourers under this Act in the labour-districts under its administration;

(*k*)—To provide for the hospital accommodation and medical treatment of labourers in such labour-districts, and to prescribe the nature, quality and quantity of medical drugs and other stores to be provided for such labourers; and generally

(*l*)—To give effect to the provisions of this Act within the districts subject to its administration.

Special power of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.

143. The Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh may further respectively make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*)—To provide for the management and regulation of contractors' depôts and of hospital depôts situate within the territories under their respective administrations and for the support and medical treatment of labourers and their dependents passing through such depôts;

(*b*)—To prescribe the clothing to be supplied to labourers and their dependents while proceeding to the labour-districts through the territories under their respective administrations.

Special power of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam may further make rules consistent with this Act—

(*c*)—To provide for the detention and inspection of vessels in respect of which licenses are granted hereunder and passengers being natives of India carried thereon while in transit through the labour-districts of the Assam Valley, Cachar and Sylhet.

Penalty for infringement of rules.

144. The local Government may by rule prescribe as a penalty for the infringement of any rule made by it hereunder a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Publication of rules.

All rules made under this Act by the local Government shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

CHAPTER VIII.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

Inducing Native to emigrate in contravention of a notification under section 5.

145. Whoever knowingly induces or assists, or attempts to induce or assist, any native of India to emigrate in contravention of a notification published under section five shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every such Native whom he so induces or assists, or attempts to induce or assist.

Draft, s. 64. Cf. Indian Emigration Bill, s. 88.

Recruiter removing, &c., unregistered labourers.

146. Whoever, being a recruiter—

removes, or attempts to remove, any labourer to a depôt, before he has been registered under section thirty-two, or induces or attempts to induce him to go to a depôt or to leave the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom such recruiter's license has been countersigned, or aids or attempts to aid such labourer in going to a depôt or in leaving any such local limits, before he has been so registered,

or induces or attempts to induce any labourer who has been so registered to proceed to any place other than the depôt which has been established by the contractor on whose behalf such recruiter is licensed, or conveys or attempts to convey him to such place,

shall be punished in respect of every such labourer with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

Draft, s. 66.

Recruiter not supplying proper food, &c.

147. Whoever, being a recruiter or a person deputed by him to accompany labourers to a depôt, fails to provide any labourer or any dependent whom he accompanies on his journey to the depôt, with suitable lodging and food, or otherwise ill-treats such labourer or dependent on such journey, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees; and, in default of payment of such fine within twenty-four hours, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

Draft, s. 73.

The convicting Magistrate may award the whole or any portion of any fine levied under this section as compensation to the labourer in respect of whom, or of whose dependent, such failure or ill-treatment has occurred.

Draft, s. 73.

Labourer refusing without reasonable cause to execute contract at depôt.

148. Any labourer engaged by a recruiter and who, having been registered under section thirty-two, without reasonable cause refuses when at the depôt to execute, within thirty days after his arrival at such depôt, a labour-contract in conformity with the terms made known to him when he was registered, shall be punished with fine which may extend to the amount of the expense incurred in registering him and conveying him to the depôt and maintaining him therein; and, in default of payment of such fine, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

Any labourer so punished may be forthwith discharged from the depôt.

Every fine levied under this section shall be paid to the contractor, sub-contractor or recruiter by whom such expense was incurred.

Draft, 37.

Garden-sardár failing to report himself, &c.

149. Whoever, being a garden-sardár,

fails, within fourteen days after his arrival in the local area within which he is authorized to enter into contracts with labourers, to report himself to the local agent (if any) specified in his certificate, or

removes or attempts to remove any labourer to a labour-district, before he has been registered as provided by section sixty-six, or

induces or attempts to induce him to leave the district within which he was engaged before he has been so registered, or aids or attempts to aid him in leaving such district or proceeding to a labour-district before he has been so registered, or

fails without sufficient cause to return to his employer within the time specified in his certificate, or

fails to account for the money advanced to him by his employer for the purpose of engaging labourers, or

wilfully abandons any labourer or his dependent on the way to a labour-district,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

Draft, s. 38.

Garden-sardar making over labourers to contractors, &c.

150. Any garden-sardár who makes over any labourers engaged by him to any contractor, sub-contractor or recruiter, or to the garden-sardár or local agent of any employer other than the employer by whom his certificate was granted, or

allows any labourers engaged by any other contractor or sub-contractor or recruiter to share the accommodation provided by him under section fifty-seven, or

places any labourer engaged by him in a contractor's depôt or in the place of accommodation provided by a recruiter in accordance with the provisions of section twenty-seven,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees; and his certificate may be impounded by the convicting Magistrate.

Any Magistrate impounding a certificate under this section shall send it for cancellation to the Magistrate by whom it was countersigned.

Draft, s. 39.

Garden-sardár failing to comply with instructions indorsed on way-bill.

151. Any garden-sardár or person appointed by him as provided by section seventy-three, who accompanies labourers to the labour-districts, and fails to comply with any of the instructions entered in the way-bill relating to such labourers, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five rupees.

Draft, s. 78. Cf. Indian Emigration Bill, s. 92. Draft, s. 81.

Master receiving native passengers on board in contravention of Act.

152. Any Master not licensed under section eighty-eight who knowingly receives on board his vessel more than twenty passengers being natives of India, and

any Master licensed as aforesaid who knowingly receives on board his vessel any such passengers in excess of the number specified in his license or in any order of an Embarkation Agent under section ninety,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each emigrant so received.

Draft, s. 80.

Fraudulent alteration of vessel after grant of license.

153. Any Master licensed under section eighty-eight who with intent to defraud does or suffers to be done any act or thing whereby the state of his vessel is altered, so that such vessel is unfit for the accommodation of the number of passengers specified in his license or in any order of an Embarkation Agent under section ninety, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Draft, s. 84.

Master not complying with section 93.

154. Any Master licensed as aforesaid who proceeds on his voyage with his vessel carrying labourers without having complied with the provisions of section ninety-three shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with

imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

Draft, s. 79. **155.** Any Master licensed as aforesaid who fails to comply with an order of an Embarkation Agent made under section ninety-five shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each day during which he fails to comply with such order after the day on which the order was received by him.

Master not complying with order under section 95.

Draft, s. 86. **156.** Any Master licensed as aforesaid causing or permitting a labourer finally to leave his vessel contrary to the provisions of section ninety-seven shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each labourer so leaving his vessel.

Master permitting labourer to leave vessel contrary to section 97.

Draft, s. 87. **157.** Any Master licensed as aforesaid who wilfully omits to comply with the provisions of section ninety-eight shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Master or officer wilfully omitting to stop vessel at certain places.

Draft, s. 89. **158.** Any person who disobeys any order made under section one hundred by a Magistrate shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Person disobeying Magistrate's order as to communication between vessel and shore.

Draft, s. 97. **159.** Any Master licensed as aforesaid, or any medical officer in charge of his vessel, who wilfully omits or neglects to obey or enforce on board of such vessel any provision of this Act or any rule made hereunder, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Master or medical officer disobeying or neglecting to enforce rules.

Draft, s. 99. **160.** Any labourer who, having been registered by a Magistrate under section thirty-two or section sixty-six, deserts while on his journey from the district in which he has been so registered to a labour-district, or

without reasonable cause refuses or neglects to proceed from the district in which he has been so registered, or to embark in any vessel when called upon to do so by an Embarkation Agent,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

Labourer deserting, &c., after registration.

Section 103. Draft, s. 110. **161.** Any employer who refuses or wilfully omits to keep such registers, or to make such periodical returns in writing to the Inspector, as may be prescribed by any rule made hereunder, or who knowingly keeps an incorrect register or makes an incorrect return, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Employer refusing or omitting to keep registers, &c.

Section 105. Draft, s. 111. **162.** Any employer, and any person acting under his orders or on his behalf, who wilfully obstructs any entry, inspection or inquiry made under section one hundred and thirteen shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Employer or other person obstructing inspection under section 113.

Section 111. Draft, s. 112. **163.** Any employer, or any person acting under his orders or on his behalf, who compels any labourer to perform any labour, knowing that he is at the time unfit to perform such labour, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Employer or other person compelling labourer to perform labour for which he is unfit.

Draft, s. 123. **164.** Any person who buys the rations which have been furnished under section one hundred and twenty-four to any labourer, and any labourer who sells any such rations, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

Persons buying labourer's rations.

Section 116. Draft, s. 126. **165.** Any employer who wilfully omits to provide house-accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements, food-grains or rations in accordance with the provisions of this Act or any rule made hereunder, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees; and the convicting Magistrate may order him to comply with such provisions within a reasonable time to be fixed in the order.

If the employer wilfully omits to comply with such order within the time so fixed, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for each day during which such omission continues.

If the employer fails to pay the last-mentioned fine, the person on whose account he has been acting shall be liable to pay such fine.

Employer omitting to provide house-accommodation, &c.

Section 117. Draft, s. 127. **166.** Any employer who fails to provide such hospital accommodation, or to make such provision for the medical care and treatment of labourers, as is required by any rule made under this Act, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each week during which such default continues.

Employer neglecting to provide hospital accommodation.

Section 128. Draft, s. 130. **167.** Every employer who causes or permits any labourers, or class of labourers, to reside or labour upon any estate or portion thereof which may have been found under section one hundred and twenty-eight, or declared under section one hundred and thirty-one, unfit for the residence of such labourers or class of labourers shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Employer causing labourer to reside on estate declared unfit.

New. Draft, s. 131. **168.** Every employer may, on or before the fifteenth day of each month, send to the Inspector a statement in writing containing the names of all or any of his labourers who, voluntarily and without reasonable cause, absented themselves from labour during the preceding month, and specifying the periods of such absence. When any employer sends any such statement in writing, he shall at the same time notify to each labourer concerned the fact that he has done so.

Unlawful absence from work.

Any Inspector who receives any such statement shall, when next visiting the estate on which the labourers to whom such statement relates are employed, inquire into each such case of absence, in the presence of the labourer concerned, and if satisfied that the labourer has wilfully and without reasonable cause absented himself, shall,

unless the labourer consents to forfeit to his employer the sum of four annas for each such day of absence, endorse such days of absence on the labour-contract of such labourer, and add them to the term of such contract.

Section 121. Draft, s. 131.

Labourer absent without cause.

169. Any labourer who, voluntarily and without reasonable cause, has absented himself from his labour for more than seven consecutive days, or for more than seven days in any one month, shall be liable to forfeit his wages for the period of such absence, and to pay to his employer a sum not exceeding four annas for each such day of absence, and shall also be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to fourteen days; and in case such absence has extended to twenty days in any two consecutive months, to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

Explanation.—Ill-treatment of such labourer by his employer, or failure of the employer to fulfil any condition of the labour-contract binding on the employer, is reasonable cause within the meaning of section one hundred and sixty-eight and this section.

Section 122. Draft, s. 131.

Deserter may be apprehended without warrant.

170. If any labourer deserts from his employer's service, such employer, or any person acting on his behalf, may, without a warrant, and without the assistance of any police-officer, arrest such labourer wherever he may be found: Provided that, if such labourer be found within ten miles of the place where a Magistrate resides or in the service of another employer, he shall not be arrested without warrant.

Every police-officer shall assist in arresting any such labourer if so required by the employer or person acting on his behalf.

Whoever arrests a labourer under this section shall without delay take him to the police-station nearest to the place of the arrest; and if he fails to do so shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Procedure at police-station.

171. The police-officer in charge of such station shall, on the appearance of the parties, take down in writing the statement of the person arresting the labourer, and shall then forthwith send the labourer to the nearest Magistrate.

Such Magistrate shall either inquire into and dispose of the case himself, or, if the estate of the employer from whose service the labourer deserted is not situate within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, he shall forward the labourer to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such estate is situate.

Draft, s. 131.

Procedure on complaint of desertion.

172. Whenever an employer or a person acting on his behalf complains to a Magistrate that a labourer has deserted from his employer's service, such Magistrate may, without previously examining the complainant, issue a summons for the attendance of such labourer, or a warrant for his arrest, and fix a day for hearing the complaint.

Draft, s. 133.

Punishment for desertion.

173. Every labourer who deserts from his employer's service shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month. For a second conviction for a like offence he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months. For a third and every subsequent conviction for a like offence he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

Compensation for wrongful arrest.

174. If it appears to the Magistrate trying a labourer for deserting from his employer's service that such labourer was arrested without sufficient cause, such Magistrate may impose a fine which may extend to fifty rupees on the employer or person acting on his behalf by whom, or at whose instance, such labourer was arrested. The Magistrate may in his sentence direct that the whole or any part of such fine be paid by way of compensation to the labourer so arrested. Draft, s. 134.

Cancellation of contract by desertion.

175. Whenever any labourer has actually suffered imprisonment for terms amounting on the whole to six months for desertion from his employer's service, the Inspector shall cancel the labour-contract of such labourer, and shall endorse on his copy of the contract, a certificate of such cancellation; or, if such copy be not forthcoming, he shall deliver to the labourer a written certificate of such cancellation. New. Draft, s. 137.

Penalty for drunkenness or neglect of sanitary regulations.

176. Any labourer guilty of habitual drunkenness, or wilfully disregarding any sanitary regulation approved by the Inspector and duly notified for the guidance of the labourers on the estate on which such labourer is employed, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five rupees or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one week. Section 124. Draft, s. 135.

Portion of sentence may be cancelled on application of employer.

177. The employer of any labourer sentenced to imprisonment for any offence under this Act, or any person authorized to act in this behalf for such employer, may apply to the Magistrate, at any time previous to the expiry of such sentence, that such labourer be made over to him for the purpose of completing his labour-contract. On such application being made, the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, order that such labourer be made over or forwarded to his employer; Section 125. Draft, s. 138.

and in that case such Magistrate shall cancel the remainder of the sentence passed on the labourer and shall endorse on his copy of the labour-contract a certificate of such cancellation or, if such copy is not forthcoming, shall give him a written certificate of such cancellation.

Expense of forwarding labourer to be paid by employer.

178. Every employer who obtains an order of a Magistrate for the making over or forwarding of any labourer shall be liable to defray the expense (if any) incurred in such making over or forwarding; and shall, before the order is issued, deposit with the Magistrate a sum sufficient in the Magistrate's opinion to defray such expense. Section 126. Draft, s. 139.

Conviction not to operate as a release.

179. On the expiry of any sentence of imprisonment for any offence under this Act, the Magistrate shall, subject to the provisions of section one hundred and seventy-five, make over such labourer to any person appointed on the part of his employer to take charge of him; and no conviction under this Act, or imprisonment under Section 128. Draft, s. 13[illegible]

such conviction, shall, save as aforesaid, operate as a release to any labourer from the terms of his labour-contract:

If no person is present on the part of the employer to take charge of the labourer at the expiry of his sentence, the Magistrate shall forward such labourer to the principal place of business of his employer situate within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, and the expense of such forwarding shall be recoverable from such employer as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

Section 127. Draft, s. 140.

Time of unlawful absence or imprisonment to be excluded from contract period.

180. When any labourer is convicted under section one hundred and sixty-nine of absence from labour or is sentenced to imprisonment for an offence under this Act, the Magistrate so convicting or sentencing him shall endorse on the employer's copy of the labour-contract the period during which such labourer is convicted of being absent from his labour, or the term for which he is sentenced to imprisonment, or both, as the case may be.

The period so endorsed shall be added to the term for which such labourer contracted to serve; and such labourer shall not be deemed to have performed his labour-contract till he has served for the term specified therein in addition to the period so endorsed.

Section 128. Draft, s. 141.

Other person enticing away, harbouring or employing labourer under labour-contract.

181. Whoever, knowing that any labourer is bound by his labour-contract to labour for any employer, voluntarily entices or attempts to entice such labourer to leave such employer, or harbours or employs any such labourer who has, in contravention of the terms of his labour-contract, left his employer, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with both.

The convicting Magistrate may in his discretion award to the employer with whom such labourer has contracted the whole or any part of any fine levied under this section.

Section 129. Draft, s. 142.

Employer or other person neglecting to send labourer before Magistrate as provided by section 133.

182. Whoever, being bound by section one hundred and thirty-three to send any labourer before, or to give notice of any complaint to, an Inspector or Magistrate, refuses or neglects so to send such labourer, or to give such notice, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Section 137. Draft, s. 149.

Employer refusing to endorse labour-contract, &c., as required by section 140.

183. Any employer who—

refuses or neglects to endorse the labourer's copy of his contract as required by section one hundred and forty, or

detains a labourer after the determination of his labour-contract, or

fails to give notice to the Inspector of such determination within one month of the date thereof,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Draft, s. 150.

Employer or other person neglecting to comply with request of labourer wishing to redeem unexpired term.

184. Any employer or person acting for an employer who refuses or neglects to comply with the request of a labourer made under section one hundred and forty-one shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Abetment.

185. Whoever abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code any offence against this Act or any rule made hereunder shall be punished with the punishment provided for such offence. Cf. Indian Emigration Bill, s. 101.

Place of trial for offences.

186. Whoever commits any offence against this Act or any rule made hereunder shall be triable for such offence in any place in which he may be found as well as in any other place in which he might be tried under any law for the time being in force. Draft, s. 98. Cf. Indian Railway Act, 1879, s. 50.

Saving of prosecutions under other laws.

187. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules made hereunder, or from being liable under any other law to any penalty higher than that provided by this Act for such offence: Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence. New. Cf.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wages due under labour-contract, charge upon estate.

188. All arrears of wages due under any labour-contract shall be a charge upon the estate upon which the labourer to whom such labour-contract relates has been engaged to labour; or if such labourer has engaged to labour upon any one of several estates managed by the same employer, shall be a charge upon that one of such estates upon which such labourer for the time being actually labours. Section 5. Draft, s. 8.

Owner of estate for time being has all rights and remedies in respect of labour-contracts charged on it.

189. Whenever an estate on which any labourer has under this Act contracted to labour is transferred by act of parties or operation of law, or devolves, the person to whom it is so transferred or on whom it devolves shall be bound by the labour-contract of such labourer in the same manner and to the same extent as the person by or from whom it is transferred or devolves would have been bound by such contract, and shall have the same rights and remedies under such contract as such person would have had thereunder, if the estate had not been transferred or had not devolved. Draft, s. 8.

Determination of ownership determines liability.

No person who has ceased to be the owner of the estate upon which any labourer has under this Act contracted to labour shall be liable in respect of any breach of the labour-contract of such labourer which occurs after he has ceased to be such owner.

Fines, fees and rates to be credited to "Inland Labour Transport Fund."

190. Subject to the power of a Magistrate under this Act or the Code of Criminal Procedure to award fines in whole or in part as compensation to or for the benefit of any complainant or other person, all fines, fees and rates levied and paid under this Act in the territories under its administration shall be credited to a fund which shall be Section 97. Draft, s. 102.

called the "Inland Labour Transport Fund"; and such fund shall be at the disposal of the local Government, in such manner as the Government of India may direct, for paying the salaries and allowances of all officers and establishments appointed under this Act by such local Government and their pensionary and leave allowances, and generally for defraying the expenses of carrying out the purposes of this Act and the rules of the local Government made hereunder. The annual surplus accruing in such fund shall be applied to reducing the yearly rate or the registration fees leviable under this Act, and not otherwise.

Expenditure on roads legalized.

191. All sums heretofore expended on roads or other communications by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal out of the Inland Labour Transport Fund constituted by the said Bengal Act No. VII of 1873, shall be deemed to have been expended in accordance with law.

Section 99. Draft, s. 108.

Duty of Assistant Inspector.

192. An Assistant Inspector shall perform all such duties and exercise all such powers of an Inspector as he is authorized in writing by the Inspector to perform or exercise.

Powers of local Government and officers exercisable from time to time.

193. All powers conferred by this Act on the local Government or on any Superintendent, Medical Inspector or other officer may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 9.)

Form of Labour-contract between Labourer and Employer.

This contract, made under the Inland Emigration Act, 1881, between A B (hereinafter called *the labourer*) of the one part, and* [C D (*agent* or *local agent* or *garden-sardár*) on behalf of] E F (hereinafter called the *employer*) on the other part, witnesseth that the said* [*agent* or *local agent* or *garden-sardár* on behalf of the said] employer doth hereby promise the said labourer, that if he, the said labourer, do remain and labour on the $\frac{\text{X estate}}{\text{Y estates}}$† of his said employer in the labour district of for the term of years from the date of the execution of this contract, he, the said employer, will, from the date on which the said labourer commences to labour on such $\frac{\text{estate}}{\text{estates}}$ pay or cause to be paid, to the said labourer, monthly wages at the rate of Rs. ‡ for a completed daily task regulated in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, and, when such task is not completed, monthly wages calculated at the same rate in proportion to the amount of work actually done, and that during such period he, the said employer, will faithfully comply with all rules regarding house-accommodation, medical treatment, and the supply of food-grains or rations to the said labourer, which the local Government may from time to time prescribe; and this contract further witnesseth that the said labourer doth hereby, in consideration of the aforesaid promise, agree so to remain and labour for the said employer. In witness whereof the said parties to these presents, have hereunto set their hands at this day of 18 .

* Parts in brackets to be omitted if the contract is made without the intervention of an agent, local agent or garden-sardár.

† As the case may be.

‡ State rates for various periods of contract.

Signature of labourer and of employer (or of his agent, local agent or garden-sardár).

Form of Description of Labourer.

Name.	Father's Name.	Age.	Sex.	Caste.	Residence.			Descriptive marks.
					District.	Thana.	Village.	

[*Endorsement to be filled up by registering officer before whom the contract is executed.*]

I hereby certify that, before the said A B signed this contract, I personally explained it to him.

Signed.

Registering Officer.

[*Endorsement on labourer's copy of contract, to be left blank until the contract is determined.*]

I hereby certify that the foregoing contract has been determined by effluxion of time (or by mutual consent, or under the provisions of section of Act , as the case may be).

Dated at
This day of

Signature of Employer or of Inspector.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill has been drawn on the lines of a draft prepared by a Commission which recently met in Calcutta to consider and amend Bengal Act VII of 1873 (the Labour Districts Emigration Act). The attention of Government had previously been directed by certain persons interested in the large and important tea industry in Assam to several points in which the law relating to inland emigration appeared to require amendment. As the subject seemed to be one which affected not only the tea interest, but to a certain extent the interest of the whole country, the Government of India decided, in communication with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to refer it to the consideration of a Commission. This Commission, which consisted of members of the mercantile community of Calcutta and the tea interest in Assam, as well as of official members under each of those administrations especially conversant with the details of inland emigration, reviewed the whole question in all its details, and submitted a report, to which was annexed the draft Bill above referred to, which embodied the amendments of the law considered desirable. The Government of India resolved on legislating in accordance generally with the provisions of this draft, and accordingly the present Bill has been prepared. It differs considerably in form, but does not, it is believed, in substance differ materially (save in certain points which will be mentioned below) from the draft prepared by the Commission.

2. It does not seem necessary to specify in this place the numerous amendments of the existing law which the Bill, in common with the draft of the Commission, proposes to make. Many of these deal with minor and unimportant points, and all will be found enumerated in detail in the Report of the Commission. It will be sufficient here to state the main points in which the Commission found the present law defective and the changes which the Bill proposes with the view of removing these defects.

3. These points are four in number,—

(*a*) that the existing law does not afford sufficient encouragement to free emigration;

(*b*) that it imposes unnecessary restrictions upon sardári recruiting;

(*c*) that it fails to provide for the enforcement of contracts made otherwise than under its provisions even in the case of imported labourers;

(*d*) that it is defective in respect of the remedies provided for employers in the event of the unlawful absence, idleness or desertion of their contract labourers.

4. With regard to the first of these points, no labour-contracts can be entered into under the existing law (Bengal Act VII of 1873) after the emigrant has arrived in a labour-district; and further, under section 7 of the same Act, no contract to labour in a labour-district for more than one year is binding upon an emigrant unless it is made and executed according to the provisions of the Act. To remove these restrictions the Bill permits emigrants to make labour-contracts under its provisions after their arrival in a labour-district, and, by omitting any provision of the nature of section 7 of Bengal Act VII of 1873, leaves employers free to make with any persons, whether within or without the labour-districts, any labour-contract which the ordinary law will recognize and enforce.

5. As to the second point, under the present law, a garden-sardár in order to get his certificate countersigned is compelled to present himself at the Court of the Magistrate of the District in which he proposes to engage labourers; his certificate is only allowed to run for six months; he is not allowed to travel with another garden-sardár if the total number of their united bands of emigrants exceeds twenty; whilst if he recruits more than twenty emigrants himself, he must take them to a contractor's depôt. Such restrictions, besides unnecessarily impeding the garden-sardár in his operations, bring him into dangerous connection with contractors and recruiters who not unfrequently tempt him to make over to them for a consideration labourers recruited at his employer's expense. The Bill severs all connection between garden-sardárs and contractor's depôts; and, though providing, in the employer's interest, for the effective control of garden-sardárs when on recruiting duty, removes the restrictions above mentioned, and gives the widest scope to the working of the sardári system.

6. With respect to the third point, labour-contracts cannot be made under Bengal Act VII of 1873 in a labour-district. Consequently labour-contracts entered into in such districts must be made under the ordinary law. Though Act XIII of 1859 (*to provide for the punishment of breaches of contract by Artificers, workmen and labourers in certain cases*) has in some districts been applied to these locally made labour-contracts, its provisions were obviously never intended to meet such cases. As employers may incur serious loss in the event of their labourers refusing to fulfil their agreements, it is clear that they are insufficiently protected under the present law in respect of locally made labour-contracts. Nothing short of a penal labour-law is sufficient for their protection. At the same time it appears only just that, if a labourer is to be subjected to a penal labour-law, he should obtain also the protection of law in respect of his general relations with his employer. Under these circumstances it seems preferable, instead of providing that locally made contracts may be enforced under the Act,

to remove the restrictions which at present exist against labour-contracts under the Act being made in labour-districts, and this the Bill accordingly does.

7. As to the fourth point, under the existing law the penalty prescribed for the unlawful absence of the labourer from his work can only be enforced by complaint before a Magistrate. Such a provision is obviously very inconvenient to employers, who cannot spare time to make a journey to Court every time one of their labourers is unlawfully absent from his work. The Bill therefore provides for a system of monthly lists of defaulters to be submitted by the employer to the Inspector, who will, on his next visit to the garden, enquire into the case of each defaulter mentioned in such list; and if satisfied that the labourer is guilty of the offence charged, punish him by entering such days of absence on his contract and adding them to the term thereof, unless the labourer consents to forfeit to his employer the sum of four annas for each such day of absence. Prolonged and repeated absence may, however, be still punished by a Magistrate, if the employer chooses to complain.

The Government of India have resolved to make no change in the provisions of the existing law as to desertion, and the proposals of the Commission with regard to these provisions have not therefore been adopted in the Bill.

8. It may also be noticed that the Bill (section 9) extends the term for which a labourer may contract to labour. Under the present law the term is limited to three years from the date of the arrival of the labourer on his employer's estate. It is now proposed to extend it to five years from the date of the execution of the contract. This extension will enable the employer to recoup himself for his preliminary outlay incurred in importing the labourer and maintaining him while he learns his work and becomes acclimatized. At the same time provision has been made in the interest of the labourer that, for the last two years of the term, he shall receive an increase of one rupee per mensem to his wages. At the end of three years he is presumably better acquainted with his work, more valuable to his employer, and therefore entitled to a higher rate of wages.

9. Certain other points in which the Bill differs from the draft prepared by the Commission may now be noticed. Under that draft, sections 24 and 63, labourers engaged in districts not under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal need not, when recruited by garden-sardárs, and cannot when recruited by recruiters, be registered until they are brought within a district of the Lower Provinces. The Government of India is of opinion that it is necessary, for the purpose of protecting the labourer and preventing fraudulent practices on the part of the garden-sardár or recruiter, that all labourers, in whose case the registration of the engagement before proceeding to the labour-districts is imperative, should be registered in the districts in which they are engaged. The provisions of the draft have accordingly been modified so as to carry out these views.

10. Again, the draft of the Commission permitted the transport to the labour-districts of labourers, whether engaged by garden-sardárs or recruiters, by any route. As it is known that on certain routes great mortality has occurred, it seems advisable that power should be taken to enable the Local Government to prescribe the routes by which only labourers may travel to the labour-districts. A power of this nature has therefore been inserted in the Bill (section 142).

11. Lastly, under the draft of the Commission it is not necessary that contracts of locally engaged labourers should always be registered before a Magistrate or other officer. The Government of India is, however, of opinion that, unless such registration is made compulsory in all cases, there is not sufficient security that the nature of the engagement shall be fully understood by the labourer. The provisions of the draft have therefore been so altered in the Bill (section 111) that it will be necessary to have all contracts of locally engaged labourers executed before and registered by an Inspector of labourers or a Magistrate.

In the case of certain offences the Commission proposed that a penalty of rigorous imprisonment should be inflicted. It is considered that the Magistrates should be allowed a discretion as to the infliction of rigorous or simple imprisonment, and the Bill therefore substitutes the expression "imprisonment," which means imprisonment either simple or rigorous, in the places where in the draft prepared by the Commission the expression "rigorous imprisonment" is used.

SIMLA;
The 5th September, 1881.

RIVERS THOMPSON.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 7th September, 1881, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 19 OF 1881.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES BILL, 1881.

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FIRST SCHEDULE.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

A Bill for the incorporation, regulation and winding-up of Trading Companies and other Associations.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the incorporation, regulation and winding-up of Trading Companies and other Associations; It is hereby enacted as follows:

PRELIMINARY.

Act X of 1866, s. 1.

Short title.

Local extent.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Indian Companies Act, 1882": it extends to the whole of British India;

Ibid., s. 2.

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the first day of March 1882; and the time at which it comes into force is hereinafter referred to as the commencement of this Act.

Ibid., s. 32.

Repeal of Act X of 1866.

2. On and from the commencement of this Act, the Indian Companies Act, 1866, shall be repealed. But such repeal shall not affect—

Ibid., s. 220.

(*a*) the incorporation of any Company registered under the said Act or any Act thereby repealed;

(*b*) any right or privilege acquired or liability incurred under the said Act or any Act thereby repealed;

(*c*) table B in the schedule annexed to Act No. XIX of 1857 or any part thereof, so far as the same applies to any Company existing at the time of the commencement of this Act.

And all references to the said Indian Companies Act, 1866, shall be read as if made to this Act, and all rules made, fees directed, resolutions passed and other things duly done under the same Act shall be deemed to be respectively made, directed, passed and done under this Act; and all Companies under the same Act shall be deemed to be Companies under this Act.

Act X of 1866, s. 3.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Insurance Company"; "Insurance Company" means a Company that carries on the business of insurance either solely or in common with any other business or businesses;

"Court"; "Court" means the principal civil Court of original jurisdiction in a district, and includes the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction;

"District Court"; "District Court" means the principal civil Court of original jurisdiction in a district, but does not include the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction;

Ibid., s. 4.

Prohibition of partnerships exceeding certain number.

4. No Company, Association or Partnership consisting of more than ten persons shall be formed for the purpose of carrying on the business of banking, unless it is registered as a Company under this Act, or is formed in pursuance of an Act of Parliament or some other Act of the Governor General in Council, or by Royal Charter or Letters Patent; and no Company, Association or Partnership consisting of more than twenty persons shall be formed for the purpose of carrying on any other business that has for its object the acquisition of gain by the Company, Association or Partnership, or by the individual members thereof, unless it is registered as a Company under this Act, or is formed in pursuance of some other Act or of Letters Patent.

Ibid., s. 5.

Division of Act.

5. This Act is divided into nine Parts relating to the following subject-matters:—

The first Part—to the constitution and incorporation of Companies and Associations under this Act;

The second Part—to the distribution of the capital and liability of members of Companies and associations under this Act;

The third Part—to the management and administration of Companies and Associations under this Act;

The fourth Part—to the winding-up of Companies and Associations under this Act;

The fifth Part—to the registration office;

The sixth Part—to the application of this Act to Companies registered under Act No. XIX of 1857 (*for the incorporation and regulation of Joint Stock Companies and other Associations either with or without limited liability of the members thereof*), and Act No. VII of 1860 (*to enable Joint Stock Banking Companies to be formed on the principle of limited liability*), or either of them;

The seventh Part—to Companies authorized to register under this Act;

The eighth Part—to the application of this Act to unregistered Companies;

The ninth Part—to miscellaneous provisions.

PART I.

CONSTITUTION AND INCORPORATION OF COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS UNDER THIS ACT.

Memorandum of Association.

Act X of 1866, s. 6.

Mode of forming Company.

6. Any seven or more persons associated for any lawful purpose may, by subscribing their names to a memorandum of association and otherwise complying with the requisitions of this Act in respect of registration, form an incorporated Company, with or without limited liability.

Princess of Reuss v. Bos, L. R. 5 H. L. 1876.

Explanation.—Foreigners are persons within the meaning of this section, although the whole or any part of the business of the proposed Company is intended to be transacted abroad.

Act X of 1866, s. 7.

Mode of limiting liability of members.

7. The liability of the members of a Company formed under this Act may, according to the memorandum of association, be limited either to the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares respectively held by them, or to such amount as the members may respectively undertake by the memorandum of association to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of its being wound up.

30 & 31 Vic., c. 131, s. 4.

Directors with unlimited liability.

When a Company is formed as a limited Company, the liability of the directors or managers of such Company, or the managing director, may, if so provided by the memorandum of association, be unlimited.

Act X of 1866, s. 8.

Memorandum of association of a Company limited by shares.

8. Where a Company is formed on the principle of having the liability of its members limited to the amount unpaid on their shares, hereinafter referred to as a Company limited by shares, the memorandum of association shall contain the following things (that is to say):—

(*a*) The name of the proposed Company with the addition of the word "limited" as the last word in such name:

(*b*) The part of British India in which the registered office of the Company is proposed to be situate:

(*c*) The objects for which the proposed Company is to be established:

(*d*) A declaration that the liability of the members is limited:

(*e*) The amount of capital with which the Company proposes to be registered divided into shares of a certain fixed amount:

Subject to the following regulations:—

(*f*) That no subscriber shall take less than one share;

(*g*) That each subscriber of the memorandum of association shall write opposite to his name the number of shares he takes.

Ibid., s. 9.

Memorandum of association of a Company limited by guarantee.

9. Where a Company is formed on the principle of having the liability of its members limited to such amount as the members respectively undertake to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of the same being wound-up (hereinafter referred to as a Company limited by guarantee), the memorandum of association shall contain the following things (that is to say):—

(*a*) The name of the proposed Company, with the addition of the word "limited" as the last word, in such name:

(*b*) The part of British India in which the registered office of the Company is proposed to be situate:

(*c*) The objects for which the proposed Company is to be established:

(*d*) A declaration that each member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of the same being wound up during the time that he is a member, or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before the time at which he ceases to be a member, and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding-up the Company, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, such amount as may be required not exceeding a specified amount.

Act X of 1866, s. 10.

Memorandum of association of an unlimited Company.

10. Where a Company is formed on the principle of having no limit placed on the liability of its members (hereinafter referred to as an unlimited Company), the memorandum of association shall contain the following things (that is to say):—

(*a*) The name of the proposed Company:

(*b*) The part of British India in which the registered office of the Company is proposed to be situate:

(*c*) The objects for which the proposed Company is to be established.

Ibid., s. 11.

Signature and effect of memorandum of association.

11. The memorandum of association shall be signed by each subscriber in the presence of, and be attested by, one witness at the least. It shall, when registered, bind the Company and the members thereof to the same extent as if each member had subscribed his name thereto, and there were in the memorandum contained on the part of himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, a covenant to observe all the conditions of such memorandum, subject to the provisions of this Act.

Ibid., s. 12.

Power of certain Companies to alter memorandum of association.

12. Any Company limited by shares may so far modify the conditions contained in its memorandum of association, if authorized to do so by its regulations as originally framed, or as altered by Special Resolution in manner hereinafter mentioned, as to increase its capital, by the issue of new shares of such amount as it thinks expedient, or to consolidate and divide its capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares, or to convert its paid-up shares into stock, but, save as aforesaid, and save as hereinafter provided, no alteration shall be made by any Company in the conditions contained in its memorandum of association.

Reduction of Capital and Shares.

30 & 31 Vic., c. 131, s. 9.

Power to Company to reduce capital.

13. Any Company limited by shares may, by special resolution, so far modify the conditions contained in its memorandum of association, if authorized so to do by its regulations as originally framed, or as altered by special

resolution, as to reduce its capital; but no such resolution for reducing the capital of any Company shall come into operation until an order of the Court is registered by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, as is hereinafter mentioned.

40 & 41 Vic., c. 26, s. 3. *Explanation I.*—The word 'capital' includes paid-up capital.

Ibid. *Explanation II.*—The power to reduce capital conferred by this section includes a power to cancel any lost capital, or any capital unrepresented by available assets, or to pay off any capital which may be in excess of the wants of the Company; and paid-up capital may be reduced either with or without extinguishing or reducing the liability (if any) remaining on the shares of the Company; and to the extent to which such liability is not extinguished or reduced, it shall be deemed to be preserved, notwithstanding anything hereinafter contained.

30 & 31 Vic., c. 131, s. 10.

Company to add "and reduced" to its name for a limited period.

14. The Company shall, after the date of the passing of any special resolution for reducing its capital, add to its name, until such date as the Court may fix, the words "and reduced," as the last words in its name, and those words shall, until such date, be deemed to be part of the name of the Company.

Ibid., s. 11.

Company to apply to the Court for an order confirming reduction.

15. A Company which has passed a special resolution for reducing its capital, may apply to the Court by petition for an order confirming the reduction, and on the hearing of the petition, the Court, if satisfied that, with respect to every creditor of the Company who, under the provisions of this Act, is entitled to object to the reduction, either his consent to the reduction has been obtained, or his debt or claim has been discharged or has determined, or has been secured as hereinafter provided, may make an order confirming the reduction on such terms and subject to such conditions as it deems fit.

40 & 41 Vic., c. 26, s. 4. When the reduction does not involve either the diminution of any liability in respect of unpaid capital or the payment to any shareholder of any paid-up capital, it shall not be necessary, before the presentation of any petition under this section; and the Court may, if it thinks fit so to do, dispense with the addition of the words "and reduced," as mentioned in section fourteen.

In any case that the Court thinks fit so to do, it may require the Company to publish, in such manner as the Court thinks fit, the reasons for the reduction or such other information regarding the same as the Court may think expedient with a view to give proper information to the public in relation to such reduction, and if the Court think fit, the cause which led thereto.

30 & 31 Vic., c. 131, s. 13.

Creditors may object to reduction, and list of objecting creditors to be settled by the Court.

16. Where a Company proposes to reduce its capital, every creditor of the Company who, at the date fixed by the Court, is entitled to any debt or claim which, if that date were the commencement of the winding-up of the Company, would be admissible in proof against the Company, shall be entitled to object to the proposed reduction, and to be entered in the list of creditors who are so entitled to object.

The Court shall settle a list of such creditors, and for that purpose shall ascertain as far as possible, without requiring an application from any creditor, the names of such creditors and the nature and amount of their debts or claims, and may publish notices fixing a certain day or days within which creditors of the Company who are not entered on the list are to claim to be so entered, or to be excluded from the right of objecting to the proposed reduction:

Provided that when the reduction does not involve either the diminution of any liability in respect of unpaid capital or the payment to any shareholder of any paid-up capital, the creditors of the Company shall not, unless the Court otherwise directs, be entitled to object, or required to consent, to the reduction. 40 & 41 Vic., c. 26, s. 4.

30 & 31 Vic., c. 131, s. 14.

Court may dispense with consent of creditor on security being given for his debt.

17. Where a creditor whose name is entered on the list of creditors, and whose debt or claim is not discharged or determined, does not consent to the proposed reduction, the Court may (if it think fit) dispense with such consent on the Company securing the payment of the debt or claim of such creditor by setting apart and appropriating in such manner as the Court may direct a sum of such amount as is hereinafter mentioned, (that is to say),

(*a*) If the full amount of the debt or claim of the creditor is admitted by the Company, or, though not admitted, is such as the Company are willing to set apart and appropriate, then the full amount of the debt or claim shall be set apart and appropriated.

(*b*) If the full amount of the debt or claim of the creditor is not admitted by the Company, and is not such as the Company are willing to set apart and appropriate, or if the amount is contingent or not ascertained, then the Court may, if it think fit, inquire into and adjudicate upon the validity of such debt or claim, and the amount for which the Company may be liable in respect thereof, in the same manner as if the Company were being wound up by the Court, and the amount fixed by the Court on such inquiry and adjudication shall be set apart and appropriated.

Ibid., s. 15.

Order and minute to be registered.

18. The Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, upon the production to him of an order of the Court confirming the reduction of the capital of a Company, and the delivery to him of a copy of the order and of a minute (approved by the Court), showing with respect to the capital of the Company, as altered by the order, the amount of such capital, the number of shares in which it is to be divided, and the amount of each share, and the amount (if any) at the date of the registration of the minute, proposed to be deemed to have been paid-up on each share shall register the order and minute; and, on the registration, the special resolution confirmed by the order so registered shall take effect. 40 & 41 Vic., c. 26, s. 4, last para

Notice of such registration shall be published in such manner as the Court may direct.

The Registrar shall certify under his hand the registration of the order and minute; and his certificate shall be conclusive evidence that all the requisitions of this Act with respect to the reduction of capital have been complied with, and that the capital of the Company is such as is stated in the minute.

30 & 31 Vic., c. 131 s. 16.

Minute to form part of memorandum of association.

19. The minute, when registered, shall be deemed to be substituted for the corresponding part of the memorandum of association of the Company, and shall be of the same validity, and subject to the same alterations, as if it had been originally contained in the memorandum of association; and, subject as in this Act mentioned, no member of the Company, whether past or present, shall be liable in respect of any share to any call or contribution exceeding in amount the difference (if any) between the amount which has been paid on such share and the amount of the share as fixed by the minute.

Ibid., s. 17.

Saving of rights of creditors who are ignorant of proceedings.

20. If any creditor who is entitled in respect of any debt or claim to object to the reduction of the capital of a Company under this Act is, in consequence of his ignorance of the proceedings taken with a view to such reduction, or of their nature and effect with respect to his claim, not entered on the list of creditors, and after such reduction the Company is unable, within the meaning of this Act, to pay to the creditor the amount of such debt or claim, every person who was a member of the Company at the date of the registration of the order and minute relating to the reduction of its capital, shall be liable to contribute for the payment of such debt or claim an amount not exceeding the amount which he would have been liable to contribute if the Company had commenced to be wound up on the day prior to such registration;

(See sec. 144.)

and on the Company being wound up, the Court, on the application of such creditor, and on proof that he was ignorant of the proceedings taken with a view to the reduction, or of their nature and effect with respect to his claim, may, if it think fit, settle a list of such contributories accordingly, and make and enforce calls and orders on the contributories settled on such list in the same manner in all respects as if they were ordinary contributories in a winding-up.

Nothing in this section shall affect the rights of the contributories of the Company among themselves.

30 & 31 Vic., c. 131, s. 18.

Copy of registered minute.

21. A minute, when registered, shall be embodied in every copy of the memorandum of association issued after its registration; and if any Company makes default in complying with the provisions of this section, it shall incur a penalty not exceeding *ten rupees* for each copy in respect of which such default is made; and every director and manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall incur the like penalty.

Ibid., s. 19.

Penalty on concealment of name of creditor.

22. If any director, manager or officer of the Company wilfully conceals the name of any creditor of the Company who is entitled to object to the proposed reduction, or wilfully mis-represents the nature or amount of the debt or claim of any creditor of the Company, or if any director or manager of the Company abets *within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code*, or is privy to any such concealment or mis-representation as aforesaid, every such director, manager or officer shall be *punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.*

40 & 41 Vic., c. 26, s. 5.

Power to reduce capital by cancellation of unissued shares.

23. Any Company limited by shares may so far modify the conditions contained in its memorandum of association, if authorised so to do by its regulations as originally framed or as altered by special resolution, as to reduce its capital by cancelling any shares which at the date of passing such resolution, have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any persons; and the provisions as to reduction of capital contained in the other sections of this Act, shall not apply to any reduction made in pursuance of this section.

Sub-division of shares.

30 & 31 Vic., c. 131, s. 21.

Shares may be divided into shares of smaller amount.

24. Any Company limited by shares may, by special resolution, so far modify the conditions contained in its memorandum of association, if authorized so to do by its regulations as originally framed or as altered by special resolution, as by sub-division of its existing shares or any of them, to divide its capital, or any part thereof, into shares of smaller amount than is fixed by its memorandum of association:

Provided that in the sub-division of the existing shares the proportion between the amount which is paid and the amount (if any) which is unpaid on each share of reduced amount shall be the same as it was in the case of the existing share or shares from which the share of reduced amount is derived.

Ibid., s. 22.

Special resolution to be embodied in memorandum of association.

25. The statement of the number and amount of the shares into which the capital of the Company is divided, contained in every copy of the memorandum of association issued after the passing of any such special resolution, shall be in accordance with such resolution: and any Company which makes default in complying with the provisions of this section shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty rupees for each copy in respect of which such default is made; and every director and manager of the Company who knowingly or wilfully authorizes or permits such default shall incur the like penalty.

Associations not for Profit.

Ibid., s. 24.

Special provisions as to associations formed for purposes not of gain.

26. Where any association which might be formed under this Act as a limited Company proves to the Local Government that it is formed for the purpose of promoting commerce, art, science, charity, or any other useful object, and that it is the intention of such association to apply the profits, if any, or other income of the association, in promoting its objects, and to prohibit the payment of any dividend to its members, the Local Government may by license, under the hand of one of its secretaries, direct such association to be registered with limited liability, without the addition of the word limited to its name, and such association may be registered accordingly, and upon registration shall enjoy all the privileges and be subject to the obligations by this Act imposed on limited Companies with the exceptions that none of the provisions of this Act that require a limited Company to use the word 'limited' as any part of its name, or to publish its name, or to send a list of its members, directors, or managers to the Registrar, shall apply to an association so registered.

The license by the Local Government may be granted upon such conditions and subject to such

regulations as the Local Government think fit to impose, and such conditions and regulations shall be binding on the association, and may at the option of the Local Government be inserted in the memorandum and articles of association, or in both or one of such documents.

Calls upon shares.

30 & 31 Vic., 131, s. 24.

Company may have some shares fully paid, and others not.

27. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent any Company under this Act, if authorized by its regulations as originally framed or as altered by special resolution, from doing any one or more of the following things, namely:—

(*a*) Making arrangements on the issue of shares for a difference between the holders of such shares in the amount of calls to be paid, and in the time of payment of such calls:

(*b*) Accepting from any member of the Company who assents thereto the whole or a part of the amount remaining unpaid on any share or shares held by him, either in discharge of the amount of a call payable in respect of any other share or shares held by him or without any call having been made:

(*c*) Paying dividend in proportion to the amount paid up on each share in cases where a larger amount is paid up on some shares than on others.

Ibid., s. 25. 48 L. J. (H.L.), 179.

Manner in which shares are to be issued and held.

28. Every share in any Company shall be deemed and taken to have been issued and to be held subject to the payment of the whole amount thereof in cash, unless the same has been otherwise determined by a contract duly made in writing, and filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies at or before the issue of such shares.

Transfer of Shares.

30 & 31 Vic., c. 131, s. 26.

Transfer may be registered at request of transferor.

29. A Company shall, on the application of the transferor of any share or interest in the Company, enter in its register of members the name of the transferee of such share or interest in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as if the application for such entry were made by the transferee.

Share-warrants to Bearer.

Ibid., s. 27.

Warrant of limited shares fully paid up may be issued in name of bearer.

30. In the case of a Company limited by shares, the Company, if authorized so to do by its regulations as originally framed or as altered by special resolution, and subject to the provisions of such regulations, may, with respect to any share which is fully paid up, or with respect to stock, issue under their common seal a warrant (hereinafter referred to as a share-warrant) stating that the bearer thereof is entitled to the shares or stock therein specified, and may provide, by coupons or otherwise, for the payment of the future dividends on such shares or stock.

Coupons.

Ibid., s. 28.

Effect of share-warrant.

31. A share-warrant shall entitle the bearer thereof to the shares or stock specified therein; and such shares or stock may be transferred by the delivery of the share-warrant.

30 & 31 Vic., c. 131, s. 29.

Re-registration of bearer of a share-warrant in the register.

32. The bearer of a share-warrant shall, subject to the regulations of the Company, be entitled, on surrendering such warrant for cancellation, to have his name entered as a member in the register of members; and the Company shall be responsible for any loss incurred by any person by reason of the Company entering in its register of members the name of any bearer of a share-warrant in respect of the shares or stock specified therein without the share-warrant being surrendered and cancelled.

Ibid., s. 30.

Regulations of the Company may make the bearer of a share-warrant a member.

33. The bearer of a share-warrant may, if the regulations of the Company so provide, be deemed to be a member of the Company within the meaning of this Act, either to the full extent or for such purposes as may be prescribed by the regulations:

Provided that the bearer of a share-warrant shall not be qualified in respect of the shares or stock specified in such warrant for being a director or manager of the Company in cases where such a qualification is prescribed by the regulations of the Company.

Ibid., s. 31.

Entries in register where share-warrant issued.

34. On the issue of a share-warrant in respect of any share or stock the Company shall strike out of its register of members the name of the member then entered therein as holding such share or stock as if he had ceased to be a member, and shall enter in the register the following particulars:—

(*a*) The fact of the issue of the warrant:

(*b*) A statement of the shares or stock included in the warrant, distinguishing each share by its number:

(*c*) The date of the issue of the warrant.

Ibid., s. 33.

Stamps on share-warrants.

35. There shall be charged on every share-warrant a stamp duty of an amount equal to three times the amount of the *ad valorem* stamp duty which would be chargeable on an instrument transferring the shares or stock specified in the warrant if the consideration for the transfer were the nominal value of such shares or stock.

English Stamp Act, 1870, s. 127.

Penalty for issuing share-warrant not duly stamped.

If a share-warrant is issued without being duly stamped, the Company issuing the same, and also every person who, at the time when it is issued, is the managing director or secretary or other principal officer of the Company, shall forfeit the sum of five hundred rupees.

Change of name.

Act X of 1866, s. 13.

Power of Companies to change name.

36. Any Company under this Act, with the sanction of a special resolution of the Company passed in manner hereinafter mentioned, and with the approval of the Local Government testified in writing under the hand of one of the Secretaries to such Government, may change its name; and upon such change being made, the Registrar shall enter the new name on the register in the place of the former name, and shall issue a certificate of incorporation altered to meet the circumstances of the case; but no such alteration of name shall affect any rights or obligations of the Company, or render defective any legal proceedings instituted or to be instituted by

or against the Company; and any legal proceedings may be continued or commenced against the Company by its new name that might have been continued or commenced against the Company by its former name.

Explanation.—The issue of the certificate of incorporation is necessary to complete the change of name.

Ashkleford, &c. Co. v. Bangerfield, L. R. 3 C. P. 407.

Articles of Association.

Act X of 1866, s. 14.

Regulations to be prescribed by articles of association.

37. The memorandum of association may, in the case of a Company limited by shares, and shall, in the case of a Company limited by guarantee or unlimited, be accompanied, when registered, by articles of association signed by the subscribers to the memorandum of association, and prescribing such regulations for the Company as the subscribers to the memorandum of association deem expedient.

The articles shall be expressed in separate paragraphs, numbered arithmetically. They may adopt all or any of the provisions contained in the table marked A in the first schedule hereto. They shall, in the case of a Company, whether limited by guarantee or unlimited, that has a capital divided into shares, state the amount of capital with which the Company proposes to be registered and in the case of a Company, whether limited by guarantee or unlimited, that has not a captial divided into shares, state the number of members with which the Company proposes to be registered, for the purpose of enabling the Registrar to determine the fees payable on registration.

In a Company limited by guarantee or unlimited, and having a capital divided into shares, each subscriber shall take one share at the least, and shall write opposite to his name in the memorandum of association the number of shares he takes.

Ibid., s. 15.

Application of Table A.

38. In the case of a Company limited by shares, if the memorandum of association is not accompanied by articles of association, or, in so far as the articles do not exclude or modify the regulations contained in the table marked A in the first schedule hereto, the last mentioned regulations shall, so far as the same are applicable, be deemed to be the regulations of the Company in the same manner and to the same extent as if they had been inserted in articles of association, and the articles had been duly registered.

Ibid., s. 16.

Signature and effect of articles of association.

39. The articles of association shall be printed, and shall be signed by each subscriber in the presence of, and be attested by, one witness at the least.

When registered, they shall bind the Company and the members thereof to the same extent as if each member had subscribed his name thereto, and there were in such articles contained a covenant on the part of himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, to conform to all the regulations contained in such articles, subject to the provisions of this Act.

All monies payable by any member to the Company, in pursuance of the conditions and regulations of the Company, or any of such conditions or regulations, shall be deemed to be a debt due from such member to the Company.

General Provisions.

Act X of 1866, s. 17.

Registration of memorandum of association and articles of association with fees as in Table B.

40. The memorandum of association and the articles of association, if any, shall be delivered to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies hereinafter mentioned, who shall retain and register the same. *It is not his duty to require evidence as to whether the several subscribers to a memorandum of association so delivered are competent to contract.*

Nassau Phosphate Co. 45 L. J. Ch. 584.

There shall be paid to the Registrar by a Company having a capital divided into shares, in respect of the several matters mentioned in the table marked B in the first schedule hereto, the several fees therein specified, or such smaller fees as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct, and by a Company not having a capital divided into shares, in respect of the several matters mentioned in the table marked C in the first schedule hereto, the several fees therein specified, or such smaller fees as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct.

All fees paid to the said Registrar in pursuance of this Act shall be accounted for to Government.

Act X of 1866, s. 18.

Effect of registration.

41. Upon the registration of the memorandum of association and of the articles of association in cases where articles of association are required by this Act, or by the desire of the parties to be registered, the Registrar shall certify under his hand that the Company is incorporated, and in the case of a Limited Company that the Company is limited; the subscribers of the memorandum of association, together with such other persons as may from time to time become members of the Company, shall thereupon be a Body Corporate by the name contained in the memorandum of association, capable forthwith of exercising all the functions of an incorporated Company, and having perpetual succession and a common seal, but with such liability on the part of the members to contribute to the assets of the Company, in the event of the same being wound up, as is hereinafter mentioned.

Minor subscribing memo. *Nassau Phosphate Co.*, 45 *L. J. Ch.* 584.

A certificate of the incorporation of any Company given by the Registrar shall be conclusive evidence that all the requisitions of this Act in respect of registration have been complied with.

Act X 1866, s. 19.

Copies of memorandum and articles to be given to members.

42. A copy of the memorandum of association having annexed thereto the articles of association, if any, shall be forwarded to every member, at his request, on payment of the sum of one rupee, or such less sum as may be prescribed by the Company for each copy; and if any Company makes default in forwarding a copy of the memorandum of association and articles of association, if any, to a member in pursuance of this section, the Company so making default shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding twenty rupees.

Ibid., s. 20.

Prohibition against identity of names in Companies.

43. No Company shall be registered under a name identical with that by which a subsisting Company is already registered, or so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, except in a case where such subsisting Company is in the course of being

dissolved and testifies its consent in such manner as the Registrar requires.

If any Company, through inadvertence or otherwise, is, without such consent as aforesaid, registered by a name identical with that by which a subsisting Company is registered, or so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, such first-mentioned Company may, with the sanction of the Registrar, change its name, and upon such change being made, the Registrar shall enter the new name on the register in the place of the former name, and shall issue a certificate of incorporation altered to meet the circumstances of the case; but no such alteration of name shall affect any rights or obligations of the Company, or render defective any legal proceedings instituted or to be instituted by or against the Company, and any legal proceedings may be continued or commenced against the Company by its new name that might have been continued or commenced against the Company by its former name.

PART II.

DISTRIBUTION OF CAPITAL AND LIABILITY OF MEMBERS OF COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS UNDER THIS ACT.

Distribution of Capital.

t X of 1866, s. 21.

Nature of interest in Company.

44. The shares or other interest of any member in a Company under this Act shall be moveable property capable of being transferred in manner provided by the regulations of the Company, and shall not be of the nature of real estate or immoveable property; and each share shall, in the case of a Company having a capital divided into shares, be distinguished by its appropriate number.

d., s. 22.

Definition of "member."

45. The subscribers of the memorandum of association of any Company under this Act shall be deemed to have agreed to become members of the Company whose memorandum they have subscribed, and upon the registration of the Company shall be entered as members on the register of members hereinafter mentioned; and every other person who has agreed *with a Company under this Act* to become a member of *such* Company, and whose name is entered on the register of members, shall be deemed to be a member of the Company.

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Transfer by personal representative.

46. Any transfer of the share or other interest of a deceased member of a Company under this Act, made by his personal representative shall, notwithstanding such personal representative may not himself be a member, be of the same validity as if he had been a member at the time of the execution of the instrument of transfer.

s. 24. anies 1862,

Register of members.

47. Every Company under this Act shall cause to be kept in one or more books a register of its members, and there shall be entered therein the following particulars:—

(*a*) The names and addresses, and the occupations, if any, of the members of the Company, with the addition, in the case of a Company having a capital divided into shares, of a statement of the shares held by each member, distinguishing each share by its number; and of the amount paid or agreed to be considered as paid on the shares of each member.

(*b*) The date at which the name of any person was entered in the register as a member:

(*c*) The date at which any person ceased to be a member.

Where a share-warrant has been issued under section thirty, until the warrant is surrendered, the particulars mentioned in section thirty-four shall be deemed to be the particulars which are required by this section to be entered in the register of members of a Company; and on the surrender of a warrant the date of such surrender shall be entered as if it were the date at which a person ceased to be a member. 30 & 31 c. 131, s. para. 2.

Any Company acting in contravention of this section shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which its default in complying with the provisions of this section continues, and every director or manager of the Company who knowingly and wilfully authorizes or permits such contravention shall incur the like penalty.

Annual list of members.

48. Every Company under this Act and having a capital divided into shares shall make, once at least in every year, a list of all persons who, on the fourteenth day succeeding the day on which the ordinary general meeting, or if there is more than one ordinary meeting in each year the first of such ordinary general meetings is held, are members of the Company. Such list shall state the names, addresses and occupations of all the members therein mentioned, and the number of shares held by each of them, and shall contain a summary specifying the following particulars:— Act X of 1866, s. 25.

(*a*) The amount of the capital of the Company and the number of shares into which it is divided:

(*b*) The number of shares taken from the commencement of the Company up to the date of the summary:

(*c*) The amount of calls made on each share:
(*d*) The total amount of calls received:
(*e*) The total amount of calls unpaid:
(*f*) The total amount of shares forfeited:

(*g*) The names, addresses and occupations of the persons who have ceased to be members since the last list was made, and the number of shares held by each of them.

The above list and summary shall be contained in a separate part of the register, and shall be completed within seven days after such fourteenth day as is mentioned in this section; and a copy shall forthwith be forwarded to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Particulars to be contained in annual summary.

49. After the issue by the Company of a share-warrant the annual summary required by section forty-eight shall contain the following particulars, (namely) the total amount of shares or stock for which share-warrants are outstanding at the date of the summary, and the total amount of share-warrants which have been issued and surrendered respectively since the last summary was made, and the number of shares or amount of stock comprised in each warrant. 30 & 31 Vic., c. 131, s. 32.

Penalty on Company, &c., not keeping a proper register.

50. If any Company under this Act and having a capital divided into shares makes default in complying with the provisions of this Act with respect to forwarding Act X of 1866 s. 26.

such list of members or summary as is hereinbefore mentioned to the Registrar, such Company shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which such default continues; and every director and manager of the Company who knowingly and wilfully authorizes or permits such default shall incur the like penalty.

Act X of 1866, s. 27.

Company to give notice of consolidation or of conversion of capital into stock.

51. Every Company under this Act having a capital divided into shares that has consolidated and divided its capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares, or converted any portion of its capital into stock, shall within fifteen days of such consolidation, division or conversion, give notice to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies of the same, specifying the shares so consolidated, divided or converted.

Ibid., s. 28.

Effect of conversion of shares into stock.

52. Where any Company under this Act and having a capital divided into shares has converted any portion of its capital into stock, and given notice of such conversion to the Registrar, all the provisions of this Act which are applicable to shares only shall cease as to so much of the capital as is converted into stock; and the register of members hereby required to be kept by the Company, and the list of members to be forwarded to the Registrar shall show the amount of stock held by each member in the list instead of the amount of shares and the particulars relating to shares hereinbefore required.

Ibid., s. 29.

Entry of trusts on register.

53. No notice of any trust, express, implied or constructive, shall be entered on the register or be receivable by the Registrar in the case of Companies under this Act and registered in British India.

Ibid., s. 30.

Certificate of shares or stock.

54. A certificate under the common seal of the Company, specifying any shares or stock held by any member of a Company, shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the title of the member to the share or shares or stock therein specified.

Ibid., s. 31.

Inspection of register.

55. The register of members, commencing from the date of the registration of the Company, shall be kept at the registered office of the Company hereinafter mentioned. Except when closed as hereinafter mentioned, it shall, during business hours, but subject to such reasonable restrictions as the Company in general meeting may impose, so that not less than two hours in each day be appointed for inspection, be open to the inspection of any member gratis, and to the inspection of any other person on the payment of one rupee or such less sum as the Company may prescribe for each inspection.

Every such member or other person may require a copy of such register, or of any part thereof, or of such list or summary of members as is hereinbefore mentioned, on payment of two annas for every hundred words required to be copied.

If such inspection or copy is refused, the Company shall incur for each refusal a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees, and a further penalty not exceeding twenty rupees for every day during which such refusal continues.

Every director and manager of the Company who knowingly authorizes or permits such refusal shall incur the like penalty.

In addition to the above penalty any Judge of a High Court may by order compel an immediate inspection of the register.

Act X 1866, s. 32.

Power to close register.

56. Any Company under this Act may, upon giving notice by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the district in which the registered office of the Company is situated, close the register of members for any time or times not exceeding in the whole thirty days in each year.

Ibid., s. 3

Notice of increase of capital and of members to be given to Registrar.

57. Where a Company has a capital divided into shares, whether such shares may or may not have been converted into stock, notice of any increase in such capital beyond the registered capital, and where a Company has not a capital divided into shares, notice of any increase in the number of members beyond the registered number, shall be given to the Registrar, in the case of an increase of capital within fifteen days from the date of the passing of the resolution by which such increase has been authorized, and in the case of an increase of members within fifteen days from the time at which such increase of members has been resolved on or has taken place; and the Registrar shall forthwith record the amount of such increase of capital or members.

If such notice is not given within the period aforesaid, the Company in default shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every day during which such neglect to give notice continues; and every director and manager of the Company who knowingly and wilfully authorizes or permits such default shall incur the like penalty.

Ibid., s.

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Remedy for improper entry or omission of entry in register.

58. If the name of any person is *fraudulently or* without sufficient cause entered in, or omitted from, the register of members of any Company under this Act, or if default is made, or unnecessary delay takes place in entering on the register the fact of any person having ceased to be a member of the Company, the person or member aggrieved or any member of the Company, or the Company itself, may, by application to the principal Court of original civil jurisdiction in the district or place in which the registered office of the Company is situate, apply for an order of the Court that the register may be rectified; and the Court may either refuse such application, with or without costs to be paid by the applicant, or it may, if satisfied of the justice of the case, make an order for the rectification of the register, and may direct the Company to pay all the costs of such application, and any damages the party aggrieved may have sustained.

The Court may in any proceeding under this section decide on any question relating to the title of any person who is a party to such proceeding to have his name entered in, or omitted from, the register, whether such question arises between two or more members or alleged members, or between any members or alleged members and the Company, *and whether there has or has not been default on the part of the Company;* and generally the Court may, in any such proceeding, decide any question that it may be necessary or expedient to decide for the rectification of the register; provided that the Court may direct an issue to be tried in which any question of law may be raised and an appeal in the manner directed by the Code of Civil Procedure shall lie.

In re Sh L. J. C 394.

Act X of 1866, s. 35.

Notice to registrar of rectification of register.

59. Whenever any order has been made for rectifying the register in the case of a Company hereby required to send a list of its members to the Registrar, the Court shall, by its order, direct that due notice of such rectification be given to the Registrar.

Ibid., s. 36.

Register to be evidence.

60. The register of members shall be *primâ facie* evidence of any matters by this Act directed or authorized to be inserted therein.

Liability of Members.

Ibid., s. 37.

Liability of present and past members of Company.

61. In the event of a Company formed under this Act being wound up, every present and past member of such Company shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company to an amount sufficient for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company, and the costs, charges and expenses of the winding-up, and for the payment of such sums as may be required for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, with the qualifications following, (that is to say):—

(*a*) No past member shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company if he has ceased to be a member for a period of one year or upwards prior to the commencement of the winding-up:

(*b*) No past members shall be liable to contribute in respect of any debt or liability of the Company contracted after the time at which he ceased to be a member:

(*c*) No past member shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company, unless it appears to the Court that the existing members are unable to satisfy the contributions required to be made by them in pursuance of this Act:

(*d*) In the case of a Company limited by shares no contribution shall be required from any member exceeding the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares in respect of which he is liable as a present or past member:

(*e*) In the case of a Company limited by guarantee, no contribution shall be required from any member exceeding the amount of the undertaking entered into on his behalf by the memorandum of association:

(*f*) Nothing in this Act contained shall invalidate any provision contained in any policy of insurance or other contract, whereby the liability of individual members upon any such policy or contract is restricted, or whereby the funds of the Company are alone made liable in respect of such policy or contract:

(*g*) No sum due to any member of a Company in his character of a member by way of dividends, profits or otherwise shall be deemed to be a debt of the Company payable to such member in a case of competition between himself and any other creditor not being a member of the Company; but any such sum may be taken into account for the purposes of the final adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves.

Webb v. Whiffin L.R. 5 *H.* L. 711.

Explanation I.—The liability of past members is a liability to contribute to the general assets of the Company, against which assets creditors (at whatever time their debts may have been contracted) have equal rights.

Explanation II.—In estimating the debts to which a past member is liable, all dividends paid on these debts under the winding-up must be deducted. *Brett's* 8 *Ch.* 800.

Liability of director whose liability is unlimited.

62. With respect to the contributions to be required in the event of the winding-up of a limited Company from any director or manager whose liability is unlimited the following modifications shall be made in the last preceding section:—

(*a*) Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, any such director or manager, whether past or present, shall, in addition to his liability (if any) to contribute as an ordinary member, be liable to contribute as if he were at the date of the commencement of such winding up a member of an unlimited Company: 30 & 31 Vi c. 131, s.

(*b*) No contribution required from any past director or manager who has ceased to hold such office for a period of one year or upwards prior to the commencement of the winding-up shall exceed the amount (if any) which he is liable to contribute as an ordinary member of the Company:

(*c*) No contribution required from any past director or manager in respect of any debt on liability of the Company contracted after the time at which he ceased to hold such office shall exceed the amount (if any) which he is liable to contribute as an ordinary member of the Company:

(*d*) Subject to the provisions contained in the regulations of the Company, no contribution required from any director or manager shall exceed the amount (if any) which he is liable to contribute as an ordinary member unless the Court think it necessary to require such contribution in order to satisfy the debts and liabilities of the Company, or the costs, charges and expenses of the winding-up.

PART III.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS UNDER THIS ACT.

Provisions for Protection of Creditors.

Registered office of Company.

63. Every Company under this Act shall have a registered office to which all communications and notices may be addressed. If any Company under this Act carries on business without having such an office, it shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which business is so carried on. Act X s. 38.

Notice of situation of registered office.

64. Notice of the situation of such registered office and of any change therein shall be given to the Registrar and recorded by him. Until such notice is given, the Company shall not be deemed to have complied with the provisions of this Act with respect to having a registered office. *Ibid.*

Publication of name by a limited Company.

65. Every limited Company under this Act whether limited by shares or by guarantee, shall paint or affix, and shall keep painted or affixed, its name on the outside of every office or place in which the business of the Company is carried on, in a conspicuous position, in letters easily legible, in the English language, and also, if the registered office be situate in a district beyond the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of a High Court, in one of the vernacular languages used *Ibid.*

in such district and shall have its name engraven in legible characters in such language or languages on its seal, and shall have its name mentioned in legible characters in such language or languages in all notices, advertisements and other official publications of such Company, and in all bills of exchange, hundís, promissory notes, endorsements, cheques and orders for money or goods purporting to be signed by or on behalf of such Company, and in all bills of parcels, invoices receipts and letters of credit of the Company.

Act X of 1866, s. 41.

Penalties on non-publication of name.

66. If any limited Company under this Act does not paint or affix and keep painted or affixed its name, in manner directed by this Act, it shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for not so painting or affixing its name, and for every day during which such name is not so kept painted or affixed.

Every director and manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall be liable to the like penalty.

If any director, manager or officer of such Company, or any person on its behalf, uses or authorizes the use of any seal purporting to be a seal of the Company whereon its name is not so engraven as aforesaid, or issues or authorizes the issue of any notice, advertisement or other official publication of such Company, or signs or authorizes to be signed on behalf of such Company any bill of exchange, hundí, promissory note, endorsement, cheque, order for money or goods, or issues or authorizes to be issued any bill of parcels, invoice, receipt or letter of credit of the Company wherein its name is not mentioned in manner aforesaid, he shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand rupees, and shall further be personally liable to the holder of any such bill of exchange, hundí, promissory note, cheque or order for money or goods, for the amount thereof, unless the same is duly paid by the Company.

Contracts.

Contracts how made.

67. Contracts on behalf of any Company registered under this Act may be made as follows (that is to say):—

(*a*) Any contract, which, if made between private persons would be by law required to be in writing, and if made according to English law to be under seal, may be made on behalf of the Company in writing under the common seal of the Company; and such contract may be in the same manner varied or discharged:

(*b*) Any contract, which, if made between private persons would be by law required to be in writing, signed by the parties to be charged therewith may be made on behalf of the Company in writing signed by any person acting under the express or implied authority of the Company; and such contract may in the same manner be varied or discharged:

(*c*) Any contract, which, if made between private persons would by law be valid, although made by parol only and not reduced into writing, may be made by parol on behalf of the Company by any person acting under the express or implied authority of the Company; and such contract may in the same way be varied or discharged. And all contracts made according to the provisions herein contained shall be effectual in law, and shall be binding upon the Company and their successors, and all other parties thereto, their heirs, executors or administrators, as the case may be.

Act X of 1866, s. 43.

Register of mortgages.

68. Every limited Company under this Act shall keep a register of all mortgages and charges specifically affecting property of the Company, and shall enter in such register, in respect of each mortgage or charge, a short description of the property mortgaged or charged, the amount of charge created, and the names of the mortgagees or persons entitled to such charge.

If any property of the Company is mortgaged or charged without such entry as aforesaid being made, every director, manager or other officer of the Company who knowingly and wilfully authorizes or permits the omission of such entry shall incur a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.

The register of mortgages required by this section shall be open to inspection by any creditor or member of the Company at all reasonable times. If such inspection is refused, any officer of the Company refusing the same and every director and manager of the Company authorizing or knowingly and wilfully permitting such refusal shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees, and a further penalty not exceeding twenty rupees for every day during which such refusal continues.

The High Court or any judge thereof may by order compel the performance of the duty imposed by this section on a limited Company, and in addition to the above penalty may by order compel an immediate inspection of the register.

South Durham Iron Company, 48 L. J., Ch. 480, where it was doubted whether the duty could be enforced by mandamus. Wynn Hall Coal Co., 10 Eq. 515. Ex p. Valpy, 7 Ch. 289.

Explanation.—Omission to register under this section a mortgage or charge does not render the same invalid. But the officers of the Company cannot avail themselves as such of a mortgage or charge specifically affecting property of the Company and not so registered.

Act X of 1866, s. 44.

Certain Companies to publish statement entered in schedule.

69. Every limited banking Company, and every Insurance Company, and Deposit, Provident or Benefit Society under this Act, shall, before it commences business, and also on the first Monday in February and the first Monday in August in every year during which it carries on business, make a statement in the form marked D in the first schedule hereto, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit and a copy of such statement shall be put up in a conspicuous place in the registered office of the Company and in every branch office or place where the business of the Company is carried on.

If default is made in compliance with the provisions of this section, the Company shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which such default continues; and every director and manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall incur the like penalty.

Every member and every creditor of any Company mentioned in this section shall be entitled to a copy of the above-mentioned statement on payment of a sum not exceeding eight annas.

Ibid., s. 45.

List of directors to be sent to Registrar.

70. Every Company under this Act and not having a capital divided into shares shall keep at its registered office a register containing the names and addresses and the occupations of its directors or managers, and shall send to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies a copy of such register, and

shall from time to time notify to the Registrar any change that takes place in such directors or managers.

Act X of 1866, s. 46.

Penalty on Company not keeping register of directors.

71. If any Company under this Act and not having a capital divided into shares makes default in keeping a register of its directors or managers, or in sending a copy of such register to the Registrar in compliance with the foregoing rules, or in notifying to the Registrar any change that takes place in such directors or managers, such delinquent Company shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every day during which such default continues; and every director or manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall incur the like penalty.

Ibid., s. 47.

Promissory notes, bills of exchange and hundís.

72. A promissory note, bill of exchange or hundí shall be deemed to have been made, accepted or endorsed on behalf of any Company under this Act, if made, accepted or endorsed in the name of the Company by any person acting under the authority of the Company, or if made, accepted or endorsed by or on behalf or on account of the Company, by any person acting under the authority of the Company.

Ibid., s. 48.

Prohibition against carrying on business with less than seven members.

73. If any Company under this Act carries on business when the number of its members is less than seven, for a period of six months after the number has been so reduced, every person who is a member of such Company during the time that it so carries on business after such period of six months, and is cognizant of the fact that it is so carrying on business with fewer than seven members, shall be severally liable for the payment of the whole debt of the Company contracted during such time, and may be sued for the same without the joinder in the suit of any other member.

Provisions for Protection of Members.

Ibid., s. 49.

General meeting of Company. Balance-sheet.

74. A general meeting of every Company under this Act shall be held once at the least in every year. A balance-sheet shall be made out and filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, within twelve months after the Company has been registered, and once at least in every year afterwards within twelve months from the filing of the balance-sheet immediately preceding; and such balance-sheet shall contain a summary of the property and liabilities of the Company arranged under the heads appearing in the form annexed to Table A in the first schedule hereto, or as near thereto as circumstances admit *and shall have been laid before and adopted by the Company in general meeting.*

Audit.

And once at the least in every year the accounts of the Company shall be examined and the correctness of the balance-sheet ascertained by one or more auditor or auditors.

If default is made in compliance with any of the provisions of this section, every director and manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default, shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand rupees.

Meetings.

30 & 31 Vic. c. 131, s. 39.

Company to hold meeting within four months after registration.

75. Every Company formed under this Act after the commencement of this Act shall hold a general meeting within four months after its memorandum of association is registered; and if such meeting is not held, the Company shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees a day for every day after the expiration of such four months, until the meeting is held; and every director or manager of the Company and every subscriber of the memorandum of association who knowingly authorizes or permits such default shall be liable to the same penalty.

Act X of 1866, s. 50.

Power to alter regulations by special resolution.

76. Subject to the provisions of this Act, and to the conditions contained in the memorandum of association, any Company formed under this Act or the Indian Companies Act, 1866, may, in general meeting, from time to time, by passing a special resolution in manner hereinafter mentioned, alter all or any of the regulations of the Company contained in the articles of association, or in the table marked A in the first schedule, where such table is applicable to the Company, or make new regulations to the exclusion of or in addition to all or any of the regulations of the Company.

Any regulations so made by special resolution shall be deemed to be regulations of the Company of the same validity as if they had been originally contained in the articles of association, and shall be subject in like manner to be altered or modified by any subsequent special resolution.

30 & 31 Vic. c. 131, s. 8.

Power to make liability of directors unlimited.

Any limited Company formed under this Act or the Indian Companies Act, 1866, may by a special resolution, if authorized to do so by its regulations, as originally framed or as altered by special resolution, from time to time modify the conditions contained in its memorandum of association so far as to render unlimited the liability of its directors or managers, or of the managing director. Such special resolution shall be of the same validity as if it had been originally contained in the memorandum of association, and a copy thereof shall be embodied in or annexed to every copy of the memorandum of association which is issued after the passing of the resolution.

Act X of 1866 s. 51.

Definition of special resolution.

77. A resolution passed by a Company under this Act shall be deemed to be special, whenever a resolution has been passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of such members of the Company for the time being entitled, according to the regulations of the Company, to vote, as may be present in person or by proxy (in cases where by the regulations of the Company proxies are allowed), at any general meeting of which notice specifying the intention to propose such resolution has been duly given and such resolution has been confirmed by a majority of such members for the time being entitled, according to the regulations of the Company, to vote, as may be present in person or by proxy at a subsequent general meeting of which notice has been duly given and held at an interval of not less than fourteen days, nor more than one month from the date of the meeting at which such resolution was first passed.

At any meeting mentioned in this section, unless a poll is demanded by at least five members, a declaration of the chairman that the resolution has been carried shall be deemed conclusive evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the same.

Notice of any meeting shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be duly given, and the meeting to be duly held whenever such notice is given and meeting held in manner prescribed by the regulations of the Company.

In computing the majority under this section, when a poll is demanded, reference shall be had to the number of votes to which each member is entitled by the regulations of the Company.

Act X of 1866, s. 52.

Provision where no regulations as to meetings.

78. In default of any regulations as to voting, every member shall have one vote, and in default of any regulations as to summoning general meetings, a meeting shall be held to be duly summoned of which seven days' notice in writing has been served on every member in manner in which notices are required to be served by the table marked A in the first schedule hereto.

In default of any regulations as to the persons to summon meetings, five members shall be competent to summon the same; and in default of any regulations as to who is to be chairman of such meeting, it shall be competent for any person elected by the members present to preside.

Ibid., s. 53.

Registry of special resolutions.

79. A copy of every special resolution that is passed by any Company under this Act shall be printed and forwarded to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, and be recorded by him.

If such copy is not so forwarded within fifteen days from the date of the confirmation of the resolution, the Company shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty rupees for every day after the expiration of such fifteen days during which such copy is omitted to be forwarded; and every director and manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall incur the like penalty.

Ibid., s. 54.

Copies of special resolutions.

80. Where articles of association have been registered, a copy of every special resolution for the time being in force shall be annexed to or embodied in every copy of the articles of association that may be issued after the passing of such resolution. Where no articles of association have been registered, a copy of every special resolution shall be forwarded in print to any member requesting the same on payment of one rupee or such less sum as the Company may direct.

If any Company makes default in complying with the provisions of this section or section seventy-six, it shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty rupees for each copy in respect of which such default is made; and every director and manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall incur the like penalty.

Ibid., s. 55.

Execution of deeds abroad.

81. Any Company under this Act may, by instrument in writing under its common seal, empower any person, either generally or in respect of any specified matters, as its attorney, to execute deeds on its behalf in any place not situate in British India; and every deed signed by such attorney on behalf of the Company and under his seal, shall be binding on the Company and have the same effect as if it were under the common seal of the Company.

Act X of 1866, s. 56.

Examination of affairs of Company by Inspectors.

82. The local Government may appoint one or more competent Inspectors to examine into the affairs of any Company under this Act, and to report thereon in such manner as the local Government may direct upon the applications following, (that is to say):—

(*a*) In the case of a Banking or any other Company that has a capital divided into shares, upon the application of members holding not less than one-fifth part of the whole shares of the Company for the time being issued:

(*b*) In the case of any Company not having a capital divided into shares, upon the application of members being in number not less than one-fifth of the whole number of persons for the time being entered on the register of the Company as members.

Ibid., s. 57.

Application for inspection to be supported by evidence.

83. The application shall be supported by such evidence as the local Government may require for the purpose of showing that the applicants have good reason for requiring such investigation to be made, and that they are not actuated by malicious motives in instituting the same.

The local Government may also require the applicants to give security for payment of the costs of the inquiry before appointing any inspector or inspectors.

Ibid, s. 58.

Inspection of books.

84. It shall be the duty of all officers and agents of the Company to produce for the examination of the inspectors all books and documents in their custody or power.

Any inspector may examine upon oath the officers and agents of the Company in relation to its business, and may administer such oath accordingly.

If any such officer or agent refuses to produce any book or document hereby directed to be produced, or to answer any question relating to the affairs of the Company, he shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees in respect of each offence.

Ibid, s. 59.

Result of examination how dealt with.

85. Upon the conclusion of the examination, the inspectors shall report their opinions to the local Government. Such report shall be written or printed as the local Government directs.

A copy shall be forwarded by the local Government to the registered office of the Company, and a further copy shall, at the request of the members upon whose application the inspection was made, be delivered to them or to any one or more of them.

All expenses of and incidental to any such examination as aforesaid shall be defrayed by the members upon whose application the inspectors were appointed, unless the local Government shall direct the same to be paid out of the assets of the Company, which the local Government is hereby authorized to do.

Ibid., s. 60.

Power of Company to appoint inspectors.

86. Any Company under this Act may, by a special resolution, appoint inspectors for the purpose of examining into the affairs of the Company.

The inspectors so appointed shall have the same powers and perform the same duties as inspectors appointed by the local Government, with this exception, that, instead of making their report to the local Government, they shall make the same in such manner and to such persons as the Company in general meeting directs.

The officers and agents of the Company shall incur the same penalties in case of any refusal to produce any book or document hereby required to be produced to such inspectors or to answer any question, as they would have incurred if such inspectors had been appointed by the local Government.

Act X of 1866, s. 61.

Report of inspectors to be evidence.

87. A copy of the report of any inspectors appointed under this Act, authenticated by the seal of the Company into whose affairs they have made inspection, shall be admissible in any legal proceeding as evidence of the opinion of the Inspectors in relation to any matter contained in such report.

30 & 31 Vic., c. 131, s. 38.

Prospectus, &c., to specify dates and names of parties to certain prior contracts.

88. Every prospectus of a Company, and every notice inviting persons to subscribe for shares in any joint stock Company, shall specify the dates and the names of the parties to any agreement enforceable by law, which has been entered into by the Company, or the promoters, directors or trustees thereof, before the issue of such prospectus or notice (whether subject to adoption by the directors or the Company, or otherwise), and which might reasonably influence a person in determining whether he would or would not become a shareholder in the Company; and any prospectus or notice not specifying the same shall be deemed fraudulent on the part of the promoters, directors and officers of the Company knowingly issuing the same, as regards any person taking shares in the Company on the faith of such prospectus, unless he has had notice of such contract.

Sullivan v. Metcalfe, 49 L. J. Q. B. 815, 823.

Notices.

Act X of 1866, s. 62.

Service of notices on Company.

89. Any summons, notice, order or other document required to be served upon the Company, may be served by leaving the same, or sending it through the post by a registered letter addressed to the Company at their registered office; and any notice to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies may be served by sending it to him through the post by a registered letter, or by delivering it to him, or by leaving it for him at his office.

Ibid, s. 63.

Rules as to notices by letter.

90. Every document to be served by post on the Company shall be posted in such time as to admit of its being delivered in the due course of delivery within the period (if any) prescribed for the service thereof; and in proving service of such document, it shall be sufficient to prove that such document was properly directed, and that it was put as a registered letter into the post office.

Ibid., s. 64.

Authentication of notices by Company.

91. Any summons, notice, order or proceeding requiring authentication by the Company may be signed by any director, secretary or other authorized officer of the Company, and need not be under the common seal of the Company; and the same may be in writing or in print, or partly in writing and partly in print.

Legal Proceedings.

Act X of 1866, s. 65.

Evidence of proceedings at meetings.

92. Every Company under this Act shall cause minutes of all resolutions and proceedings of general meetings of the Company, and of the directors or managers of the Company, in cases where there are directors or managers, to be duly entered in books to be from time to time provided for the purpose; and any such minute as aforesaid, if purporting to be signed by the chairman of the meeting at which such resolutions were passed or proceedings had, or by the chairman of the next succeeding meeting, shall be received as evidence in all legal proceedings.

Until the contrary is proved, every general meeting of the Company or meeting of directors or managers in respect of the proceedings of which minutes have been so made shall be deemed to have been duly held and convened, and all resolutions passed thereat or proceedings had, to have been duly passed and had, and all appointments of directors, managers or liquidators shall be deemed to be valid, and all acts done by such directors, managers or liquidators shall be valid, notwithstanding any defect that may afterwards be discovered in their appointments or qualifications.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section shall be deemed to give validity to acts done by a liquidator after his appointment has been shown to be invalid.

Bridport Old Brewery Co., 2 *Ch.* 119.

Act X of 1866, s. 66.

Provision as to costs in suits brought by certain limited Companies.

93. Where a limited Company is plaintiff in any suit, any judge having jurisdiction in the matter may, if it appears by any credible testimony that there is reason to believe that if the defendant be successful in his defence, the assets of the Company will be insufficient to pay his costs, require sufficient security to be given for such costs, and may stay all proceedings until such security is given.

Ibid., s. 67.

Plaint in suits against members.

94. In any suit brought by the Company against any member to recover any call or other monies due from such member in his character of member, it shall be sufficient to allege that the defendant is a member of the Company and is indebted to the Company in respect of a call made or other monies due whereby a suit has accrued to the Company.

Alteration of Forms.

Ibid., s. 68.

Governor General in Council may alter forms in schedule.

95. The forms set forth in the second schedule hereto, or forms as near thereto as circumstances admit, shall be used in all matters to which such forms refer.

The Governor General in Council may from time to time make such alterations in the tables and forms contained in the first schedule hereto, so that he does not increase the amount of fees payable to the Registrar in the said schedule mentioned, and in the forms in the second schedule, or make such additions to th[illegible] forms, as he deems requisite.

Any such table or form, when altered, shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and upon such publication being made, such table or form shall have the same force as if it were included in the schedule to this Act but no alteration made by the Governor General in Council in the table marked A contained in the first schedule shall affect any Company registered prior to the date of such

alteration, or repeal, as respects such Company, any portion of such table.

Arbitrations.

Act X of 1866, s. 69.

Power for Companies to refer matters to arbitration.

96. Any Company under this Act may from time to time, by writing under its common seal, agree to refer and may refer to arbitration any matter whatsoever in dispute between itself and any other Company or person; and the Companies, parties to the arbitration, may delegate to the person or persons to whom the reference is made, power to settle any terms or to determine any matter capable of being lawfully settled or determined by the Companies themselves, or by the directors or other managing body of such Companies.

Ibid., s. 70.

Power to alter or revoke agreements for reference.

97. The Companies jointly, but not otherwise, from time to time, by writing under their respective common seals, may add to, alter or revoke any agreement for reference in accordance with this Act theretofore entered into between the Companies, or any of the terms, conditions or stipulations thereof.

Ibid., s. 71.

Agreements to be carried into effect.

98. Every reference or agreement in accordance with this Act, except so far as it is from time to time revoked or modified in accordance with this Act, shall bind the Companies, and may and shall be carried into full effect.

Ibid., s. 72.

Reference to arbitrator.

99. Where the Companies agree, the reference shall be made to a single arbitrator.

Ibid., s. 73.

Reference to two or more arbitrators.

100. Except where the Companies agree that the reference shall be made to a single arbitrator, the reference shall be made as follows, to wit—

Where there are two Companies, the reference shall be made to two arbitrators:

Where there are three or more Companies, the reference shall be made to so many arbitrators as there are Companies.

Ibid., s. 74.

Appointment of arbitrators by Companies.

101. Where there are to be two or more arbitrators, every Company shall by writing under their common seal appoint one of the arbitrators, and shall give notice in writing thereof to the other Company or Companies.

Ibid., s. 75.

Appointment of arbitrators by local Government.

102. Where there are to be two or more arbitrators, if any of the Companies fail to appoint an arbitrator within fourteen days after being thereunto requested in writing by the other Company, or by the other Companies or any of them, then, on the application of the Companies or any of them, the local Government, instead of the Company so failing to appoint an arbitrator, may appoint an arbitrator. The arbitrator so appointed shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be appointed by the Company so failing.

Ibid., s. 76.

Appointment of arbitrators by Companies to supply vacancies.

103. Where the reference is made to two or more arbitrators, if before the matters referred to them are determined any arbitrator dies, or becomes incapable or unfit, or for seven consecutive days fails to act as arbitrator, the Company by which he was appointed shall by writing under their common seal appoint an arbitrator in his place.

Act X of 1836, s. 77.

Appointment of arbitrators by local Government to supply vacancies.

104. Where the Company by which an arbitrator ought to be appointed in the place of the arbitrator so deceased, incapable, unfit or failing to act, fails to make the appointment within fourteen days after being thereunto requested in writing by the other Company, or by the other Companies or any of them, then, on the application of the Companies or any of them, the Local Government may appoint an arbitrator.

The arbitrator so appointed shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be appointed by the Company so failing.

Ibid., s. 78.

Appointment of arbitrator not revocable.

105. When any appointment of an arbitrator is made, the Company making the appointment shall have no power to revoke the same without the previous consent in writing of the other Company or every other Company in writing under their common seal.

Ibid., s. 79.

Appointment of umpire by arbitrators.

106. Where two or more arbitrators are appointed, they shall, before entering on the business of the reference, appoint by writing under their hands an impartial and qualified person to be their umpire.

Ibid., s. 80.

Appointment of umpire by local Government.

107. If the arbitrators do not appoint an umpire within seven days after the reference is made to the arbitrators, then, on the application of the Companies or any of them, the local Government may appoint an umpire; and the umpire so appointed shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be appointed by the arbitrators.

Ibid., s. 81.

Appointment of umpire by arbitrators to supply vacancy.

108. Where two or more arbitrators are appointed, if before the matters referred to them are determined their umpire dies, or becomes incapable or unfit, or for seven consecutive days fails to act as umpire, the arbitrators shall by writing under their hands appoint an impartial and qualified person to be their umpire in his place.

Ibid., s. 82.

Appointment of umpire by local Government to supply vacancy.

109. If the arbitrators fail to appoint an umpire within seven days after notice in writing to them of the decease, incapacity, unfitness or failure to act of their umpire, then, on the application of the Companies or any of them, the local Government may appoint an umpire.

The umpire so appointed shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be appointed by the arbitrators so failing.

Ibid., s. 83.

Succeeding arbitrators and umpires to have powers of predecessors.

110. Every arbitrator appointed in the place of a preceding arbitrator, and every umpire appointed in the place of a preceding umpire, shall respectively have the like powers and authorities as his respective predecessor.

Ibid., s. 84.

Reference to umpire.

111. Where there are two or more arbitrators, if they do not within such a time as the Companies agree on, or, failing such agreement, within thirty days next after the reference is made to the arbitrators,

agree on their award thereon, then the matters referred to them, or such of those matters as are not then determined, shall stand referred to their umpire.

Act X of 1866, s. 85.

Power for arbitrators, &c., to call for books, &c., and administer oath.

112. The arbitrator, and the arbitrators, and the umpire respectively may call for the production of any documents or evidence in the possession or power of the Companies respectively, or which they respectively can produce, and which the arbitrator, or the arbitrators, or the umpire shall think necessary for determining the matters referred, and may examine the witnesses of the Companies respectively on oath, and may administer the requisite oath.

Ibid., s. 86.

Procedure in the arbitration.

113. Except where and as the Companies otherwise agree, the arbitrator, and the arbitrators, and the umpire respectively may proceed in the business of the reference in such manner as he and they respectively shall think fit.

Ibid., s. 87.

Arbitration may proceed in absence of Companies.

114. The arbitrator, and the arbitrators, and the umpire respectively may proceed in the absence of all or any of the Companies in every case in which, after giving notice in that behalf to the Companies respectively, the arbitrator, or the arbitrators, or the umpire shall think fit so to proceed.

Ibid., s. 88.

Several awards may be made.

115. The arbitrator, and the arbitrators, and the umpire respectively may, if he and they respectively think fit, make several awards, each on part of the matters referred, instead of one award on all the matters referred.

Every such award on part of the matters shall for such time as shall be stated in the award, the same being such as shall have been specified, in the agreement for arbitration, or in the event of no time having been so specified, for any time which the arbitrator may be legally entitled to fix, be binding as to all the matters to which it extends, and as if the matters awarded on were all the matters referred, and that notwithstanding the other matters or any of them be not then or thereafter awarded on.

Ibid., s. 89.

Awards made in due time to bind all parties.

116. The award of the arbitrator, or of the arbitrators, or of the umpire, if made in writing under his or their respective hand or hands and ready to be delivered to the Companies within such a time as the Companies agree on, or failing such agreement within thirty days next after the matters in difference are referred to (as the case may be) the arbitrator, or the arbitrators, or the umpire, shall be binding and conclusive on all the Companies.

Ibid., s. 90.

Power for umpire to extend period for making his award.

117. Provided always that (except where and as the Companies otherwise agree) the umpire, from time to time by writing under his hand, may extend the period within which his award is to be made. If it be made and ready to be delivered within the extended time, it shall be as valid and effectual as if made within the prescribed period.

Ibid., s. 91.

Awards not to be set aside for informality.

118. No award made on any arbitration in accordance with this Act shall be set aside for any irregularity or informality.

Awards to be obeyed.

119. Except only so far as the Companies bound by any award in accordance with this Act from time to time otherwise agree, all things by every award in accordance with this Act lawfully required to be done, omitted or suffered shall be done, omitted or suffered accordingly. Act X of 1866, s. 92.

Agreements, arbitrations and awards to have effect.

120. Full effect shall be given by the Courts accordingly to their respective jurisdictions, and by the Companies respectively, and otherwise, to all agreements, references, arbitrations and awards in accordance with this Act; and the performance or observance thereof may, where the Courts think fit, be compelled by any process against the Companies respectively or their respective property that the Courts or any Judge thereof shall direct, and where requisite frame, for the purpose. *Ibid.*, s.

Costs of arbitration and award.

121. Except where and as the Companies otherwise agree, the costs of and attending the arbitration and the award shall be in the discretion of the arbitrator, and the arbitrators, and the umpire respectively. *Ibid.*, s.

Payment of costs.

122. Except where and as the Companies otherwise agree, and if and so far as the award does not otherwise determine, the costs of and attending the arbitration and the award shall be borne and paid by the Companies in equal shares, and in other respects the Companies shall bear their own respective costs. *Ibid.*, s.

Submission to arbitration to be filed in Court.

123. On the application of any party interested, the submission to any such arbitration may be filed in the High Court, and an order of reference may be made thereon, with any directions the Court thinks fit; and the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, so far as the same are applicable, apply to every such order and to all proceedings thereunder. *Ibid.*, s.

PART IV.

WINDING-UP OF COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS UNDER THIS ACT.

Preliminary.

Meaning of "contributory."

124. The term "contributory" shall mean every person liable to contribute to the assets of a Company under this Act in the event of the same being wound up; it shall also, in all proceedings for determining the persons who are to be deemed contributories, and in all proceedings prior to the final determination of such persons, include any person alleged to be a contributory. *Ibid.*

Nature of liability of contributory.

125. The liability of any person to contribute to the assets of a Company under this Act in the event of the same being wound up shall be deemed to create a debt accruing due from such person at the time when his liability commenced, but payable at the time or respective times when calls are made as hereinafter mentioned for enforcing such liability; and it shall be lawful in the case of the insolvency of any contributory to prove against his estate the estimated value of his liability to future calls, as well as calls already made. *Ibid.*

t X of , s. 99.

Contributories in case of death.

126. If any contributory dies either before or after he has been placed on the list of contributories hereinafter mentioned, his personal representatives, heirs and devisees shall be liable in due course of administration to contribute to the assets of the Company in discharge of the liability of such deceased contributory; and such personal representatives, heirs and devisees shall be deemed to be contributories accordingly.

, s. 100.

Contributories in case of insolvency.

127. If any contributory becomes insolvent, either before or after he has been placed on the list of contributories, his assignees shall be deemed to represent such insolvent for all the purposes of the winding-up, and shall be deemed to be contributories accordingly, and may be called upon to admit to prove against the estate of such insolvent, or otherwise to allow to be paid out of his assets in due course of law, any monies due from such insolvent in respect of his liability to contribute to the assets of the Company being wound up.

Winding-up by Court.

I., s. 101.

Circumstances under which Company may be wound up by Court.

128. A Company under this Act may be wound up by the Court as hereinafter defined under the following circumstances, (that is to say):—

(*a*) Whenever the Company has passed a special resolution requiring the Company to be wound up by the Court:

(*b*) Whenever the Company does not commence its business within a year from its incorporation, or suspends its business for the space of a whole year:

(*c*) Whenever the members are reduced in number to less than seven:

(*d*) Whenever the Company is unable to pay its debts:

(*e*) Whenever *for any other reason of a like nature* the Court is of opinion that it is just an equitable that the Company should be wound up.

ge Pari. Co., 11 N. S. 121.

t X of s. 102.

Company when deemed unable to pay its debts.

129. A Company under this Act shall be deemed to be unable to pay its debts—

(*a*) Whenever a creditor, by assignment or otherwise, to whom the Company is indebted in a sum exceeding five hundred rupees then due, has served on the Company, by leaving the same at its registered office, a demand under his hand requiring the Company to pay the sum so due, and the Company has for the space of three weeks succeeding the service of such demand neglected to pay such sum, or to secure or compound for the same to the reasonable satisfaction of the creditor:

(*b*) Whenever execution or other process issued on a decree or order obtained in any Court in favour of any creditor in any proceeding instituted by such creditor against the Company is returned unsatisfied in whole or in part:

(*c*) Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the Company is unable to pay its debts.

, s. 103.

Definition of "the Court."

130. The expression "the Court" as used in this part of this Act shall mean the principal Court having original civil jurisdiction in the place in which the registered office of the Company is situate; unless in the regulations for the management of the Company it shall be stipulated that the Company, if wound up, shall be wound up by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay (as the case may be), or by the Chief Court of the Panjáb, in which case the word "Court" shall mean the said High Court or Chief Court (as the case may be) in the exercise of its original civil jurisdiction.

Definition of "debts."

The expression "debts" as used in this part of this Act means debts actually due, of which the creditor could claim immediate payment, except in the case of a Company issuing or liable under policies of assurance upon human life within British India, or granting annuities upon human life within British India. In the case of such a Company (hereinafter called a life-assurance Company), the expression "debts" as so used, includes also contingent or prospective liability under policies and annuity and other existing contracts.

European L. A. Society, 9 Eq. 122.

L. A. Companies Act, 1870, (33 & 34 Vic., c. 61) s. 21.

Application for winding-up to be made by petition.

131. Any application to the Court for the winding-up of a Company under this Act shall be by petition, which may be presented by the Company, or by any one or more creditor or creditors, contributory or contributories of the Company, or by all or any of the above parties, together or separately.

Act X of 1866, s. 104.

The petition must allege facts which, if proved, will justify an order for winding-up the Company. Every order which may be made on any such petition shall operate in favour of all the creditors and all the contributories of the Company in the same manner as if it had been made upon the joint petition of a creditor and a contributory.

Wear Engine Works Co., 10 Ch. 188.

In the case of a life-assurance Company the Court shall not give a hearing to the petition until security for costs for such amount as the judge thinks reasonable is given, and until a *primâ facie* case is also established to the satisfaction of the judge; and where the Company has an uncalled capital of an amount sufficient, with the future premiums receivable by the Company, to make up the actual invested assets equal to the amount of the estimated liabilities, the Court shall suspend further proceedings on the petition for a reasonable time to enable the uncalled capital, or a sufficient part thereof, to be called up; and if at the end of the original or any suspended time for which the proceedings have been suspended such an amount has not been realised by means of calls as with the already invested assets is equal to the liabilities, an order shall be made on the petition as if the Company had been proved to be unable to pay its debts.

33 & 34 Vic., c. 61, s. 21.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section authorizes the presentation of a petition by a member of a Company who is indebted to the Company in respect of a call made, or other moneys due.

European L. A. Society, 10 Eq. 403.

Contributory when not qualified to present winding-up petition.

132. No contributory of a Company under this Act shall be capable of presenting a petition for winding-up such Company unless the members of the Company are reduced in number to less than seven, or unless the shares in respect of which he is a contributory, or some of them, either were originally allotted to him, or have been held by him, and registered in his name, for a period of at least six months during the eighteen months previously to the commencement of the winding-up, or have devolved upon him through the death of a former holder.

30 & 31 Vic., c. 131, s. 40.

Provided that where a share has during the whole or any part of the six months been held by

or registered in the name of the wife of a contributory either before or after her marriage, or by or in the name of any trustee for such wife, or for the contributory, such share shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to have been held by and registered in the name of the contributory.

Act X of 1866, s. 105.

Commencement of winding-up by Court.

133. A winding-up of a Company by the Court shall be deemed to commence at the time of the presentation of the petition for the winding-up.

Ibid., s. 106.

Court may grant injunction.

134. The Court may, at any time after the presentation of a petition for winding-up a Company under this Act, and before making an order for winding-up the Company, upon the application of the Company or of any creditor or contributory of the Company, restrain further proceedings in any suit or proceeding against the Company, upon such terms as the Court thinks fit.

The Court may also at any time after the presentation of such petition, and before the first appointment of liquidators, appoint provisionally an official liquidator of the estate and effects of the Company.

Ibid., s. 107.

Course to be pursued by Court on hearing petition.

135. Upon hearing the petition, the Court may dismiss the same with or without costs, may adjourn the hearing conditionally or unconditionally, and may make any interim order or any other order that it deems just.

Ibid., s. 108.

Suits to be stayed after order for winding-up.

136. When an order has been made for winding-up a Company under this Act, no suit or other proceeding shall be proceeded with or commenced against the Company except with the leave of the Court and subject to such terms as the Court may impose.

Ibid., s. 109.

Copy of order to be forwarded to Registrar.

137. When an order has been made for winding up a Company under this Act, a copy of such order shall forthwith be forwarded by the Company to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, who shall make a minute thereof in his books relating to the Company.

Chapman's case, 1 Eq. 346: Exp. Harding, 3 Eq., 341.

The order shall be deemed to be notice of discharge to the servants of the Company, except when the business of the Company is continued.

Act X of 1866 s. 110.

Power of Court to stay proceedings.

138. The Court may at any time after an order has been made for winding-up a Company, upon the application of any creditor or contributory of the Company, and upon proof to the satisfaction of the Court that all proceedings in relation to such winding-up ought to be stayed, make an order staying the same, either altogether or for a limited time, on such terms and subject to such conditions as it deems fit.

Ibid., s. 111.

Effect of order on share-capital of Company limited by guarantee.

139. When an order has been made for winding-up a Company limited by guarantee and having a capital divided into shares, any share-capital that may not have been called up shall be deemed to be assets of the Company and to be a debt due to the Company from such member to the extent of any sums that may be unpaid on any shares held by him, and payable at such time as may be appointed by the Court.

Act X of 1866, s. 112.

Court may have regard to wishes of creditors or contributories.

140. The Court may, as to all matters relating to the winding-up, have regard to the wishes of the creditors or contributories as proved to it by any sufficient evidence, and may, if it thinks it expedient, direct meetings of the creditors or contributories to be summoned, held and conducted in such manner as the Court directs, for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes, and may appoint a person to act as chairman of any such meeting, and to report the result of such meeting to the Court.

In the case of creditors, regard is to be had to the value of the debts due to each creditor, and in the case of contributories, to the number of votes conferred on each contributory by the regulations of the Company.

Official Liquidators.

Ibid., s. 113.

Appointment of official liquidator.

141. For the purpose of conducting the proceedings in winding-up a Company and assisting the Court therein, there may be appointed a person or persons to be called an official liquidator or official liquidators.

The Court may appoint such person or persons, either provisionally or otherwise, as it thinks fit, to the office of official liquidator or official liquidators.

In all cases, if more persons than one are appointed to the office of official liquidator, the Court shall declare whether any act hereby required or authorized to be done by the official liquidator is to be done by all or any one or more of such persons.

The Court may also determine whether any and what security is to be given by any official liquidator on his appointment.

If no official liquidator is appointed, or during any vacancy in such appointment, all the property of the Company shall be deemed to be in the custody of the Court.

A receiver shall not be appointed of assets in the hands of an official liquidator. Perry v. Oriental Hotel Co., 5 Ch. 420.

Act X of 1866, s. 114.

Resignations, removals, filling up vacancies, and compensation.

142. Any official liquidator may resign or be removed by the Court on due cause shown. Any vacancy in the office of an official liquidator appointed by the Court shall be filled by the Court. There shall be paid to the official liquidator such salary or remuneration, by way of percentage or otherwise, as the Court may direct; and if more liquidators than one are appointed, such remuneration shall be distributed amongst them in such proportions as the Court directs.

Ibid., s. 115.

Style and duties of official liquidator.

143. The official liquidator shall be described by the style of the official liquidator of the particular Company in respect of which he is appointed, and not by his individual name. He shall take into his custody, or under his control, all the property, effects and things in action to which the Company is or appears to be entitled, and shall perform such duties in reference to the winding-up of the Company as may be imposed by the Court.

Ibid., s. 116.

Power of official liquidator.

144. The official liquidator shall have power with the sanction of the Court to do the following things:—

(*a*) To bring or defend any suit or prosecution, or other legal proceeding, civil or criminal, in the name and on behalf of the Company:

(*b*) To carry on the business of the Company so far as may be necessary for the beneficial winding-up of the same :

(*c*) To sell the immoveable and moveable property of the Company by public auction or private contract, with power to transfer the whole thereof to any person or Company, or to sell the same in parcels :

(*d*) To do all acts, and to execute, in the name and on behalf of the Company, all deeds, receipts and other documents, and for that purpose to use, when necessary, the Company's seal :

(*e*) To prove, rank, claim and draw a dividend, in the matter of the insolvency of any contributory, for any balance against the estate of such contributory, and to take and receive dividends in respect of such balance, in the matter of insolvency, as a separate debt due from such insolvent, and rateably with the other separate creditors :

(*f*) To draw, accept, make and endorse any bill of exchange, hundí or promissory note in the name and on behalf of the Company ; also to raise upon the security of the assets of the Company from time to time any requisite sum or sums of money ; and the drawing, accepting, making or endorsing of every such bill of exchange, hundí or promissory note as aforesaid on behalf of the Company, shall have the same effect with respect to the liability of such Company as if such bill or note had been drawn, accepted, made or endorsed by or on behalf of such Company in the course of carrying on the business thereof :

(*g*) To take out, if necessary, in his official name, letters of administration to any deceased contributory, and to do in his official name any other act that may be necessary for obtaining payment of any monies due from a contributory or from his estate, and which act cannot be conveniently done in the name of the Company ; and in all cases where he takes out letters of administration, or otherwise uses his official name for obtaining payment of any monies due from a contributory, such monies shall, for the purpose of enabling him to take out such letters or recover such monies, be deemed to be due to the official liquidator himself : Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the rights, duties and privileges of the Administrators General of Bengal, Madras and Bombay respectively :

(*h*) To do and execute all such other things as may be necessary for winding up the affairs of the Company and distributing its assets.

Act X of 1866, s. 117.

Discretion of official liquidator.

145. The Court may provide by any order that the official liquidator may exercise any of the above powers without the sanction or intervention of the Court, and, where an official liquidator is provisionally appointed, may limit and restrict his powers by the order appointing him.

Ibid., s. 118.

Appointment of attorney or vakíl to official liquidator.

146. The official liquidator may, with the sanction of the Court, appoint an attorney or vakíl to assist him in the performance of his duties : *Provided that where the official liquidator is an attorney he shall not appoint his partner, unless the latter consents to act without remuneration.*

Universal Private Telegraph Co., 19 W. R., 297.

Ordinary Powers of Court.

Act X of 1866, s. 119.

Collection and application of assets.

147. As soon as may be after making an order for winding-up the Company the Court shall settle a list of contributories, with power to rectify the register of members in all cases where such rectification is required in pursuance of section fifty-eight, and shall cause the assets of the Company to be collected and applied in discharge of its liabilities *as they exist at the date of the order.*

General Banking Stock Company, Ch. 656.

Act X of 1866, s.

Provision as to representative contributories.

148. In settling the list of contributories, the Court shall distinguish between persons who are contributories in their own right, and persons who are contributories as being representatives of or being liable to the debts of others.

Ibid., s.

Power of Court to require delivery of property.

149. The Court may, at any time after making an order for winding-up a Company, require any contributory for the time being settled on the list of contributories, trustee, receiver, banker or agent, or officer of the Company to pay, deliver, convey, surrender or transfer forthwith, or within such time as the Court directs, to or into the hands of the official liquidator, any sum or balance, books, papers, estate or effects which happen to be in his hands for the time being, and to which the Company is *primâ facie* entitled.

Ibid., s.

Power of Court to order payment of debts by contributory.

150. The Court may, at any time after making an order for winding-up the Company, make an order on any contributory for the time being settled on the list of contributories, directing payment to be made, in manner in the said order mentioned, of any monies due from him or from the estate of the person whom he represents to the Company, exclusive of any monies which he or the estate of the person whom he represents may be liable to contribute by virtue of any call made or to be made by the Court in pursuance of this part of this Act.

The Court may, in making such order, when the Company is not limited, allow to such contributory by way of set-off any monies due to him or the estate which he represents from the Company on any independent dealing or contract with the Company, but not any monies due to him as a member of the Company in respect of any dividend or profits :

Provided that when all the creditors of any Company, whether limited or unlimited, are paid in full, any monies due on any account whatever to any contributory from the Company may be allowed to him by way of set-off against any subsequent call or calls.

In the event of the winding-up of any limited Company the Court, if it think fit, may make to any director or manager of such Company, whose liability is unlimited, the same allowance by way of set-off as under this section it may make to a contributory where the Company is not limited.

30 Vic., s.

Act X of 1866, s.

Powers of Court to make calls.

151. The Court may, at any time after making an order for winding-up a Company, and either before or after it has ascertained the sufficiency of the assets of the Company, make calls on and order payment thereof by all or any of the contributories for the time being settled on the list of contributories, to the extent of their liability for payment of all or any sums it deems necessary to satisfy the debts and liabilities of the Company, and the costs, charges and expenses of winding it up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves.

The Court may, in making a call, take into consideration the probability that some of the con-

tributories upon whom the same is made may partly or wholly fail to pay their respective portions of the same.

Act X of 1866, s. 124.

Power of Court to order payment into Bank.

152. The Court may order any contributory, purchaser or other person from whom money is due to the Company to pay the same into the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, or the Bank of Bombay, as the case may be, or any branch thereof respectively, to the account of the official liquidator instead of to the official liquidator, and such order may be enforced in the same manner as if it had directed payment to the official liquidator.

Ibid., s. 125.

Regulation of account with Court.

153. All monies, bills, notes and other securities, paid and delivered into the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, or the Bank of Bombay, or any branch thereof respectively, in the event of a Company being wound-up by the Court, shall be subject to such order and regulation for the keeping of the account of such monies and other effects, and for the payment and delivery in, or investment and payment and delivery out, of the same, as the Court may direct.

Ibid., s. 126.

Provision in case of representative contributory not paying monies ordered.

154. If any person made a contributory as personal representative of a deceased contributory makes default in paying any sum ordered to be paid by him, proceedings may be taken for administering the property of such deceased contributory, whether moveable or immoveable, or both, and of compelling payment thereout of the monies due.

Ibid., s. 127.

Order conclusive evidence.

155. Any order made by the Court in pursuance of this Act upon any contributory shall, subject to the provisions herein contained for appealing against such order, be conclusive evidence that the monies, if any, thereby appearing to be due or ordered to be paid are due, and all other pertinent matters stated in such order are be taken to be truly stated as against all persons and in all proceedings whatsoever.

Ibid., s. 128.

Court may exclude creditors not proving within certain time.

156. The Court may fix a certain day or certain days on or within which creditors of the Company are to prove their debts or claims, or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Ibid., s. 129.

Court to adjust rights of contributories.

157. The Court shall adjust the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, and distribute any surplus that may remain amongst the parties entitled thereto.

Ibid., s. 130.

Court to order costs.

158. The Court may, in the event of the assets being insufficient to satisfy the liabilities, make an order as to the payment out of the estate of the Company of the costs, charges and expenses incurred in winding-up any Company in such order of priority as the Court thinks just.

Ibid., s. 131.

Dissolution of Company.

159. When the affairs of the Company have been completely wound up, the Court shall make an order that the Company be dissolved from the date of such order, and the Company shall be dissolved accordingly.

Registrar to make Minute of dissolution of Company.

160. Any order so made shall be reported by the official liquidator to the Registrar, who shall make a minute accordingly in his books of the dissolution of such Company. Act X of 1866, s. 132.

Penalty on not reporting dissolution of Company.

161. If the official liquidator makes default in reporting to the Registrar, in the case of a Company being wound-up by the Court the order that the Company be dissolved, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every day during which he is so in default. *Ibid.*, s. 133.

Extraordinary Powers of Court.

Power of Court to summon persons before it suspected of having property of Company.

162. The Court may, after it has made an order for winding-up the Company, summon before it any officer of the Company, or person known or suspected to have in his possession any of the estate or effects of the Company, or supposed to be indebted to the Company, or any person whom the Court may deem capable of giving information concerning the trade, dealings, estate or effects of the Company. *Ibid.*, s. 134.

If any person so summoned, after being tendered a reasonable sum for his expenses, refuses to come before the Court at the time appointed, having no lawful impediment (made known to the Court at the time of its sitting and allowed by it), the Court may cause such person to be apprehended and brought before the Court for examination.

The Court may require any such officer or person to produce any documents in his custody or power relating to the Company. Nevertheless, in cases where any person claims any lien on documents produced by him, such production shall be without prejudice to such lien, and the Court shall have jurisdiction in the winding-up to determine all questions relating to such lien.

Examination of parties by Court.

163. The Court may examine upon oath either by word of mouth or upon written interrogatories, any person appearing or brought before it in manner aforesaid, concerning the affairs, dealings, estate or effects of the Company, and may reduce into writing the answers of every such person, and require him to subscribe the same. *Ibid.*, s. 135.

Power to arrest contributory about to abscond or to remove or conceal any of his property.

164. The Court may, at any time before or after it has made an order for winding-up a Company, upon proof being given that there is probable cause for believing that any contributory to such Company is about to quit British India or otherwise abscond, or to remove or conceal any of his goods or chattels, for the purpose of evading payment of calls, or for avoiding examination in respect of the affairs of the Company, cause such contributory to be arrested, and his books, papers, monies, securites for monies, goods and chattels to be seized, and him and them to be safely kept until such time as the Court may order. *Ibid.*, s. 136.

Powers of Court cumulative.

165. Any powers by this Act conferred on the Court shall be deemed to be in addition to, and not in restriction of, any other powers subsisting of instituting proceedings against any contributory, or the estate of any contributory, *Ibid.*, s. 137.

or against any debtor of the Company, for the recovery of any call or other sums due from such contributory or debtor, or his estate, and such proceedings may be instituted accordingly.

Enforcement of, and Appeal from, Orders.

Act X of 1866, s. 138.

Power to enforce orders.

166. All orders made by a Court under this Act may be enforced in the same manner in which decrees of such Court made in any suit pending therein may be enforced.

Ibid., s. 139.

Order made in any Court to be enforced by other Courts.

167. Any order made by a Court for or in the course of the winding-up of a Company under this Act shall be enforced in any part of British India other than that in which such Court is situate, in the Court that would have had jurisdiction in respect of such Company if the registered office of the Company had been situate in such other part, and in the same manner in all respects as if such order had been made by the Court that is hereby required to enforce the same.

Ibid., s. 140.

Mode of dealing with orders to be enforced by other Courts.

168. Where any order or decree made by one Court is required to be enforced by another Court as hereinbefore provided, a certified copy of the order or decree so made shall be produced to the proper officer of the Court required to enforce the same, and the production of such certified copy shall be sufficient evidence of such order or decree having been made, and thereupon such last-mentioned Court shall take such steps in the matter as may be requisite for enforcing such order or decree, in the same manner as if it were the order or decree of the Court enforcing the same.

Ibid., s. 141.

Appeals from orders.

169. Re-hearings of and appeals from any order or decision made or given in the matter of the winding-up of a Company by the Court, may be had in the same manner and subject to the same conditions in and subject to which appeals may be had from any order or decision of the same Court in cases within its ordinary jurisdiction; subject to this restriction, that no such re-hearing or appeal shall be heard unless notice of the same is given within three weeks after any order complained of has been made, in manner in which notices of appeal are ordinarily given under the Code of Civil Procedure, unless such time is extended by the Court of Appeal.

Ibid., s. 142.

Judicial notice to be taken of signature of officers.

170. In all proceedings under this part of this Act, every Court, judge and person judicially acting, and all other officers, judicial or ministerial, of any Court, or employed in enforcing the process of any Court, shall take judicial notice of the signature of any officer of any other Court, and also of the official seal of any other Court when such seal is appended to any document made, issued, or signed under the provisions of this part of the Act, or any official copy thereof.

Act I of 1872, s. 57, (6), (7).

Act X of 1866, s. 143.

Special Commissioners for receiving evidence.

171. The judges of the district Courts who sit at places more than twenty English miles from the usual place of sitting of the High Court, shall be Commissioners for the purpose of taking evidence under this Act in cases where any Company is wound-up in a High Court, and it shall be lawful for the High Court to refer the whole or any part of the examination of any witnesses under this Act to any person hereby appointed Commissioner, although such Commissioner is out of the jurisdiction of the Court that made the order or decree for winding-up the Company.

Every such Commissioner shall, in addition to any power of summoning and examining witnesses, and requiring the production or delivery of documents and certifying or punishing defaults by witnesses, which he might lawfully exercise as a judge of a district Court, have, in the matter so referred to him, all the same powers of summoning and examining witnesses and requiring the production or delivery of documents and punishing defaults by witnesses, and allowing costs and charges and expenses to witnesses, as the Court which made the order for winding-up the Company has; and the examination so taken shall be returned or reported to such last-mentioned Court in such manner as it directs.

Act X of 1866, s. 144.

Affidavits, &c., may be sworn in British India, Great Britain or Ireland, or abroad, before any competent Court or person.

172. If any affidavit, affirmation or declaration required to be sworn or made under the provisions or for the purposes of this part of this Act, be lawfully sworn or made in British India, or in Great Britain or Ireland, or in any colony, island, plantation or place under the dominion of Her Majesty in foreign parts, before any Court, judge or person lawfully authorized to take and receive affidavits, affirmations or declarations, or before any of Her Majesty's consuls or vice-consuls in any foreign parts out of Her Majesty's dominions, all Courts, judges, justices, commissioners and persons acting judicially in British India shall take judicial notice of the seal or stamp or signature (as the case may be) of any such Court, judge, person, consul or vice-consul, attached, appended or subscribed to any such affidavit, affirmation or declaration, or to any other document to be used for the purposes of this part of this Act.

Voluntary Winding-up of Company.

Ibid., s. 145.

Circumstances under which Company may be wound up voluntarily.

173. A Company under this Act may be wound up voluntarily—

(*a*) Whenever the period, if any, fixed for the duration of the Company by the articles of association expires, or whenever the event, if any, occurs upon the occurrence of which it is provided by the articles of association that the Company is to be dissolved, and the Company in general meeting has passed a resolution requiring the Company to be wound up voluntarily:

(*b*) Whenever the Company has passed a special resolution requiring the Company to be wound up voluntarily:

(*c*) Whenever the Company has passed an extraordinary resolution to the effect that it has been proved to their satisfaction that Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind-up the same:

For the purposes of this Act any resolution shall be deemed to be extraordinary which is passed in such manner as would, if it had been confirmed by a subsequent meeting, have constituted a special resolution as hereinbefore defined.

Ibid., s. 146.

Commencement of voluntary winding-up.

174. A voluntary winding-up shall be deemed to commence at the time of the passing of the Resolution authorizing such winding-up.

Dawe's case 6 Eq. 232.

When the winding-up is in pursuance of a special resolution, it shall be deemed to commence at the time of the passing, under section seventy-seven, of the confirmatory resolution.

Act X of 1866, s. 147.

Effect of voluntary winding-up on status of Company.

175. Whenever a Company is wound-up voluntarily, the Company shall, from the date of the commencement of such winding-up, cease to carry on its business except in so far as may be required for the beneficial winding-up thereof; and all transfers of shares except transfers made to or with the sanction of the liquidators, or alteration in the status of the members of the Company taking place after the commencement of such winding-up, shall be void, but its corporate state and all its corporate powers shall, notwithstanding it is otherwise provided by its regulations, continue until the affairs of the Company are wound up.

Ibid., s. 148.

Notice of resolution to wind-up voluntarily.

176. Notice of any special resolution or extraordinary resolution passed for winding-up a Company voluntarily shall be given by advertisement in the local official Gazette and also in some newspaper (if any) circulating in the place where the registered office of the Company is situate.

Ibid., s. 149.

Consequence of voluntary winding-up.

177. The following consequences shall ensue upon the voluntary winding-up of a Company:—

Webb v. *Whiffin*, L. R. 5 H. L. 711. *Exp. Ashbury*, 5 Eq. 223.

(*a*) The *assets* of the Company shall be applied in satisfaction of its liabilities *pari passu as they exist at the commencement of the winding-up*, and subject thereto shall, unless it be otherwise provided by the regulations of the Company, be distributed amongst the members according to their rights and interests in the Company:

(*b*) Liquidators shall be appointed for the purpose of winding-up the affairs of the Company and distributing the assets:

(*c*) The Company in general meeting shall appoint such persons or person as it thinks fit to be liquidators or a liquidator, and may fix the remuneration to be paid to them or him:

(*d*) If one person only is appointed, all the provisions herein contained in reference to several liquidators shall apply to him:

(*e*) Upon the appointment of liquidators, all the powers of the directors shall cease, except in so far as the Company in general meeting or the liquidators may sanction the continuance of such powers:

(*f*) When several liquidators are appointed, every power hereby given may be exercised by such one or more of them as may be determined at the time of their appointment, or, in default of such determination, by any number not less than two:

(*g*) The liquidators may, without the sanction of the Court, exercise all powers by this Act given to the official liquidators:

(*h*) The liquidators may exercise the powers hereinbefore given to the Court of settling the list of contributories of the Company, and any list so settled shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the liability of the persons named therein to be contributories:

(*i*) The liquidators may at any time after the passing of the resolution for winding-up the Company, and before they have ascertained the sufficiency of the assets of the Company, call on all or any of the contributories for the time being settled on the list of contributories, to the extent of their liability, to pay all or any sums they deem necessary to satisfy the debts and liabilities of the Company, and the costs, charges and expenses of winding it up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, and the liquidators may, in making a call, take into consideration the probability that some of the contributories upon whom the same is made may partly or wholly fail to pay their respective portions of the same:

(*j*) The liquidators shall pay the debts of the Company, and adjust the rights of the contributories amongst themselves.

Act X of 1866, s. 150.

Effect of winding-up on share-capital of Company limited by guarantee.

178. Where a Company limited by guarantee and having a capital divided into shares is being wound up voluntarily, any share-capital that may not have been called up shall be deemed to be assets of the Company, and to be a debt due from each member to the Company to the extent of any sums that may be unpaid on any shares held by him, and payable at such time as may be appointed by the liquidators.

Ibid., s. 151.

Power of Company to delegate authority to appoint liquidators.

179. A Company about to be wound up voluntarily or in the course of being wound up voluntarily may, by an extraordinary resolution, delegate to its creditors, or to any committee of its creditors, the power of appointing liquidators or any of them, and supplying any vacancies in the appointment of liquidators, or may by a like resolution enter into any arrangement with respect to the powers to be exercised by the liquidators and the manner in which they are to be exercised.

Any act done by the creditors in pursuance of such delegated power shall have the same effect as if it had been done by the Company.

Ibid., s. 152.

Arrangement when binding on creditors.

180. Any arrangement which a Company about to be wound-up voluntarily or in the course of being wound-up voluntarily shall have entered into with its creditors, shall be binding on the Company if sanctioned by an extraordinary resolution, and on the creditors if acceded to by three-fourths in number and value of the creditors, subject to such right of appeal as is hereinafter mentioned.

Ibid., s. 153.

Power of creditor or contributory to appeal.

181. Any creditor or contributory of a Company that has in manner aforesaid entered into any arrangement with its creditors may, within three weeks from the date of the completion of such arrangement, appeal to the Court against such arrangement, and the Court may thereupon, as it thinks just, amend, vary or confirm the same.

Ibid., s. 154.

Power for liquidators or contributories in voluntary winding-up to apply to Court.

182. Where a Company is being wound up voluntarily, the liquidators or any contributory of the Company may apply to the Court to determine any question arising in the matter of such winding-up, or to exercise as respects the enforcing of calls or in respect of any other matter all or any of the powers which the Court might exercise if the

Company were being wound up by the Court. *Any such application may by made by motion.* The Court, if satisfied that the determination of such question or the required exercise of power will be just and beneficial, may accede, wholly or partially, to such application, on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Court thinks fit, or it may make such other order or decree on such application as the Court thinks just.

J. L. J., Ch. 55.

Act X of 1866, s. 155.

Power of liquidators to call general meeting.

183. Where a Company is being wound up voluntarily, the liquidators may from time to time during the continuance of such winding-up, summon general meetings of the Company for the purpose of obtaining the sanction of the Company by special resolution or extraordinary resolution, or for any other purposes they think fit.

In the event of the winding-up continuing for more than one year, the liquidators shall summon a general meeting of the Company at the end of the first year and of each succeeding year from the commencement of the winding-up, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, and shall lay before such meeting an account showing their acts and dealings and the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted during the preceding year.

Ibid., s. 156.

Power to fill up vacancy in office of liquidators.

184. If any vacancy occurs in the office of liquidators appointed by the Company, by death, resignation or otherwise, the Company in general meeting may, subject to any arrangement they may have entered into with their creditors, fill up such vacancy, and a general meeting for the purpose of filling up such vacancy may be convened by the continuing liquidators, if any, or by any contributory of the Company, and shall be deemed to have been duly held if held in manner prescribed by the regulations of the Company, or in such other manner as may, on application by the continuing liquidator, if any, or by any contributory of the Company, be determined by the Court.

Ibid., s. 157.

Power of Court to appoint liquidators.

185. If from any cause whatever there is no liquidator acting in the case of a voluntary winding-up, the Court may, on the application of a contributory, appoint a liquidator or liquidators. The Court may also, on due cause shown, remove any liquidator, and appoint another liquidator to act in the matter of a voluntary winding-up.

Ibid., s. 158.

Liquidators on conclusion of winding-up to make up an account.

186. As soon as the affairs of the Company are fully wound-up, the liquidators shall make up an account showing the manner in which such winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of: and thereupon they shall call a general meeting of the Company for the purpose of having the account laid before them, and hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidators.

The meeting shall be called by advertisement, specifying the time, place and object of such meeting, and such advertisement shall be published one month at least previously to the meeting in the manner specified in section one hundred and seventy-six.

Ibid., s. 159

Liquidators to report meeting to Registrar.

187. The liquidators shall make a return to the Registrar of such meeting having been held, and of the date at which the same was held, and on the expiration of three months from the date of the registration of such return, the Company shall be deemed to be dissolved.

If the liquidators make default in making such return to the Registrar, they shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which such default continues.

Act X of 1866, s. 160.

Costs of voluntary liquidation.

188. All costs, charges and expenses properly incurred in the voluntary winding-up of a Company, including the remuneration of the liquidators, shall be payable out of the assets of the Company in priority to all other claims.

Ibid., s. 161.

Saving of rights of creditors.

189. The voluntary winding-up of a Company shall not be a bar to the right of any creditor of such Company to have the same wound up by the Court, if the Court is of opinion that the rights of such creditor will be prejudiced by a voluntary winding-up.

Ibid., s. 162.

Power of Court to adopt proceedings of voluntary winding-up.

190. Where a Company is in course of being wound-up voluntarily, and proceedings are taken for the purpose of having the same wound-up by the Court, the Court may, if it thinks fit, notwithstanding that it makes an order directing the Company to be wound-up by the Court provide in such order or in any other order for the adoption of all or any of the proceedings taken in the course of the voluntary winding-up.

Winding-up subject to the supervision of the Court.

Ibid., s. 163.

Power of Court, on application, to direct winding-up subject to supervision.

191. When a Resolution has been passed by a Company to wind up voluntarily, the Court may make an order directing that the voluntary winding-up should continue but subject to such supervision of the Court, and with such liberty for creditors, contributories or others to apply to the Court, and generally upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the Court thinks just.

Ibid., s. 164.

Petition for winding-up subject to supervision.

192. A petition praying wholly or in part that a voluntary winding-up should continue, but subject to the supervision of the Court, and which winding-up is hereinafter referred to as a winding-up subject to the supervision of the Court, shall, for the purpose of giving jurisdiction to the Court over suits, be deemed to be a petition for winding up the Company by the Court.

Ibid., s. 165.

Court may have regard to wishes of creditors.

193. The Court may, in determining whether a Company is to be wound up altogether by the Court, or subject to the supervision of the Court, in the appointment of a liquidator or of liquidators, and in all other matters relating to the winding-up subject to supervision, have regard to the wishes of the creditors or contributories as proved to it by any sufficient evidence, and may direct meetings of the creditors or contributories to be summoned, held and regulated in such manner as the Court directs for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes, and may appoint a person to act as chairman of any such meeting, and to report the result of such meeting to the Court.

In the case of creditors, regard shall be had to the value of the debts due to each creditor, and in the case of contributories to the number of votes

conferred on each contributory by the regulations of the Company.

Act X of 1866, s. 166.

Power to Court to appoint additional liquidator in winding-up subject to supervision.

194. Where any order is made by the Court for a winding-up subject to the supervision of the Court, the Court may, in such order or in any subsequent order, appoint any additional liquidator.

Any liquidator so appointed by the Court shall have the same powers, be subject to the same obligations, and in all respects stand in the same position as if he had been appointed by the Company.

The Court may from time to time remove any liquidator so appointed by the Court, and fill up any vacancy occasioned by such removal, or by death or resignation.

Ibid., s. 167.

Effect of order of Court for winding-up subject to supervision.

195. Where an order is made for a winding-up subject to the supervision of the Court, the liquidator appointed to conduct such winding-up may, subject to any restrictions imposed by the Court, exercise all his powers, without the sanction or intervention of the Court, in the same manner as if the Company were being wound-up altogether voluntarily.

Save as aforesaid, any order made by the Court for a winding-up subject to the supervision of the Court, shall for all purposes, including the staying of suits and other proceedings, be deemed to be an order of the Court for winding-up the Company by the Court, and shall confer full authority on the Court to make calls, or to enforce calls made by the liquidators, and to exercise all other powers which it might have exercised if an order had been made for winding-up the Company altogether by the Court.

In the construction of the provisions whereby the Court is empowered to direct any act or thing to be done to or in favour of the official liquidators, the expression official liquidator shall be deemed to mean the liquidator conducting the winding-up subject to the supervision of the Court.

Ibid., s. 168.

Appointment in certain cases of voluntary liquidators to office of official liquidators.

196. Where an order has been made for the winding-up of a Company subject to the supervision of the Court, and such order is afterwards superseded by an order directing the Company to be wound up compulsorily, the Court may, in such last-mentioned order or in any subsequent order, appoint the voluntary liquidators or any of them, either provisionally or permanently, and either with or without the addition of any other person to be official liquidator.

Supplemental Provisions.

Dispositions after the commencement of the winding-up avoided.

197. Where any Company is being wound up by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, all dispositions of the property of the Company and every transfer of shares or alteration in the status of the members of the Company, made between the commencement of the winding-up and the order for winding-up, shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, be void.

Ibid., s. 170.

The books of the Company to be evidence.

198. Where any Company is being wound up all books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the liquidators shall, as between the contributories of the Company, be *primâ facie* evidence of the truth of all matters purporting to be therein recorded.

Act X of 1866, s. 171.

As to disposal of books, accounts and documents of the Company.

199. Where any Company has been wound up under this Act, and is about to dissolved, the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the liquidator may be disposed of in the following way; that is to say, where the Company has been wound up by or subject to the supervision of the Court, in such way as the Court directs, and where the Company has been wound up voluntarily, in such way as the Company by an extraordinary resolution directs.

But after the lapse of five years from the date of such dissolution, no responsibility shall rest on the Company or the liquidators, or any one to whom the custody of such books, accounts and documents has been committed, by reason that the same or any of them cannot be made forthcoming to any party or parties claiming to be interested therein.

Ibid., s. 172.

Inspection of books.

200. Where an order has been made for winding-up a Company by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, the Court may make such order for the inspection by the creditors and contributories of the Company of its books and papers as the Court thinks just, and any books and papers in the possession of the Company may be inspected by creditors or contributories in conformity with the order of the Court, but not further or otherwise.

Ibid., s. 173.

General scheme of liquidation may be sanctioned.

201. The liquidator may, with the sanction of the Court, where the Company is being wound up by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, and with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution of the Company where the Company is being wound up altogether voluntarily, pay any classes of creditors in full, or make such compromise or other arrangement as the liquidator may deem expedient with creditors or persons claiming to be creditors, or persons having or alleging themselves to have any claim, present or future, whereby the Company may be rendered liable.

Ibid., s. 174.

Power to compromise.

202. The liquidator may, with the sanction of the Court where the Company is being wound up by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, and with the sanction of an Extraordinary resolution of the Company where the Company is being wound up altogether voluntarily, compromise all calls and liabilities to calls, debts and liabilities capable of resulting in debts, and all claims, whether present or future, subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company and any contributory or alleged contributory, or other debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the assets of the Company or the winding-up of the Company generally upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with power for the liquidator to take any security for the discharge of such debts or liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such calls, debts or liabilities.

33 & 34 Vic., c. 104, s. 2.

Where compromise proposed, Court may order a meeting of creditors, &c., to decide as to such compromise.

203. Where any compromise or arrangement shall be proposed between a Company which is, at the time of the passing of this Act or afterwards, in the course of being wound up, either voluntarily or by or under the supervision of the Court, and the creditors of such Company, or any class of such creditors, it shall be lawful for the Court, in addition to any other of its powers, on the application in a summary way of any creditor or the liquidator, to order that a meeting of such creditors or class of creditors shall be summoned in such manner as the Court shall direct, and if a majority in number representing three-fourths in value of such creditors or class of creditors present either in person or by proxy at such meeting shall agree to any arrangement or compromise, such arrangement or compromise shall, if sanctioned by an order of the Court, be binding on all such creditors or class of creditors, as the case may be, and also on the liquidator and contributories of the said Company.

Act X of 1866, s. 175.

Power for liquidators to accept shares, &c., as a consideration for sale of property of Company.

204. Where any Company is proposed to be or is in the course of being wound up altogether voluntarily, and the whole or a portion of its business or property is proposed to be transferred or sold to another Company, the liquidators of the first-mentioned Company may, with the sanction of a special resolution of the Company by whom they were appointed, conferring either a general authority on the liquidators, or an authority in respect of any particular arrangement, receive in compensation or part compensation for such transfer or sale, shares, debentures, policies or other like interests in such other Company, for the purpose of distribution amongst the members of the Company being wound up, or may enter into any other arrangement whereby the members of the Company being wound up may, in lieu of receiving cash, shares, debentures, policies or other like interests, or in addition thereto, participate in the profits of or receive any other benefit from the purchasing Company.

Any sale made or arrangement entered into by the liquidator in pursuance of this section shall be binding on the members of the Company being wound up; subject to this proviso that, if any member of the Company being wound up who has not voted in favour of the special resolution passed by the Company of which he is a member at either of the meetings held for passing the same, expresses his dissent from any such special resolution in writing addressed to the liquidators or one of them, and left at the registered office of the Company not later than seven days after the date of the meeting at which such special resolution was passed, such dissentient member may *by writing addressed and left as last aforesaid*, require the liquidator to do one of the following things as the liquidator may prefer (that is to say), either to abstain from carrying such resolution into effect, or to purchase the interest held by such dissentient member at a price to be determined in manner hereinafter mentioned, such purchase-money to be paid before the Company is dissolved, and to be raised by the liquidator in such manner as may be determined by special resolution.

Union Bank of Kingston upon Hull, 49 L. J. Ch. 264.

No special resolution shall be deemed invalid for the purposes of this section by reason that it is passed antecedently to or concurrently with any resolution for winding-up the Company, or for appointing liquidators; but if an order be made within a year for winding-up the Company by or subject to the supervision of the Court, such resolution shall not be of any validity unless it is sanctioned by the Court.

Act X of 1866, s. 176.

Mode of determining price.

205. The price to be paid for the purchase of the interest of any dissentient member may be determined by agreement. If the parties dispute about the same, such dispute shall be settled by arbitration under the provisions next hereinafter contained.

Ibid., s. 177.

Appointment of arbitrator when questions are to be determined by arbitration.

206. When any dispute so directed to be settled by arbitration has arisen, then, unless both parties concur in the appointment of a single arbitrator, each party, on the request of the other party, shall by writing under his hand nominate and appoint an arbitrator to whom such dispute shall be referred.

After any such appointment has been made, neither party shall have power to revoke the same without the consent of the other, nor shall the death of either party operate as such revocation.

If for the space of fourteen days after any such dispute has arisen and after a request in writing has been served by the one party on the other party to appoint an arbitrator, such last mentioned party fail to appoint such arbitrator, then upon such failure the party making the request, and having himself appointed an arbitrator, may appoint such arbitrator to act on behalf of both parties, and such arbitrator may proceed to hear and determine the matters in dispute; and in such case the award or determination of such single arbitrator shall be final.

Ibid., s. 178.

Vacancy of arbitrator to be supplied.

207. If before the matters so referred are determined, any arbitrator appointed by either party die, or become incapable or refuse, or for seven days neglect to act as arbitrator, the party by whom such arbitrator was appointed may nominate and appoint in writing some other person to act in his place; and if for the space of seven days after notice in writing from the other party for that purpose he fail to do so, the remaining or other arbitrator may proceed *ex parte*; and every arbitrator so substituted as aforesaid shall have the same powers and authorities as were vested in the former arbitrator at the time of such his death, refusal or disability as aforesaid.

Ibid., s. 179.

Appointment of umpire.

208. Where more arbitrators than one have been appointed, they shall, before entering upon the matters referred to them, nominate and appoint by writing under their hands an umpire to decide on any such matters on which they shall differ.

If such umpire die, or refuse or for seven days neglect to act, they shall forthwith, after such death, refusal or neglect, appoint another umpire in his place; and the decision of every such umpire on the matters so referred to him shall be final.

Ibid., s. 180.

Power of arbitrators to call for books, &c.

209. The said arbitrators or their umpire may call for the production of any documents in the possession or power of either party which they or he may think necessary for determining the question in dis-

pute, and may examine the parties or their witnesses on oath.

Act X of 1866, s. 181.

Costs to be in the discretion of the arbitrators.

210. The costs of and attending every such arbitration to be determined by the arbitrators shall be in the discretion of the arbitrators or their umpire, as the case may be.

Ibid., s. 182.

Submission to arbitration may be filed in Court.

211. On the application of either of the parties, the submission to any such arbitration may be filed in the Court, and an order of reference may be made thereon; and the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, so far as the same are applicable, apply to every such order and to all proceedings thereunder.

Ibid., s. 183.

Certain attachments, distresses and executions to be void.

212. Where any Company is being wound up by the Court, or subject to the supervision of the Court, any attachment, distress or execution put in force, *without the leave of the Court*, against the estate or effects of the Company after the commencement of the winding-up, shall be void.

Exhall Mining Co. 4 D. J. & S. 377.

See Thring, p. 377.

Nothing in this section applies to proceedings by the Government.

Act X of 1866, s. 184.

Fraudulent preference.

213. Every conveyance, mortgage, delivery of goods, payment, execution or other act relating to property, which would, if made or done by or against any individual trader, be deemed in the event of his insolvency to have been made or done by way of undue or fraudulent preference of the creditors of such trader, shall, if made or done by or against any Company, be deemed, in the event of such Company being wound up under this Act, to have been made or done by way of undue or fraudulent preference of the creditors of such Company, and shall be invalid accordingly.

For the purposes of this section, the making of an application for winding-up a Company shall, in the case of a Company being wound up by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, and a resolution for winding-up the Company shall, in the case of a voluntary winding-up, be deemed to correspond with the act of insolvency in the case of an individual trader; and any conveyance or assignment made by any Company formed under this Act, of all its estate and effects to trustees for the benefit of all its creditors, shall be void.

Ibid., s. 185.

Power of Court to assess damages against delinquent directors and officers.

214. Where in the course of the winding-up, of any Company under this Act, it appears that any past or present director, manager, official or other liquidator, or any officer of such Company, has misapplied or retained in his own hands or become liable or accountable for any monies of the Company, or been guilty of any misfeasance or breach of trust in relation to the Company, the Court may, on the application of any liquidator, or of any creditor or contributory of the Company, notwithstanding that the offence is one for which the offender is criminally responsible, examine into the conduct of such director, manager or other officer, and compel him to repay any monies so misapplied or retained, or for which such officer has become liable or accountable, together with interest after such rate as the Court thinks just, or to contribute such sums of money to the assets of the Company by way of compensation in respect of such misapplication, retainer, misfeasance or breach of trust, as the Court thinks just.

Explanation I.—The banker of a Company is not as such an officer within the meaning of this section. *Imp. Land C. of Marseille* 10 Eq. 298.

Explanation II.—Proceedings cannot be taken under this section against the representatives of a deceased officer. 49 L. J. C. 446.

Act X of 186 s. 186.

Penalty on falsification of books.

215. If any director, officer or contributory of any Company wound up under this Act, destroys, mutilates, alters, falsifies or fraudulently secretes any books, papers, writings or securities, or makes, or is privy to the making of any false or fraudulent entry in any register, book of account or other document belonging to the Company with intent to defraud or deceive any person, every person so offending shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be liable to fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Ibid., s. 187

Prosecution of delinquent directors in the case of winding-up by Court.

216. Where any order is made for winding-up a Company by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, if it appear in the course of such winding-up that any past or present director, manager, officer or member of such Company has been guilty of any offence in relation to the Company for which he is criminally responsible, the Court may, on the application of any person interested in such winding-up or of its own motion, direct the official liquidators, or the liquidators (as the case may be), to institute a prosecution for such offence, and may order the costs and expenses of such prosecution to be paid out of the assets of the Company.

Ibid., s. 188

Penalty of false evidence.

217. If any person, upon any examination upon oath authorized under this Act, or in any affidavit, deposition or solemn affirmation in or about the winding-up of any Company under this Act, or otherwise in or about any matter arising under this Act, intentionally gives false evidence, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine.

30 & 31 V c. 131, s. 41

Winding-up may be referred to district Court.

218. Where the High Court makes an order for winding-up a Company under this Act, it may, if it thinks fit, direct all subsequent proceedings to be had in a District Court, and thereupon such District Court shall, for the purpose of winding-up the Company, be deemed to be "the Court" within the meaning of this Act, and shall have, for the purposes of such winding-up, all the jurisdiction and powers of the High Court.

Ibid., s. 12

As to transfer of winding-up from one district Court to another.

219. If during the progress of a winding-up in a District Court it is made to appear to the High Court that the same could be more conveniently prosecuted in any other District Court, it shall be competent for the High Court to transfer the same to such other Court, and thereupon the winding-up shall proceed in such other District Court.

PART V.

REGISTRATION OFFICE.

Act X of 1866, s. 190.

Constitution of registration office.

220. The registration of Companies under this Act shall be conducted as follows (that is to say):—

(a) The Local Government may, after the sanction of the Governor General in Council to the creation of any such offices shall have been obtained, from time to time appoint such registrars, assistant registrars, clerks and servants as it may think necessary for the registration of Companies under this Act, and remove them at pleasure:

(b) The Local Government may make such regulations as it thinks fit with respect to the duties to be performed by any such registrars, assistant registrars, clerks and servants as aforesaid:

(c) The Local Government may from time to time determine the places at which offices for the registration of Companies are to be established, so that there be at all times maintained in each of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay at least one such office, and that no Company shall be registered except at an office within that part of British India in which by the memorandum of association the registered office of the Company is declared to be established:

(d) The Local Government may from time to time direct a seal or seals to be prepared for the authentication of any documents required for or connected with the registration of Companies:

(e) Every person may inspect the documents kept by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. There shall be paid for such inspection such fees as may be appointed by the Local Government not exceeding one rupee for each inspection. Any person may require a certificate of the incorporation of any Company, or a copy or extract of any other document or any part of any other document, to be certified by the registrar. There shall be paid for such certificate of incorporation, certified copy or extract, such fees as the Local Government may direct, not exceeding three rupees for the certificate of incorporation, and not exceeding two annas for each hundred words of such copy or extract:

(f) The existing registrar, assistant registrars, clerks and other officers and servants in the office for the registration of joint stock companies shall, during the pleasure of the Local Government hold the offices and receive the salaries hitherto held and received by them, but they shall in the execution of their duties conform to any regulations that may be issued by the Local Government.

(g) There shall be paid to any registrar, assistant registrar, clerk or servant that may hereafter be employed in the registration of joint stock Companies, such salary as the Local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, direct:

(h) Whenever any act is herein directed to be done to or by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, such act shall, until the Local Government otherwise directs, be done to or by the existing Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, or in his absence to or by such person as the local Government may for the time being authorize. But in the event of the Local Government altering the constitution of the existing registry office, such act shall be done to or by such officer or officers and at such place or places with reference to the local situation of the registered offices of the Companies to be registered as the Local Government may appoint.

PART VI.

APPLICATION OF ACT TO COMPANIES REGISTERED UNDER THE JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' ACTS.

Act X of 1866, s. 191.

Application of Act to Companies formed under Act XIX of 1857 or VII of 1860.

221. Subject as hereinafter mentioned, this Act with the exception of Table A in the first schedule shall apply to Companies formed and registered under Act No. XIX of 1857 and Act No. VII of 1860 or either of them, in the same manner in the case of a limited Company as if such Company had been formed and registered under this Act as a Company limited by shares; and in the case of a Company other than a limited Company, as if such Company had been formed and registered as an unlimited Company under this Act, with this qualification, that wherever reference is made expressly or impliedly to the date of registration, such date shall be deemed to refer to the date at which such Companies were respectively registered under the said Acts or either of them, and the power of altering regulations by special resolution given by this Act shall, in the case of any Company formed and registered under the said Acts or either of them, extend to altering any provisions contained in the table marked B annexed to Act No. XIX of 1857, and shall also, in the case of an unlimited Company formed and registered as last aforesaid, extend to altering any regulations relating to the amount of capital or its distribution into shares, notwithstanding such regulations are contained in the memorandum of association.

Ibid., s. 192.

Application of Act to Companies registered under Act XIX of 1857 or VII of 1860.

222. This Act shall apply to Companies registered but not formed under the said Acts or either of them, in the same manner as it is hereinafter declared to apply to Companies registered but not formed under this Act, with this qualification, that wherever reference is made expressly or impliedly to the date of registration, such date shall be deemed to refer to the date at which such Companies were respectively registered under the said Acts or either of them.

Ibid., s. 193.

Mode of transferring shares.

223. Any Company registered under the said Acts or either of them may cause its shares to be transferred in manner hitherto in use, or in such other manner as the Company may direct.

PART VII.

COMPANIES AUTHORIZED TO REGISTER UNDER THIS ACT.

Ibid., s. 194.

Companies capable of being registered.

224. With the exceptions made in the next following section and subject to the regulations therein contained, every Company existing at the time of the commencement of this Act, including any Company registered under either of the said Acts, consisting of seven or more members, and any Company hereafter formed in pursuance of any Act of Parliament, or Act of the Governor General in Council other than this Act, or of letters patent, or being otherwise duly constituted by law, and consisting of seven or more members, may at any time hereafter register itself under

this Act as an unlimited Company, or a Company limited by shares, or a Company limited by guarantee, and no such registration shall be invalid by reason that it has taken place with a view to the Company being wound up.

Act X of 1866, s. 195.

Regulations as to registration of existing Companies.

225. The following regulations shall be observed with respect to the registration of Companies under this part of this Act (that is to say)—

(*a*) No Company having the liability of its members limited by Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor General in Council other than this Act, or by letters patent, and not being a joint stock company as hereinafter defined, shall register under this Act in pursuance of this part thereof;

(*b*) No Company having the liability of its members limited by Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor General in Council other than this Act, or by letters patent, shall register under this Act in pursuance of this part thereof as an unlimited Company, or as a Company limited by guarantee:

(*c*) No life-assurance Company existing at the time of the commencement of this Act, and no Company that is not a joint stock company as hereinafter defined, shall in pursuance of this part of this Act register under this Act as a Company limited by shares:

(*d*) No Company shall register under this Act in pursuance of this part thereof unless an assent to its so registering is given by a majority of such of its members as may be present personally, or by proxy in cases where proxies are allowed by the regulations of the Company, at some general meeting summoned for the purpose:

(*e*) Where a Company not having the liability of its members limited by Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor General in Council, or by letters patent, is about to register as a limited Company, the majority required to assent as aforesaid shall consist of not less than three-fourths of the members present, personally or by proxy, at such last-mentioned general meeting:

(*f*) Where a Company is about to register as a Company limited by guarantee, the assent to its being so registered shall be accompanied by a resolution declaring that each member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company, in the event of the same being wound up during the time that he is a member or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before the time at which he ceased to be a member, and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding-up the Company, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, such amount as may be required not exceeding a specified amount.

In computing any majority under this section, when a poll is demanded, regard shall be had to the number of votes to which each member is entitled according to the regulations of the Company of which he is a member.

Ibid., s. 196.

Definition of joint stock Company.

226. For the purposes of this part of this Act so far as the same relates to the description of Companies empowered to register as Companies limited by shares, a joint stock Company shall be deemed, to be a Company having a permanent paid-up or nominal capital of fixed amount, divided into shares, also of fixed amount, or held and transferable as stock, or divided and held partly in one way and partly in the other, and formed on the principle of having for its members the holders of shares in such capital, or the holders of such stock, and no other persons; and such Company when registered with limited liability under this Act shall be deemed to be a Company limited by shares.

Act X of 1866, s. 197.

Requisitions for registration by Companies.

227. Previously to the registration, in pursuance of this part of this Act, of any joint stock Company, there shall be delivered to the registrar the following documents (that is to say),—

(*a*) A list showing the names, addresses and occupations of all persons who, on a day named in such list and not being more than six clear days before the day of registration, were members of such Company, with the addition of the shares held by such persons respectively, distinguishing, in cases where such shares are numbered, each shared by its number:

(*b*) A copy of any Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor General in Council, royal charter, letters patent, deed of settlement, contract of copartnery or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company:

(*c*) If any such joint stock Company is intended to be registered as a limited Company, the above list and copy shall be accompanied by a statement specifying the following particulars (that is to say)—

The nominal capital of the Company and the number of shares into which it is divided:

The number of shares taken and the amount paid on each share:

The name of the Company, with the addition of the word "limited" as the last word thereof:

With the addition, in the case of a Company intended to be registered as a Company limited by guarantee, of the resolution declaring the amount of the guarantee.

Ibid., s. 198.

Requisitions for registration by existing Company not being a joint stock Company.

228. Previously to the registration in pursuance of this part of this Act of any Company not being a joint stock Company, there shall be delivered to the Registrar a list showing the names, addresses and occupations of the directors or other managers (if any) of the Company, also a copy of any Act of Parliament, Act of the Governor General in Council, letters patent, deed of settlement, contract of copartnery or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company, with the addition, in the case of a Company intended to be registered as a Company limited by guarantee, of the resolution declaring the amount of guarantee.

Ibid., s. 199.

Power for existing Company to register amount of stock instead of shares.

229. Where a joint stock Company authorized to register under this Act has had the whole or any portion of its capital converted into stock, such Company shall, as to the capital so converted, instead of delivering to the Registrar a statement of shares, deliver to the Registrar a statement of the amount of stock belonging to the Company, and the names of the persons who were holders of such stock, on some day to be named in the statement not more than six clear days before the day of registration.

Act X of 1866, s. 200.

Authentication of statements of existing Companies.

230. The lists of members and directors and any other particulars relating to the Company hereby required to be delivered to the Registrar, shall be verified by declaration of the directors of the Company delivering the same or any two of them, or of any two other principal officers of the Company made before a justice of the peace or a district judge.

Ibid., s. 201.

Registrar may require evidence as to nature of Company.

231. The Registrar may require such evidence as he thinks necessary for the purpose of satisfying himself whether an existing Company is or not a joint stock Company as hereinbefore defined.

Ibid., s. 202.

On registration of banking Company with limited liability notice to be given to customers.

232. Every banking Company existing at the date of the passing of this Act which registers itself as a limited Company shall, at least thirty days previous to obtaining a certificate of registration with limited liability, give notice that it is intended so to register the same to every person and partnership firm having a banking account with the Company.

Such notice shall be given either by delivering the same to such person or firm, or leaving the same, or putting the same into the post addressed to him or them, at such address as shall have been last communicated or otherwise become known as his or their address to or by the Company.

In case the Company omits to give any such notice as is hereinbefore required to be given, then, as between the Company and the person or persons only who are for the time being interested in the account in respect of which such notice ought to have been given, and so far as respects such account and all variations thereof down to the time at which such notice shall be given, but not further or otherwise, the certificate of registration with limited liability shall have no operation.

Ibid., s. 203.

Exemption of certain Companies from payment of fees.

233. No fees shall be charged in respect of the registration in pursuance of this part of this Act of any Company in cases where such Company is not registered as a limited Company, or where, previously to its being registered as a limited Company, the liability of the shareholders was limited by some Act of Parliament, or Act of the Governor General in Council, or by letters patent.

Ibid., s. 204.

Company to change name.

234. Any Company authorized by this part of this Act to register with limited liability shall, for the purpose of obtaining registration with limited liability, change its name by adding thereto the word "limited."

Ibid., s. 205.

Certificate of registration of existing Companies.

235. Upon compliance with the requisitions in this part of this Act contained with respect to registration, and on payment of such fees, if any, as are payable under the tables marked B and C in the first schedule hereto, the Registrar shall certify under his hand that the Company so applying for registration is incorporated as a Company under this Act, and, in the case of a limited Company, that it is limited, and thereupon such Company shall be incorporated, and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal.

Act X of 1866, s. 206.

Certificate to be evidence of compliance with Act.

236. A certificate of incorporation given at any time to any Company registered in pursuance of this part of this Act shall be conclusive evidence that all the requisitions herein contained in respect of registration under this Act have been complied with, and that the Company is authorized to be registered under this Act as a limited or unlimited Company, as the case may be, and the date of incorporation mentioned in such certificate shall be deemed to be the date at which the Company is incorporated under this Act.

Ibid., s. 207.

Transfer of property to Company.

237. All such property, moveable and immoveable, including all interests and rights in, to, and out of property, moveable and immoveable, and including obligations and things in action, as may belong to or be vested in the Company at the date of its registration under this Act, shall, on registration, pass to and vest in the Company as incorporated under this Act for all the estate and interest of the Company therein.

Ibid., s. 208.

Registration under this Act not to affect obligations incurred previously to registration.

238. The registration in pursuance of this part of this Act of any Company shall not affect or prejudice the liability of such Company to have enforced against it, or its right to enforce, any debt or obligation incurred, or any contract entered into, by, to, with or on behalf of such Company previously to such registration.

Ibid., s. 209.

Continuation of existing suits.

239. All such suits and other legal proceedings as may at the time of the registration of any Company registered in pursuance of this part of this Act have been commenced by or against such Company, or the public officer or any member thereof, may be continued in the same manner as if such registration had not taken place. Nevertheless, execution shall not issue against the effects of any individual member of such Company upon any decree or order obtained in any suit or proceeding so commenced as aforesaid; but in the event of the property and effects of the Company being insufficient to satisfy such decree or order, an order may be obtained for winding-up the Company.

Ibid., s. 210.

Effect of registration under Act.

240. When a Company is registered under this Act in pursuance of this part thereof, all provisions contained in any Act of Parliament, Act of the Governor General in Council, deed of settlement, contract of copartnery, letters patent or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company, including, in the case of a Company registered as a Company limited by guarantee, the resolution declaring the amount of the guarantee, shall be deemed to be conditions and regulations of the Company, in the same manner and with the same incidents as if they were contained in a registered memorandum of association and articles of association; and all the provisions of this Act shall apply to such Company and the members, contributories and creditors thereof, in the same manner in all respects as if it had been formed under this Act, subject to the provisions following (that is to say),—

(*a*) That Table A in the first schedule to this Act shall not, unless adopted by special resolution, apply to any Company registered under this Act in pursuance of this part thereof:

(*b*) That the provisions of this Act relating to the numbering of shares shall not apply to any joint stock Company whose shares are not numbered:

(*c*) That no Company shall have power to alter any provisions contained in any Act of Parliament, Act of the Legislative Council or Act of the Governor General in Council relating to the Company:

(*d*) That no Company shall have power, without the sanction of the Governor General in Council, to alter any provision contained in any letters patent relating to the Company:

(*e*) In the event of the Company being wound up, every person shall be a contributory, in respect of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted prior to registration, who is liable to pay or contribute to the payment of any debt or liability of the Company contracted prior to registration, or to pay or contribute to the payment of any sum for the adjustment of the rights of the members amongst themselves in respect of any such debt or liability; or to pay or contribute to the payment of the costs, charges and expenses of winding-up the Company, so far as relates to such debts or liablities as aforesaid. Every such contributory shall be liable to contribute to the assests of the Company, in the course of the winding-up, all sums due from him in respect of any such liability as aforesaid. In the event of the death or insolvency of any such contributory as last aforesaid, or marriage of any such contributory being a female, the provisions hereinbefore contained with respect to the representatives, heirs and devisees of deceased contributories, and with reference to the assignees of insolvent contributories, and to the husbands of married contributories, shall apply:

(*f*) Nothing herein contained shall authorize any Company to alter any such provisions contained in any deed of settlement, contract of copartnery, letters patent or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company, as would, if such Company had originally been formed under this Act, have been contained in the memorandum of association, and are not authorized to be altered by this Act:

But nothing herein contained shall derogate from any power of altering its constitution or regulations which may be vested in any Company registering under this Act in pursuance of this Part thereof by virtue of any Act of Parliament, Act of the Governor General in Council, deed of settlement contract of copartnery, letters patent or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company.

Act X of 866, s. 211.

Powers of Court to restrain further proceedings.

241. The Court may, at any time after the presentation of a petition for winding-up a Company registered in pursuance of this part of this Act, and before making an order for winding-up the Company, upon the application of any creditor of the Company restrain further proceedings in any suit or legal proceeding against any contributory of the Company as well as against the Company as hereinbefore provided, upon such terms as the Court thinks fit.

Ibid., s. 212.

Order for winding-up Company.

242. Where an order has been made for winding-up a Company registered in pursuance of this part of the Act, in addition to the provisions hereinbefore contained, it is hereby further provided that no suit or other legal proceeding shall be commenced or proceeded with against any contributory of the Company in respect of any debt of the Company, except with the leave of the Court and subject to such terms as the Court may impose.

PART VIII.

APPLICATION OF ACT TO UNREGISTERED COMPANIES.

Act X of 1866, s. 213.

Winding-up unregistered Companies.

243. Subject as hereinafter mentioned, any partnership, association or Company, except railway Companies incorporated by Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor General in Council, consisting of more than seven members and not registered under this Act, and hereinafter included under the term unregistered Company, may be wound up under this Act, and all the provisions of this Act with respect to winding-up shall apply to such Company, with the following exceptions and additions:—

(1) An unregistered Company shall, for the purpose of determining the Court having jurisdiction in the matter of the winding-up, be deemed to be registered in that part of British India where its principal place of business is situate; or if it has a principal place of business situate in more than one part of British India, then in each part of British India where it has a principal place of business. Moreover, the principal place of business of an unregistered Company, or (where it has a principal place of business situate in more than one part of British India) such one of its principal places of business as is situated in that part of British India in which proceedings are being instituted, shall, for all the purposes of the winding-up of such Company, be deemed to be the registered office of the Company:

(2) No unregistered Company shall be wound up under this Act voluntarily, or subject to the supervision of the Court:

(3) The circumstances under which an unregistered Company may be wound up are as follows (that is to say),—

(*a*) Whenever the Company is dissolved or has ceased to carry on business, or is carrying on business only for the purpose of winding-up its affairs:

(*b*) Whenever the Company is unable to pay its debts:

(*c*) Whenever the Court is of opinion that it is just and equitable that the Company should be wound up:

(4) An Unregistered Company shall, for the the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be unable to pay its debts:—

(*a*) Whenever a creditor to whom the Company is indebted, by assignment or otherwise, in a sum exceeding five hundred rupees then due, has served on the Company, by leaving the same at the principal place of business of the Company or by delivering to the secretary or some director or principal officer of the Company, or by otherwise serving the same in such manner as the Court may approve or direct, a demand under his hand requiring the Company to pay the sum so due, and the Company has for the space of three weeks succeeding the service of such demand neglected to pay such sum, or to secure or compound for the same to the satisfaction of the creditor:

(*b*) Whenever any suit or other proceeding has been instituted against any member of the Company for any debt or demand due or claimed to be due from the Company, or from him in his character of member of the Company, and notice in writing of the institution of such suit or other legal proceeding having been served upon the Company by leaving the same at the principal place of business of the Company, or by delivering it to the secretary, or some director, manager or principal officer of the Company, or by otherwise serving the same in such manner as the Court may approve or direct, the Company has not within ten days after service of such notice paid, secured or compounded for such debt or demand, or procured such suit or other legal proceeding to be stayed, or indemnified the defendant to his reasonable satisfaction against such suit or other legal proceeding, and against all costs, damages and expenses to be incurred by him by reason of the same:

(*c*) Whenever execution or other process issued on a decree or order obtained in any Court in favour of any creditor in any proceeding instituted by such creditor against the Company, or any member thereof as such, or against any person authorized to be sued as nominal defendant on behalf of the Company, is returned unsatisfied:

(*d*) Whenever it is otherwise proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the Company is unable to pay its debts.

Act X of 1866, s. 214.

Who to be deemed a contributory in the event of Company being wound up.

244. In the event of an unregistered Company being wound up, every person shall be deemed to be a contributory who is liable to pay or contribute to the payment of any debt or liability of the Company, or to pay or contribute to the payment of any sum for the adjustment of the rights of the members amongst themselves, or to pay or contribute to the payment of the costs, charges and expenses of winding-up the Company.

Every such contributory shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company in the course of the winding-up all sums due from him in respect of any such liability as aforesaid.

In the event of the death or insolvency of any contributory, the provisions hereinbefore contained with respect to the personal representatives, heirs and devisees of a deceased contributory, and to the assignees of an insolvent contributory, shall apply.

Ibid., s. 215.

Power of Court to restrain further proceedings.

245. The Court may, at any time after the making of an application for winding-up an unregistered Company, and before making an order for winding-up the Company, upon the application of any creditor of the Company, restrain further proceedings in any suit or proceeding against any contributory of the Company, or against the Company as hereinbefore provided, upon such terms as the Court thinks fit.

Ibid., s. 216.

Effect of order for winding-up Company.

246. Where an order has been made for winding-up an unregistered Company, in addition to the provisions hereinbefore contained in the case of Companies formed under this Act, it is hereby further provided that no suit shall be commenced or proceeded with against any contributory of the Company in respect of any debt of the Company, except with the leave of the Court and subject to such terms as the Court may impose.

Act X of 1866, s. 217.

Provision in case of unregistered Company.

247. If any unregistered Company has no power to sue and be sued in a common name, or if, for any reason, it appears expedient, the Court may, by the order made for winding-up such Company or by any subsequent order, direct that all such property, moveable and immoveable, including all interests, claims and rights into and out of property, moveable and immoveable, and including things in action, as may belong to or be vested in the Company, or to or in any person or persons on trust for or on behalf of the Company or any part of such property, is to vest in the official liquidator or official liquidators by his or their official name or names, and thereupon the same or such part thereof as may be specified in the order shall vest accordingly, and the official liquidator or official liquidators may, in his or their official name or names, or in such name or names and after giving such indemnity as the Court directs, bring or defend any suits or other legal proceedings relating to any property vested in him or them, or any suits or other legal proceedings necessary to be brought or defended for the purposes of effectually winding-up the Company and recovering the property thereof.

Ibid., s. 218.

Provisions of this part of Act cumulative.

248. The provisions made by this part of the Act with respect to unregistered Companies shall be deemed to be made in addition to and not in restriction of any provisions hereinbefore contained with respect to winding-up Companies by the Court.

The Court or official liquidator may, in addition to any thing contained in this part of the Act, exercise any powers or do any act in the case of unregistered Companies which might be exercised or done by it or him in winding-up Companies formed under this Act; but an unregistered Company shall not, except in the event of its being wound up, be deemed to be a Company under this Act, and then only to the extent provided by this part of this Act.

PART IX.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Ibid., s. 221.

Saving of existing proceedings for winding-up.

249. Where previously to the commencement of this Act an order has been made for winding-up a Company under the Indian Companies Act, 1866, or a resolution has been passed for winding-up a Company voluntarily, such Company shall be wound-up in the same manner and with the same incidents as if this Act were not passed, and for the purposes of such winding-up, the Indian Companies Act, 1866, shall be deemed to remain in full force.

Ibid., s. 223.

Saving of conveyance deeds.

250. Where previously to the commencement of this Act any conveyance, mortgage or other deed has been made in pursuance of the Indian Companies Act, 1866, such deed shall be of the same force as if this Act had not passed, and for the purposes of such deed, the Indian Companies Act, 1866, shall be deemed to remain in full force.

Ibid., s. 225.

Cognizance of offences under this Act.

251. All offences under this Act may be tried by any magistrate of the first class unless the period of imprisonment to which the offender is liable exceeds that which such officer is competent to award under the law for the time

being in force in the place in which he is employed. When the period of imprisonment provided by this Act exceeds the period that may be awarded by such officer, the offender shall be committed for trial before the Court of Session.

Act X of 1866, s. 226.

Punishment of offences under this Act, committed within local limits of High Court.

252. If any offence which by this Act is declared to be punishable by any penalty is committed by any person within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court, such offence shall be punishable upon summary conviction by any magistrate of police of the place at which such Court is held.

English Companies Act, 1867, s. 12.

Power to make orders as to costs.

253. Subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained, the Court may, in any proceedings under this Act, make such order as to costs as it thinks fit.

Act X of 1866, s. 189.

Power of High Court to make rules.

254. The High Court may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act and with the Code of Civil Procedure concerning the mode of proceeding to be had for winding-up a Company in such Court and in the Courts subordinate thereto, *and for giving effect to the provisions hereinbefore contained as to the reduction of the capital and the subdivision of the shares of a Company.*

English Companies Act, 1867, s. 20.

Act X of 1866, s. 230.

Construction of "Registrar of Joint Stock Companies" in Act No. XXI of 1860.

255. In sections one and eighteen of Act No. XXI of 1860 (*for the registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies*), the words "Registrar of Joint Stock Companies" shall be construed to mean Registrar of Joint Stock Companies under this Act or any Act for the time being in force.

Ibid., s. 231.

Act not to apply to Bank of Bengal, Madras or Bombay.

256. Save as provided in sections one hundred and fifty-two and one hundred and fifty-three, nothing in this Act shall be deemed to apply to the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

TABLE A.

REGULATIONS FOR MANAGEMENT OF A COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES.

Shares.

(1) If several persons are registered as joint holders of any share, any one of such persons may give effectual receipts for any dividend payable in respect of such share.

(2) Every member shall, on payment of eight annas or such less sum as the Company in general meeting may prescribe, be entitled to a certificate under the common seal of the Company, specifying the share or shares held by him, and the amount paid up thereon.

(3) If such certificate is worn out or lost, it may be renewed, on payment of eight annas or such less sum as the Company in general meeting may prescribe.

Calls on Shares.

(4) The directors may from time to time make such calls upon the members in respect of all monies unpaid on their shares as they think fit, provided that twenty-one days' notice at least is given of each call; and each member shall be liable to pay the amount of calls so made to the persons and at the times and places appointed by the directors.

(5) A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the directors authorizing such call was passed.

(6) If the call payable in respect of any share is not paid before or on the day appointed for payment thereof, the holder for the time being of such share shall be liable to pay interest for the same at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the day appointed for the payment thereof to the time of the actual payment.

(7) The directors may, if they think fit, receive from any member willing to advance the same all or any part of the monies due upon the shares held by him beyond the sums actually called for; and upon the monies so paid in advance, or so much thereof as from time to time exceeds the amount of the calls then made upon the shares in respect of which such advance has been made, the Company may pay interest at such rate as the member paying such sum in advance and the directors agree upon.

Transfers of Shares.

(8) The instrument of transfer of any share in the Company shall be executed both by the transferor and transferee, and the transferor shall be deemed to remain a holder of such share until the name of the transferee is entered in the register book in respect thereof.

(9) Shares in the Company shall be transferred in the folowing form:—

I, *A B*, of in consideration of the sum of rupees paid to me by *C D* of do hereby transfer to the said *C D* the share (or shares) numbered standing in my name in the books of the Company, to hold unto the said *C D*, his executors, administrators and assigns, subject to the several conditions on which I held the same at the time of the execution hereof; and I, the said *C D*, do hereby agree to take the said share (or shares) subject to the same conditions. As witness our hands, the day of

(10) The Company may decline to register any transfer of shares made by a member who is indebted to them.

(11) The transfer books shall be closed during the fourteen days immediately preceding the ordinary general meeting in each year.

Transmission of Shares.

(12) The executors or administrators of a deceased member shall be the only persons recognized by the Company as having any title to his share.

(13) Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death, bankruptcy or insolvency of any member, or in consequence of the marriage of any female member, may be registered as a member upon such evidence being produced as may from time to time be required by the Company.

(14) Any person who has become entitled to a share in consequence of the death, bankruptcy or insolvency of any member, or in consequence of the marriage of any female member, may, instead of being registered himself, elect to have some

person to be named by him registered as a transferee of such share.

(15) The person so becoming entitled shall testify such election by executing to his nominee an instrument of transfer of such share.

(16) The instrument of transfer shall be presented to the Company, together with such evidence as the directors may require to prove the title of the transferee, and thereupon the Company shall regsiter the transferee as a member.

Forfeiture of Shares.

(17) If any member fails to pay any call on the day appointed for payment thereof, the directors may, at any time thereafter, during such time as the call remains unpaid, serve a notice on him requiring him to pay such call, together with interest and any expenses that may have accrued by reason of such non-payment.

(18) The notice shall name a further day on or before which such call and all interest and expenses that have accrued by reason of such non-payment are to be paid. It shall also name the place where payment is to be made, the place so named being either the registered office of the Company or some other place at which calls of the Company are usually made payable. The notice shall also state that in the event of non-payment at or before the time and at the place appointed, the shares in respect of which such call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

(19) If the requisitions of any such notice as aforesaid are not complied with, any share in respect of which such notice has been given may at any time thereafter before payment of all calls, interest and expenses due in respect thereof has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the directors to that effect.

(20) Any share so forfeited shall be deemed to be the property of the Company, and may be disposed of in such manner as the Company in general meeting thinks fit.

(21) Any member whose shares have been forfeited shall notwithstanding be liable to pay to the Company all calls owing upon such shares at the time of the forfeiture.

(22) A solemn declaration in writing, made before a magistrate, that the call in respect of a share was made and notice thereof given, and that default in payment of the call was made, and that the forfeiture of the share was made by a resolution of the directors to that effect, shall be sufficient evidence of the facts therein stated, as against all persons entitled to such share, and such declaration and the receipt of the Company for the price of such share shall constitute a good title to such share, and a certificate of proprietorship shall be delivered to a purchaser, and thereupon he shall be deemed the holder of such share discharged from all calls due prior to such purchase, and he shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase-money, nor shall his title to such share be affected by any irregularity in the proceedings in reference to such sale.

Conversion of Shares into Stock.

(23) The directors may, with the sanction of the Company previously given in general meeting convert any paid-up shares into stock.

(24) When any shares have been converted into stock, the several holders of such stock may thenceforth transfer their respective interests therein or any part of such interests, in the same manner and subject to the same regulations as and subject to which any shares in the capital of the Company may be transferred, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

(25) The several holders of stock shall be entitled to participate in the dividends and profits of the Company according to the amount of their respective interests in such stock, and such interests shall, in proportion to the amount thereof, confer on the holders there of respectively, the same privileges and advantages for the purpose of voting at meetings of the Company and for other purposes, as would have been conferred by shares of equal amount in the capital of the Company; but so that none of such privileges or advantages, except the participation in the dividends and profits of the Company, shall be conferred by any such aliquot part of consolidated stock as would not, if existing in shares, have conferred such privileges or advantages.

Increase in Capital.

(26) The directors may, with the sanction of a special resolution of the Company previously given in the general meeting, increase its capital by the issue of new shares, such aggregate increase to be of such amount, and to be divided into shares of such respective amounts, as the Company in general meeting directs, or, if no direction is given, as the directors think expedient.

(27) Subject to any direction to the contrary that may be given by the meeting that sanctions the increase of capital, all new shares shall be offered to the members in proportion to the existing shares held by them, and such offer shall be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which the member is entitled and limiting a time within which the offer, if not accepted, will be deemed to be declined; and after the expiration of such time, or on the receipt of an intimation from the member to whom such notice is given that he declines to accept the shares offered, the directors may dispose of the same in such manner as they think most beneficial to the Company.

(28) Any capital raised by the creation of new shares shall be considered as part of the original capital, and shall be subject to the same provisions with reference to the payment of calls, and the forfeiture of shares on non-payment of calls, or otherwise, as if it had been part of the original capital.

General Meetings.

(29) The first general meeting shall be held at such time, not being more than six months after the registration of the Company, and at such place, as the directors may determine.

(30) Subsequent general meetings shall be held at such time and place as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting; and if no other time or place is prescribed, a general meeting shall be held on the first Monday in February in every year, at such place as may be determined by the directors.

(31) The above-mentioned general meetings shall be called ordinary meetings; all other general meetings shall be called extraordinary.

(32) The directors may, whenever they think fit, and they shall upon a requisition made in writing by not less than one-fifth in number of the members of the Company, convene an extraordinary general meeting.

(33) Any requisition made by the members shall express the object of the meeting proposed to be called, and shall be left at the registered office of the Company.

(34) Upon the receipt of such requisition the directors shall forthwith proceed to convene an extraordinary general meeting. If they do not proceed to convene the same within twenty-one days from the date of the requisition, the requisitionists or any other members amounting to the required number, may themselves convene an extraordinary general meeting.

Proceedings at General Meeting.

(35) Seven days' notice at the least, specifying the place, the day and the hour of meeting, and in case of special business the general nature of such business, shall be given to the members in manner hereinafter mentioned, or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting; but the non-receipt of such notice by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings at any general meeting.

(36) All business shall be deemed special that it transacted at an extraordinary meeting, and all that is transacted at an ordinary meeting, with the exception of sanctioning a dividend, and the consideration of the accounts, balance-sheets and the ordinary report of the directors.

(37) No business shall be transacted at any general meeting, except the declaration of a dividend, unless a quorum of members is present at the time when the meeting proceeds to business. Such quorum shall be ascertained as follows, that is to say, if the persons who have taken shares in the Company at the time of the meeting do not exceed ten in number, the quorum shall be five; if they exceed ten, there shall be added to the above quorum one for every five additional members up to fifty, and one for every ten additional members after fifty, with this limitation, that no quorum shall in any case exceed twenty.

(38) If within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened upon the requisition of members, shall be dissolved. In any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week, at the same time and place; and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present, it shall be adjourned *sine die*.

(39) The chairman (if any) of the board of directors shall preside as chairman at every general meeting of the Company.

(40) If there is no such chairman, or if at any meeting he is not present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the members present shall choose some one of their number to be chairman.

(41) The chairman may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn any meeting from time to time and from place to place; but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

(42) At any general meeting, unless a poll is demanded by at least five members, a declaration by the chairman that a resolution has been carried, and an entry to that effect in the book of proceedings of the Company, shall be sufficient evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against such resolution.

(43) If a poll is demanded by five or more members, it shall be taken in such manner as the chairman directs, and the result of such poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the Company in general meeting. In the case of an equality of votes at any general meeting the Chairman shall be entitled to a second or casting vote.

Votes of Members.

(44) Every member shall have one vote for every share up to ten. He shall have an additional vote for every five shares beyond the first ten shares up to one hundred, and an additional vote for every ten shares beyond the first hundred shares.

(45) If any member is a lunatic or idiot, he may vote by his committee or other legal curator and if any member is a minor, he may vote by his guardian or any one of his guardians if more than one.

(46) If one or more persons are jointly entitled to a share or shares, the member whose name stands first in the register of members as one of the holders of such share or shares, and no other, shall be entitled to vote in respect of the same.

(47) No member shall be entitled to vote at any general meeting unless all calls due from him have been paid, and no member shall be entitled to vote in respect of any share that he has acquired by transfer, at any meeting held after the expiration of three months from the registration of the Company, unless he has been possessed of the share in respect of which he claims to vote for at least three months previously to the time of holding the meeting at which he proposes to vote.

(48) Votes may be given either personally or by proxy.

(49) The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing, under the hand of the appointor, or if such appointor is a corporation, under their common seal, and shall be attested by one or more witness or witnesses. No person shall be appointed a proxy who is not a member of the Company.

(50) The instrument appointing a proxy shall be deposited at the registered office of the Company not less than seventy-two hours before the time for holding the meeting at which the person named in such instrument proposes to vote; but no instrument appointing a proxy shall be valid after the expiration of twelve months from the date of its execution.

(51) Any instrument appointing a proxy shall be in the following form:—

Company Limited.

I of being a member of the Company Limited, and entitled to vote or votes, hereby appoint of as my proxy, to vote for me and on my behalf at the (ordinary *or* extraordinary, *as the case may be*) general meeting of the Company to be held on the day of , and at any adjournment thereof (*or*, at any meeting of the Company that may be held in the year). As witness my hand, this day of

Signed by the said in the presence of

Directors.

(52) The number of the directors, and the names of the first directors, shall be determined by the subscribers of the memorandum of association.

(53) Until directors are appointed, the subscribers of the memorandum of association shall be deemed to be directors.

(54) The future remuneration of the directors and their remuneration for services performed previously to the first general meeting, shall be determined by the Company in general meeting.

Powers of Directors.

(55) The business of the Company shall be managed by the directors, who may pay all expenses incurred in getting up and registering the Company, and may exercise all such powers of the Company as are not by the foregoing Act, or by these articles, required to be exercised by the Company in general meeting subject nevertheless to any regulations of these articles, to the provisions of the foregoing Act, and to such regulations, being not inconsistent with the aforesaid regulations, or provisions as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting; but no regulation made by the Company in general meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the directors which would have been valid if such regulation had not been made.

(56) The continuing directors may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body.

Disqualification of Directors.

(57) The office of director shall be vacated—

If he holds any other office or place of profit under the Company;

If he becomes bankrupt or insolvent;

If he is concerned in or participates in the profits of any contract with the Company;

But the above rules shall be subject to the following exceptions: That no director shall vacate his office by reason of his being a member of any Company which has entered into contracts with or done any work for the Company of which he is director; nevertheless he shall not vote in respect of such contract or work; and if he does so vote his vote shall not be counted.

Rotation of Directors.

(58) At the first ordinary meeting after the registration of the Company, the whole of the directors shall retire from office; and at the first ordinary meeting in every subsequent year, one-third of the directors for the time being, or, if their number is not a multiple of three, then the number nearest to one-third, shall retire from office.

(59) The one-third or other nearest number to retire during the first and second years ensuing the first ordinary meeting of the Company shall, unless the directors agree among themselves, be determined by ballot. In every subsequent year, the one-third or other nearest number who have been longest in office shall retire.

(60) A retiring director shall be re-eligible.

(61) The Company at the general meeting at which any directors retire in manner aforesaid shall fill up the vacated offices by electing a like number of persons.

(62) If at any meeting at which an election of directors ought to take place the places of the vacating directors are not filled up, the meeting shall stand adjourned till the same day in the next week, at same time and place; and if at such adjourned meeting the places of the vacating directors are not filled up, the vacating directors or such of them as have not had their places filled up, shall continue in office until the ordinary meeting in the next year, and so on from time to time until their places are filled up.

(63) The Company may from time to time, in general meeting, increase or reduce the number of directors, and may also determine in what rotation such increased or reduced number is to go out of office.

(64) Any casual vacancy occurring in the board of directors may be filled up by the directors, but any person so chosen shall retain his office so long only as the vacating director would have retained the same if no vacancy had occurred.

(65) The Company in general meeting may, by a special resolution, remove any director before the expiration of his period of office, and may by an ordinary resolution appoint another person in his stead. The person so appointed shall hold office during such time only as the director in whose place he is appointed would have held the same if he had not been removed.

Proceedings of Directors.

(66) The directors may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit, and determine the quorum necessary for the transaction of business. Questions arising at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. In case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote. A director may at any time summon a meeting of the directors.

(67) The directors may elect a chairman of their meetings, and determine the period for which he is to hold office; but if no such chairman is elected, or if at any meeting the chairman is not present at the time appointed for holding the same, the directors present shall choose some one of their number to be chairman of such meeting.

(68) The directors may delegate any of their powers to committees consisting of such member or members of their body as they think fit. Any committee so formed shall, in the exercise of the powers so delegated, conform to any regulations that may be imposed on it by the directors.

(69) A committee may elect a chairman of its meetings. If no such chairman is elected, or if he is not present at the time appointed for holding the same, the members present shall choose one of their number to be chairman of such meeting.

(70) A committee may meet and adjourn as it thinks proper. Questions arising at any meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present; and in case of an equality of votes the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

(71) All acts done by any meeting of the directors, or of a committee of directors, or by any person acting as a director, shall, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any such directors or persons acting as aforesaid, or that they or any of them were disqualified, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be a director.

Dividends.

(72) The directors may, with the sanction of the Company in general meeting, declare a dividend to be paid to the members in proportion to their shares.

(73) No dividend shall be payable except out of the profits arising from the business of the Company.

(74) The directors may, before recommending any dividend, set aside out of the profits of the Company such sum as they think proper as a reserved fund to meet contingencies, or for equalizing

dividends, or for repairing or maintaining the works connected with the business of the Company or any part thereof; and the directors may invest the sum so set part as a reserved fund upon such securities as they may select.

(75) The directors may deduct from the dividends payable to any member all such sums of money as may be due from him to the Company on account of calls or otherwise.

(76) Notice of any dividend that may have been declared shall be given to each member in manner hereinafter mentioned; and all dividends unclaimed for three years after having been declared may be forfeited by the directors for the benefit of the Company.

(77) No dividend shall bear interest as against the Company.

Accounts.

(78) The directors shall cause true accounts to be kept,

of the stock in trade of the Company;

of the sums of money received and expended by the Company, and the matters in respect of which such receipt and expenditure take place; and

of the credits and liabilities of the Company.

The books of account shall be kept at the registered office of the Company, and subject to any reasonable restrictions as to the time and manner of inspecting the same that may be imposed by the Company in general meeting, shall be open to the inspection of the members during the hours of business.

(79) Once at the least in every year the directors shall lay before the Company in general meeting a statement of the income and expenditure for the past year, made up to a date not more than three months before such meeting.

(80) The statement so made shall show, arranged under the most convenient heads, the amount of gross income, distinguishing the several sources from which it has been derived, and the amount of gross expenditure, distinguishing the expense of the establishment, salaries and other like matters. Every item of expenditure fairly chargeable against the year's income shall be brought into account, so that a just balance of profit and loss may be laid before the meeting; and in cases where any item of expenditure which may in fairness be distributed over several years has been incurred in any one year, the whole amount of such item shall be stated, with the addition of the reasons why only a portion of such expenditure is charged against the income of the year.

(81) A balance-sheet shall be made out in every year and laid before the Company in general meeting, and such balance-sheet shall contain a summary of the property and liabilities of the Company arranged under the heads appearing in the form annexed to this table, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

(82) A printed copy of such balance-sheet shall, seven days previously to such meeting, be served on every member in the manner in which notices are hereinafter directed to be served.

Audit.

(83) Once at the least in every year the accounts of the Company shall be examined, and the correctness of the balance-sheet ascertained by one or more auditor or auditors.

(84) The first auditors shall be appointed by the directors; subsequent auditors shall be appointed by the Company in general meeting.

(85) If one auditor only is appointed, all the provisions herein contained relating to auditors shall apply to him.

(86) The auditors may be members of the Company; but no person is eligible as an auditor who is interested otherwise than as a member in any transaction of the Company; and no director or other officer of the Company is eligible during his continuance in office.

(87) The election of auditors shall be made by the Company at their ordinary meeting in each year.

(88) The remuneration of the first auditors shall be fixed by the directors; that of subsequent auditors shall be fixed by the Company in general meeting.

(89) Any auditor shall be re-eligible on his quitting office.

(90) If any casual vacancy occurs in the office of any auditor appointed by the Company, the directors shall forthwith call an extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of supplying the same.

(91) If no election of auditors is made in manner aforesaid, the local Government may, on the application of not less than five members of the Company, appoint an auditor for the current year, and fix the remuneration to be paid to him by the Company for his services.

(92) Every auditor shall be supplied with a copy of the balance-sheet, and it shall be his duty the examine the same with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto.

(93) Every auditor shall have a list delivered to him of all books kept by the Company, and shall at all reasonable times have access to the books and accounts of the Company. He may, at the expense of the Company, employ accountants or other persons to assist him in investigating such accounts, and he may, in relation to such accounts, examine the directors or any other officer of the Company.

(94) The auditors shall make a report to the members upon the balance-sheet and accounts, and in every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance-sheet, containing the particulars required by these regulations, and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs; and in case they have called for explanations or information from the directors, whether such explanations or information have or has been given by the directors, and whether they or it have or has been satisfactory. Such report shall be read, together with the report of the directors, at the ordinary meeting.

Notices.

(95) A notice may be served by the Company upon any member either personally or by sending it through the post in a letter addressed to such member at his registered place of abode.

(96) All notices directed to be given to the members shall, with respect to any share to which persons are jointly entitled, be given to whichever of such persons is named first in the register of members; and notice so given shall be sufficient notice to all the holders of such share.

(97) Any notice, if served by post, shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of the post; and in proving such service it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter containing the notice was properly addressed and put into the post office.

DR. *Balance-sheet (a) of the* *Company made up to* 18 CR.

			Rs.	As.
		CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.		
I. CAPITAL.		SHOWING:		
	1	The number of shares		
	2	The amount paid per share		
	3	If any arrears of calls, the nature of the arrear, and the names of the defaulter		
	4	The particulars of any forfeited shares		
II. DEBTS AND LIABILITIES OF THE COMPANY.		SHOWING:		
	5	The amount of loans on mortgages or debenture bonds		
	6	The amount of debts owing by the Company. Distinguishing— ...		
		(a) Debts for which acceptances have been given		
		(b) Debts to tradesmen for supplies of stock in trade or other articles ...		
		(c) Debts for law expenses		
		(d) Debts for interest on debentures or other loans		
		(e) Unclaimed dividends		
		(f) Debts not enumerated above		
VI. RESERVE FUND.		SHOWING:		
		The amount set aside from profits to meet contingencies		
VII. PROFIT AND LOSS.		SHOWING:		
		The disposable balance for payment of dividends, &c.		
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES.		Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts		
		Monies for which the Company is contingently liable		

			Rs.	As.
		PROPERTY AND ASSETS.		
III. PROPERTY HELD BY THE COMPANY.		SHOWING:		
	7	Immoveable property. Distinguishing—		
		(a) Freehold land		
		(b) ,, buildings		
		(c) Leasehold ,, ...		
	8	Moveable property. Distinguishing—		
		(d) Stock in trade		
		(e) Plant		
		The cost to be stated with deductions for deterioration in value as charged to the reserve fund or profit and loss		
IV. DEBTS OWING TO THE COMPANY.		SHOWING:		
	9	Debts considered good for which the Company hold bills or others securities ...		
	10	Debts considered good for which the Company hold no security ...		
	11	Debts considered doubtful and bad ...		
		Any debt due from a director or other officer of the Company to be separately stated.		
V. CASH AND INVESTMENTS.		SHOWING:		
	12	The nature of investment and rate of interest		
	13	The amount of cash, where lodged, and if bearing interest		

(a) See clauses 81 and 82 of the foregoing Table A.

TABLE B.

TABLE OF FEES to be paid to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies by a Company having a capital divided into shares.

	Rs.	A.	P.
For registration of a Company whose nominal capital does not exceed Rs. 20,000, a fee of ...	40	0	0
For registration of a Company whose nominal capital exceeds Rs. 20,000 the above fee of forty rupees, with the following additional fees regulated according to the amount of nominal capital, (that is to say)—			
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal capital, or part of 10,000 rupees after the first 20,000 rupees up to 50,000 rupees	20	0	0
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal capital, or part of 10,000 rupees after the first 50,000 rupees up to 10,00,000 rupees	5	0	0
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal capital, or part of 10,000 rupees after the first 10,00,000 rupees ...	1	0	0
For registration of any increase of capital made after the first registration of the Company, the same fees per 10,000 rupees or part of 10,000 rupees as would have been payable if such increased capital had formed part of the original capital at the time of registration.			
Provided that no Company shall be liable to pay in respect of nominal capital on registration, or afterwards, any greater amount of fees than 1,000 rupees, taking into account in the case of fees payable on an increase of capital after registration the fees paid on registration.			
For registration of any existing Company, except such Companies as are by this Act exempted from payment of fees in respect of registration under this Act, the same fee as is charged for registering a new Company.			
For registering any document hereby required or authorized to be registered, other than the memorandum of association ...	5	0	0
For making a record of any fact hereby authorized or required to be recorded by the Registrar of Companies, a fee of	5	0	0

TABLE C.

TABLE OF FEES to be paid to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies by a Company not having a capital divided into shares :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For registration of a Company whose number of members, as stated in the articles of association, does not exceed 20	40	0	0
For registration of a Company whose number of members, as stated in the articles of association, exceeds 20, but does not exceed 100	100	0	0
For registration of a Company whose number of members, as stated in the articles of association, exceeds 100, but is not stated to be unlimited, the above fee of Rs. 100 with an additional Rs. 5 for every 50 members or less number than 50 members after the first 100.			
For registration of a Company in which the number of members is stated in the articles of association to be unlimited, a fee of ...	400	0	0
For registration of any increase on the number of members made after the registration of the Company, in respect of every 50 members, or less than 50 members of such increase	5	0	0
Provided that no one Company shall be liable to pay on the whole a greater fee than Rs. 400 in respect of its number of members, taking into account the fee paid on the first registration of the Company.			
For registration of any existing Company, except such Companies as are by this Act exempted from payment of fees in respect of registration under this Act, the same fee as is charged for registering a new Company.			
For registering any document hereby required or authorized to be registered, other than the memorandum of association ...	5	0	0
For making a record of any fact hereby authorized or required to be recorded by the Registrar of Companies, a fee of ...	5	0	0

FORM D.

FORM OF STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN PART III OF THE ACT.

*The Capital of the Company is Rs. , divided into shares of each.

The number of shares issued is . Calls to the amount of Rs. per share have been made, under which the sum of Rs. has been received.

The liabilities of the Company on the first day of January (or July) were :—

Debts owing to sundry person by the Company:

Under decree, Rs.

On specialty, Rs.

On notes or bills, Rs.

On simple contracts, Rs.

On estimated liabilities, Rs.

The Assets of the Company on that day were :—

Government securities [stating them], Rs.

Bills of exchange and promissory notes, Rs.

Cash at the bankers, Rs.

Other securities, Rs.

* If the Company has no capital divided into shares, the portion of the statement relating to capital and shares must be omitted.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(SEE SECTION 95.)

FORM A.

Memorandum of association of a Company limited by shares.

1st.—The name of the Company is "The Company, Limited."

2nd.—The registered office of the Company will be situate in

3rd.—The objects for which the Company is established are, " and the doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above object."

4th.—The liability of the members is limited.

5th.—The capital of the Company is Rs. divided into shares of Rs. each.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this memorandum of association, and we respectively agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the Company set opposite our respective names :—

Names, addresses and description of subscribers.	Number of shares taken by each subscriber.
1. *A. B.* of ...	
2. *C. D.* „ ...	
3. *E. F.* „ ...	
4. *G. H.* „ ...	
5. *I. J.* „ ...	
6. *K. L.* „ ...	
7. *M. N.* „ ...	
Total shares taken ...	

Dated the day of

Witness to the above signatures.

O. P. of

FORM B.

Memorandum and articles of association of a Company limited by guarantee, and not having a capital divided into shares.

Memorandum of Association.

1*st.*—The name of the Company is "The Mutual Calcutta Marine Association, Limited."

2*nd.*—The registered office of the Company will be situate in Calcutta.

3*rd.*—The objects for which the Company is established are "the Mutual Insurance of ships belonging to members of the Company, and the doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects."

4*th.*—Every member of the Company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company, in the event of the same being wound up during the time that he is a member or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before the time at which he ceases to be a member, and the costs, charges and expenses of winding-up the same, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, such amount as may be required not exceeding Rs. 100.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this memorandum of association.

Names, Addresses and Descriptions of Subscribers.

1. *A. B.* of
2. *C. D.* „
3. *E. F.* „
4. *G. H.* „
5. *I. J.* „
6. *K. L.* „
7. *M. N.* „

Dated the *day of*

Witness to the above signatures.

O. P. of

Articles of Association to accompany preceding Memorandum of Association.

(1) The Company, for the purpose of registration, is declared to consist of five hundred members.

(2) The directors hereinafter mentioned may, whenever the business of the association requires it, register an increase of members.

Definition of Members.

(3) Every person shall be deemed to have agreed to become a member of the Company who insures any ship or share in a ship in pursuance of the regulations hereinafter contained.

General Meetings.

(4) The first general meeting shall be held at such time not being more than three months after the incorporation of the Company, and at such place as the directors may determine.

(5) Subsequent general meetings shall be held at such time and place as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting; and if no other time or place is prescribed, a general meeting shall be held on the first Monday in February in every year at such place as may be determined by the directors.

(6) The above-mentioned general meetings shall be called ordinary meetings; all other general meetings shall be called extraordinary.

(7) The directors may whenever they think fit, and they shall upon a requisition made in writing by any five or more members, convene an extraordinary general meeting.

(8) Any requisition made by the members shall express the object of the meeting proposed to be called, and shall be left at the registered office of the Company.

(9) Upon the receipt of such requisition, the directors shall forthwith proceed to convene a general meeting. If they do not proceed to convene the same within twenty-one days from the date of the requisition, the requisitionists or any other five members may themselves convene a meeting.

Proceedings at General Meetings.

(10) Seven days' notice at the least, specifying the place, the day and the hour of meeting, and in case of special business, the general nature of such business, shall be given to the members in manner hereinafter mentioned, or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting; but the non-receipt of such notice by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings at any general meeting.

(11) All business shall be deemed special that is transacted at an extraordinary meeting, and all that is transacted at an ordinary meeting, with the exception of the consideration of the accounts, balance-sheets and the ordinary report of the directors.

(12) No business shall be transacted at any meeting except the declaration of a dividend unless a quorum of members is present at the commencement of such business. Such quorum shall be ascertained as follows: that is to say, if the members of the Company at the time of the meeting do not exceed ten in number, the quorum shall be five; if they exceed ten, there shall be added to the above quorum one for every five additional members up to fifty, and one for every ten additional members after fifty, with this limitation, that no quorum shall in any case exceed thirty.

(13) If within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting, a quorum of members is not present, the meeting if convened upon the requisition of the members shall be dissolved. In any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the following week, at the same time and place: and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum of members is not present, it shall be adjourned *sine die.*

(14) The chairman (if any) of the directors shall preside as chairman, at every general meeting of the Company.

(15) If there is no such chairman, or if at any meeting he is not present at the time of holding the same, the members present shall choose some one of their number to be chairman of such meeting.

(16) The chairman may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn any meeting from time to time and from place to place; but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

(17) At any general meeting, unless a poll is demanded by at least five members, a declaration by the chairman that a resolution has been carried, and an entry to that effect in the book of proceedings of the Company, shall be sufficient evidence of the fact, without proof of the

number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour or against such resolution.

(18) If a poll is demanded in manner aforesaid, the same shall be taken in such manner as the chairman directs; and the result of such poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the Company in general meeting.

Votes of Members.

(19) Every member shall have one vote and no more.

(20) If any member is a lunatic or idiot, he may vote by his committee or other legal curator; if any member is a minor, he may vote by his guardian or any one of his guardians if more than one.

(21) No member shall be entitled to vote at any meeting unless all monies due from him to the Company have been paid.

(22) Votes may be given either personally or by proxies. A proxy shall be appointed in writing under the hand of the appointor, or if such appointor is a corporation, under its common seal.

(23) No person shall be appointed a proxy who is not a member, and the instrument appointing him shall be deposited at the registered office of the Company not less then forty-eight hours before the time of holding the meeting at which he proposes to vote.

(24) Any instrument appointing a proxy shall be in the following form :—

COMPANY, LIMITED.

I of being a member of the Company, Limited, hereby appoint of as my proxy, to vote for me and on my behalf at the [ordinary *or* extraordinary, *as the case may be*] general meeting of the Company to be held on the day of , and at any adjournment thereof to be held on the day of next [*or* at any meeting of the Company that may be held in the year].

As witness my hand, this day of Signed by the said in the presence of

Directors.

(25) The number of the directors and the names of the first directors shall be determined by the subscribers of the memorandum of association.

(26) Until directors are appointed, the subscribers of the memorandum of association shall be deemed to be directors.

Powers of Directors.

(27) The business of the Company shall be managed by the directors, who may exercise all such powers of the Company as are not hereby required to be exercised by the Company in general meeting; but no regulation made by the Company in general meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the directors which would have been valid if such regulation had not been made.

Election of Directors.

(28) The directors shall be elected annually by the Company in general meeting.

Business of Company.

(Here insert rules as to mode in which business of insurance is to be conducted).

Accounts.

(29) The accounts of the Company shall be edited by a committee of five members, to be called the audit committee.

(30) The first audit committee shall be nominated by the directors out of the body of members.

(31) Subsequent audit committees shall be nominated by the members at the ordinary general meeting in each year.

(32) The audit committee shall be supplied with a copy of the balance-sheet, and it shall be their duty to examine the same with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto.

(33) The audit committee shall have a list delivered to them of all books kept by the Company, and they shall at all reasonable times have access to the books and accounts of the Company.

They may, at the expense of the Company, employ accountants or other persons to assist them in investigating such accounts, and they may in relation to such accounts examine the directors or any other officer of the Company.

(34) The audit committee shall make a report to the members upon the balance-sheet and accounts, and in every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance-sheet containing the particulars required by these regulations of the Company, and properly drawn up, so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs, and in case they have called for explanations or information from the directors, whether such explanation or information have been given by the directors, and whether they have been satisfactory; and such report shall be read together with the report of the directors at the ordinary meeting.

Notices.

(35) A notice may be served by the Company upon any member, either personally or by sending it through the post in a letter addressed to such member at his registered place of abode.

(36) Any notice, if served by post, shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of the post; and in proving such service, it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter containing the notice was properly addressed and put into the post office.

Winding-up.

(37) The Company shall be wound up voluntarily whenever an extraordinary resolution, as defined by The Indian Companies Act, 1866, is passed, requiring the Company to be wound up voluntarily.

Names, Addresses and Descriptions of Subscribers.

1.	*A. B.* of	...	Merchant.
2.	*C. D.* of	...	"
3.	*E. F.* of	...	"
4.	*G. H.* of	...	"
5.	*I. J.* of	...	"
6.	*K. L.* of	...	"
7.	*M. N.* of	...	"

Dated the day of 18

Witness to the above signatures.

O. P. of

FORM C.

Memorandum and articles of association of a Company limited by guarantee, and having a capital divided into shares.

Memorandum of Association.

1st.—The name of the Company is "The Hotel Company, Limited."

2nd—The registered office of the Company will be situate in

3rd—The objects for which the Company is established are "the facilitating travelling in by providing hotels and conveyances by sea and by land for the accommodation of travellers, and the doing all such other as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above object."

4th.—Every member of the Company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company, in the event of the same being wound up during the time that he is a member or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before the time at which he ceases to be a member, and the costs, charges and expenses of winding up the same, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves such amount as may be required not exceeding Rs. 200.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this memorandum of association.

Names, Addresses and Descriptions of Subscribers.

1. *A. B.* of
2. *C. D.* of
3. *E. F.* of
4. *G. H.* of
5. *I. J.* of
6. *K. L.* of
7. *M. N.* of

Dated the *day of* 18

Witness to the above signatures.

O. P. of

Articles of Association to accompany preceding Memorandum of Association.

1. The capital of the Company shall consist of five lakhs of rupees divided into five thousand shares of one hundred rupees each.

2. The directors may, with the sanction of the Company in general meeting, reduce the amount of shares.

3. The directors may, with the sanction of the Company in general meeting, cancel any shares belonging to the Company.

4. All the articles of Table A shall be deemed to be incorporated with these articles, and to apply to the Company.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the Company set opposite our respective names.

Names, address and descriptions of subscribers.	Number of shares taken by each subscriber.
1. *A. B.* of	
2. *C. D.* of	
3. *E. F.* of	
4. *G. H.* of	
5. *I. J.* of	
6. *K. L.* of	
7. *M. N.* of	
Total shares taken	

Dated the *day of* 18

Witness to the above signatures.

O. P. of

Memorandum and articles of association of an unlimited Company having a capital divided into shares.

Memorandum of Association.

1st.—The name of the Company is "The Patent Company."

2nd.—The registered office of the Company will be situate in

3rd.—The objects for which the Company is established are "the working of a patent method of , of which method *O. P.* of is the sole patentee."

We, the several persons whose names are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this memorandum of association.

Names, Addresses and Descriptions of Subscribers.

1. *A. B.* of
2. *C. D.* of
3. *E. F.* of
4. *G. H.* of
5. *I. J.* of
6. *K. L.* of
7. *M. N.* of

Dated the *day of* 18

Witness to be above signatures.

Q. R. of

Articles of Association to accompany the preceding Memorandum of Association, Capital of the Company.

The capital of the Company is twenty thousand rupees divided into twenty shares of one thousand rupees each.

Application of Table A.

All the articles of Table A shall be deemed to be incorporated with these articles, and to apply to the Company.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the Company set opposite our respective names,

Names, addresses and descriptions of subscribers.	Number of shares taken by subscribers.
1. *A. B.* of	
2. *C. D.* of	
3. *E. F.* of	
4. *G. H.* of	
5. *I. J.* of	
6. *K. L.* of	
7. *M. N.* of	
Total shares taken	

Dated the *day of* *18*

Witness to the above signatures.

Q. R. of

FORM E.

As required by the second part of the Act.

Summary of capital and shares of the , Company made up to the day of , nominal capital Rs. , divided into shares of Rs. each.

Number of shares taken up to the day of
There has been called up on each share Rs.
Total amount of calls received Rs.
Total amount of calls unpaid Rs.

List of persons holding shares in the Company on the day of and of persons who have held shares therein at any time during the year immediately preceding the said day of showing their names and addresses and an account of the shares so held.

Folio in register ledger containing particulars.	Names, addresses and occupations.				Account of Shares.					Remarks.
	Surname.	Christian Name.	Address.	Occupation.	Shares held by existing members on the day of	Additional shares held by existing members during preceding year.		Shares held by persons no longer members.		
						Number.	Date of transfer.	Number.	Date of transfer.	

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS Bill is occasioned by the discovery of a defect in section 49 of the Indian Companies Act (No. X of 1866), which does not provide clearly that the annual balance-sheet to be filed with the Registrar shall be the one which has been laid before, and finally adopted and passed by, a general meeting of the Company concerned, or that it shall be filed within a prescribed time as provided by Act No. XIX of 1857.

On consideration, it was determined by the Government of India that this defect should be removed, and that the opportunity should be taken to make certain other amendments in the Indian Companies Act.

These amendments fall under two heads, first, the substantial additions suggested by the English legislation regarding Companies since the year 1866, and, secondly, the verbal alterations suggested by the reported decisions of the English and Indian Courts.

Since 1866, the English Companies Act, from which our Act No. X of 1866 is for the most part copied, has been amended by 30 & 31 Vic., c. 131, 33 & 34 Vic., c. 104, and 40 & 41 Vic., c. 26.

These Statutes provide—

(i) that a limited Company may, if it declares its intention to do so, either by the memorandum of association or by special resolution, have directors with unlimited liability, such liability to be enforceable only when the Company is being wound up and the corporate assets (including the contributions of ordinary members) are insufficient to pay its debts or the costs of the winding-up;

(ii) that a Company may, by leave of the Court, reduce the aggregate amount of its nominal capital, or diminish the amount of the shares, but saving the rights of creditors who are ignorant of the proceedings;

(iii) that the capital of a Company limited by shares may be reduced by cancelling unissued shares;

(iv) that shares may be subdivided;

(v) that associations not engaged in mercantile pursuits may become incorporated under the Companies Act without annexing to their names the inappropriate term "limited";

(vi) that a Company may have some shares fully paid up and others not, and that dividends may be paid in proportion to the amount paid up on each share;

(vii) that a transfer of shares shall be registered at the request of the transferor, subject to the same conditions as if the request were made by the transferee;

(viii) that in the case of limited shares fully paid up share-warrants may be issued to bearer, and the shares will thereupon be transferred by delivery of the warrant, and that coupons may be annexed entitling the bearer to receive dividends;

(ix) that every prospectus of a Company and every notice inviting persons to subscribe for shares in a joint stock Company shall specify the dates of and parties to any contract which has been previously made by the Company or its promoters or directors, and may reasonably influence a person in determining him to take or not to take shares in the Company (*Sullivan* v. *Metcalfe*, 49 L.J.Q.B. 815);

(x) that a general meeting must be held within four months after registration;

(xi) that a contributory shall not be qualified to present a winding-up petition unless the members are reduced to less than seven, or unless he has held his shares for at least six of the previous eighteen months, or unless the shares have devolved on him through the death of a former holder. This will prevent the practice of speculators buying shares in failing Companies with a view to wind them up and share in the plunder;

(xii) that when the High Court has made an order for winding-up a Company, it may refer all subsequent proceedings to a district Court (to use the Indian term corresponding to the English "County Court") and transfer a winding-up from one district Court to another;

(xiii) that when a compromise is proposed between a Company that is being wound up and its creditors, the Court may order a meeting of such creditors; and that if a majority representing three-fourths in value agree to the compromise, it shall, when sanctioned by the Court, be binding.

The amendment made by 30 & 31 Vic., c. 131, section 37 (as to the manner in which contracts might be made on behalf of Companies), was anticipated by the Indian legislature in section 42 of Act No. X of 1866, and will be found in section 67 of the present Bill.

It seems to the Government of India that the thirteen amendments above specified should be made for two reasons, first, because they are good in themselves, and, secondly, because it is desirable that the laws relating to such a subject as mercantile Companies should be as nearly as possible the same in India as in England. Any differences in such laws lead to mistakes in the Indian Courts, and must, to some extent, discourage English investors from putting their money into Indian Companies. The provisions as to the unlimited liability of directors (sections 7, 62) have been stigmatised in England as certain to drive from the direction men of wealth and position and to substitute in their places needy adventurers. But it need hardly be said that the experience of fourteen years has belied this prophecy. It may be added that, under the provisions in question, a director will not be liable *as such* for more than a year after he has ceased to hold office, and that he will not be liable *as such* in respect of any debt of the Company contracted after he has ceased to be a director. The other provisions suggested by recent English legislation do not seem to require further notice. They will be found in sections 15 to 35 (both inclusive), 47, 49, 75, 76, 88, 132, 150, 203, 218, 219, 253, 254.

The reported decisions of the Indian Courts regarding the law applicable to trading Companies appear to be only thirty-two in number, and of these but few turn upon the wording of Act No. X of 1866. But there is a large number of English decisions bearing on the wording of the corresponding sections of the English Statute of 1862, and the Bill embodies the result of an examination of these decisions. Most of the verbal amendments of the present law are indicated by italics, and the cases which suggested them are noted in the margins of the Bill.

SIMLA;
The 28th August, 1881.

WHITLEY STOKES.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 37. { CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1881.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXXII OF 1881.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Receipts for week ending 14th August 1880.		Receipts for week ending 13th August 1881.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1880 to 14th August 1880.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 13th August 1881.		Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-82.
		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20th Aug. 1881	East Indian ...	5,26,620	549	6,56,115	436	1,46,17,309	499	1,50,62,116	519	4,44,807	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	83,405	486	1,42,890	832	13,37,255	400	14,73,134	439	1,35,879	...
13th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	58,663	107	66,875	122	17,61,384	166	17,55,143	166	...	6,241
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,01,098	297	1,16,756	173	44,40,966	338	31,42,902	241	...	12,98,064
20th ditto ...	Madras ...	96,074	112	1,13,575	132	22,68,550	136	22,93,701	139	25,151	...
13th ditto ...	South Indian ...	61,735	95	63,331	97	14,29,812	116	14,39,237	114	9,425	...
Ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	2,87,465	203	4,04,456	281	96,13,432	346	1,18,31,107	424	22,17,675	...
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	56,434	127	75,915	171	34,44,827	399	39,10,546	457	4,65,719	...
	TOTAL ...	13,71,494	219	16,39,913	260	3,89,13,535	320	4,09,07,886	336	19,94,351	...
	State.										
13th Aug. 1881	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,116	76	4,719	168	51,507	95	60,573	113	9,066	...
20th ditto ...	Nulhati ...	896	33	992	36	25,335	48	23,140	45	...	2,195
13th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	20,788	90	30,560	133	5,25,153	118	5,67,008	128	41,855	...
20th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	9,288	122	8,199	108	2,02,035	130	2,19,931	143	17,896	...
Ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	5,404	95	6,261	110	1,50,892	136	1,58,974	145	8,082	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	3,003	104	3,074	106	45,239	80	47,610	85	2,371	...
...	Dhond and Manmad(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13th Aug. 1881	Wardha Coal ...	698	15	9,478	211	65,062	74	1,84,231	212	1,19,169	...
Ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	2,536	48	3,677	69	(c)53,782	54	1,08,872	93	55,090	...
Ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	14,898	93	14,252	89	4,60,820	147	5,31,170	171	70,350	...
20th ditto ...	Sindia ...	3,011	43	3,172	41	69,684	51	1,07,378	74	37,694	...
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	52,061	96	71,134	98	15,03,005	142	23,45,736	167	8,42,731	...
...	Western Rajputana (Southern Sec.)(b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13th Aug. 1881	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch ...	23,943	94	30,023	104	5,01,662	112	7,09,863	127	2,08,201	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	31,119	181	69,290	191	11,13,342	335	12,27,443	175	1,14,101	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	1,75,549	273	54,240	85	(d)27,20,884	229	17,42,982	141	...	9,77,902
...	Khamgaon(a) ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Amraoti(a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20th Aug. 1881	Nizam's ...	11,846	98	13,440	111	2,70,053	115	3,10,555	126	40,502	...
Ditto ...	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	...	...	3,908	45	...	...	95,767	58	95,767	...
Ditto ...	Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	...	...	2,765	23	...	...	2,99,595	92	2,99,595	...
13th ditto ...	Mysore ...	...	...	2,163	37	...	...	48,733	44	48,733	...
20th ditto ...	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur.	...	...	486	40	...	...	16,149	70	16,149	...
	TOTAL ...	3,57,156	145	3,31,821	104	77,58,455	163	88,05,710	140	10,47,255	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	17,28,650	198	19,71,734	207	4,66,71,990	275	4,97,13,596	269	30,41,606	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	...	...	2,30,71,077	136	2,44,83,302	134	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	...	...	2,36,00,013	139	2,52,30,294	136	16,30,281	...

(a) Included in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway figures.
(b) Included in the Rajputana Railway figures.
(c) Total receipts from 6th April to 14th August 1880.
(d) Includes receipts of the Khushab Line from 2nd May 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1881 AND 1880.

	Demands.		Collected during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.	Same period of previous year.		Nature of cargo.	Current half-year.			Corresponding period of previous half-year.			Tonnage.		Ton mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tollage.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.					Rs.	Rs.		
Private boats	...	1,470	1,470	...	754	754	Grain	620	79,937	80,557	1,215	18,958	20,173								
Government boats	...	427	427	.	...	...	Cotton	...	7,506	7,506	...	665	665								
Rafts	...	...	...	...	2,225	2,225	Oilseeds	...	1,126	1,126	466	2,253	2,719								
							Salt	50	...	50	...	385	385								
							Metals	...	...	...	125	...	125								
Carrying operations.							Miscellaneous goods	6,100	6,394	12,494	5,850	4,502	10,352								
							Building materials	67,328	200	67,528	53,635	3,359	56,994								
Boating, Government	...	531	531	...	1,605	1,605	Firewood	1,675	...	1,675	...	6,085	6,085	6,160	3,505	695,449	346,745	3,77,401	1,18,817	...	...
Fines	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Ground rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	Timber	80	1,450	1,530	...	410	410								
							Miscellaneous materials	29	...	29	...	275	275								
Total	...	2,428	2,428	...	4,584	4,584	Total	75,882	96,613	172,495	61,291	36,892	98,183								

The decrease in receipts is entirely due to the cessation of rafting traffic; the details of weight and value of goods carried refer to boat traffic only, which was more extensive this year than in the previous year.

Allahabad,
The 7th July 1881.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., I. B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE GANGES CANAL FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1881 AND 1880.

	Demands.		Collected during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.	Same period of previous year.		Nature of cargo (in maunds).	Current half-year.			Corresponding period of previous half-year.			Tonnage.		Ton milrage.		Value of goods.		No. of passengers.	
	Balance from previous half-year.	For current half-year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tollage.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.					Rs.	Rs.		
Private boats .	1,150	9,673	10,810	13	12,893	12,490	Grains . .	94,544	55,389	149,933	52,537	102,456	154,993								
Government boats . .	...	444	444	...	232	232	Cotton . .	...	72,931	72,931	...	66,661	66,661								
Rafts . .	...	1,292	1,292	...	610	610	Oilseeds . .	296	1,649	1,945	694	22,173	22,867								
							Salt . . .	1,167	76,171	77,338	3,634	81,738	85,372								
							Metals . .	21,784	4,471	26,255	24,540	1,788	26,328								
Carrying operations.							Miscellaneous goods . .	105,496	114,508	220,004	30,205	111,703	141,908	34,305	31,234	4,515,809	3,729,053	26,55,549	30,56,095	101	662
							Building materials	103,956	67,818	171,774	26,178	87,809	113,987								
							Firewood . .	2,750	48,553	51,303	7,192	81,610	88,802								
Boating, Government .	...	3,522	3,522	...	1,119	1,119	Bamboos . .	1,943	87,788	89,731	45	60,472	60,517								
Ferries . .	...	42	42	...	37	37	Timber . .	2,287	60,016	62,303	1,896	76,662	78,558								
Ground rent .	...	67	67	...	80	80	Miscellaneous materials . .	269	2,456	2,725	3,170	139	3,309								
Total .	1,150	15,040	16,177	13	14,971	14,568	Total .	334,492	591,750	926,242	150,091	693,211	843,302								

Allahabad,
The 7th July 1881.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., I. B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1881 AND 1880.

	Demands.		Collections during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Same period of previous year.			Nature of cargo.	1880-81.			1879-80.			Tonnage.		Ton mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands including previous balance.	Collections.			Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tollage.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.					Rs.	Rs.		
Private boats	...	2,026	2,026	...	1,310	1,310		Grains	620	84,412	85,032	1,215	32,755	33,970								
Government boats	...	427	427	...	...	...		Cotton	...	7,506	7,506	...	919	919								
Rafts	...	...	...	...	2,225	2,225		Oilseeds	...	1,126	1,126	466	4,756	5,222								
Carrying operations.								Salt	50	...	50	...	395	395								
								Metals	...	...	...	125	...	125								
								Miscellaneous goods	7,350	26,471	33,821	6,216	9,395	15,611	9,651	6,630	1,067,100	613,030	5,02,459	1,96,972	Nil	Nil
Boating	...	1,331	1,331	...	2,447	2,447		Building materials	135,068	550	135,618	97,335	3,809	101,144								
Fines and sundry receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...		Firewood	2,410	700	3,110	...	25,276	25,276								
Ground rent	...	...	...	...	...	...		Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...								
								Timber	530	3,350	3,880	...	626	626								
								Miscellaneous timber	29	106	135	...	2,425	2,425								
Total	...	3,784	3,784	...	5,982	5,982		Total	146,057	124,221	270,278	105,357	80,356	185,713								

Errata.—In the annual return of traffic on the Agra Canal for the year ending 31st March 1880 and 1879, under column "Ton mileage," 1879-80, *for* "713,030," *read* "613,030."

Allahabad,
The 7th July 1881.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., I. B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE GANGES CANAL FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1881 AND 1880.

	Demands.		Collected during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Same period of previous year.			1880-81.			1879-80.			Tonnage.		Ton mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands including previous balance.	Collections.	Nature of cargo.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tollage.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.					Rs.	Rs.		
Private boats .	403	19,159	19,549	13	20,495	20,262	Grain . .	117,455	84,274	201,729	66,081	216,088	282,169								
Government boats . .	...	919	919	..	833	833	Cotton .	21	78,759	78,780	...	87,968	87,968								
Rafts . .	...	3,566	3,566	...	2,232	2,232	Oilseeds .	764	14,804	15,565	2,260	129,995	132,253								
							Salt . .	4,527	183,211	187,738	4,644	164,923	169,567								
							Metals. .	39,420	5,568	44,988	49,836	5,260	55,096								
Carrying operations.							Miscellaneous goods .	125,865	185,588	311,453	67,613	136,234	203,847	65,322	60,914	7,899,401	7,581,624	39,42,749	40,85,836	11182	10,489
Boating . .	...	3,952	3,952	...	4,192	4,192	Building materials .	202,455	227,209	429,664	66,007	168,694	234,701								
Fines and sundries . .	...	110	110	...	59	59	Firewood .	8,525	135,985	144,510	11,692	180,481	192,173								
Ground rent .	...	125	125	...	167	167	Bamboos .	2,940	208,443	211,383	2,454	144,761	147,215								
							Timber .	6,532	126,359	132,891	4,822	128,715	133,537								
							Miscellaneous timber .	2,135	2,828	4,963	4,357	1,775	6,132								
Total .	403	27,831	28,221	13	27,978	27,745	Total .	510,639	1,253,028	1,763,667	279,766	1,364,892	1,644,658								

Allahabad,
The 7th July 1881.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., I. B.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Ganjam	13 0	13 0	8 5	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	14 10	19 8	19 8	16 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	13 0	14 8	12 0	...	...	...	13 6	13 6	13 6	14 11	14 11	15 13	25 14	25 14	25 14	25 13	25 13	29 11
Godavery	12 10	12 10	8 2	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	12 14*	17 0	17 0	16 0	23 0	...	24 0	...	...	...
Kistna	13 11	14 0	8 13	...	...	...	16 3	16 11	15 6	16 13	17 6	16 5	28 10	28 10	18 11	...	...	...
Nellore	12 3	12 3	8 2	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	13 6	15 0	15 0	18 0	28 13	28 13	25 0	...	...	...
Cuddapah	14 6	14 11	10 5	...	...	...	12 6	11 14	11 8	13 5	13 5	13 5	30 0	30 6	22 2	32 10	32 10	24 10
Bellary	15 13	15 13	9 10	...	...	...	11 3	12 13	12 5	12 6	14 0	14 0	35 0	33 0	26 13	31 0	30 2	22 10
Kurnool	11 6	11 6	7 0	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 13	32 14	27 6	30 2	28 11	28 11	22 5
Madras	9 8	9 8	7 11	...	...	...	13 5	13 8	11 2	14 8	14 3	11 14	20 3	20 14	20 3	22 6	22 6	21 2
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	15 0	12 6	15 2	16 10	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	11 0	11 0	8 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 2	15 0	15 0	13 8	27 5	27 5	27 5	28 2	28 2	23 2
South Arcot	9 6	10 2	7 0	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	13 8	14 14	14 6	14 0	...	...	...	23 10	21 3	21 14
Tanjore	10 11	10 5	7 5	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	13 8	...	...	...	25 6	25 6	19 2	27 10	29 0	21 6
Trichinopoly	11 3	11 3	7 14	...	...	...	13 5	13 11	13 0	14 2	14 8	13 0	25 3	22 6	22 6	25 6	26 11	21 10
Madura	10 8	12 14	8 3	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 3	13 8	13 8	12 11	30 13	30 13	22 11	26 8	24 5	23 8
Tinnevelly	8 14	8 14	7 13	...	...	...	11 2	10 11	13 8	12 6	11 10	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	13 2	13 8	9 13	...	...	...	12 10	13 8	12 2	13 10	14 8	12 11	27 13	25 3	21 11	27 0	30 3	20 11
Nilgiris	9 14	9 14	6 6	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	9 3	11 3	12 0	9 10	20 0	20 0	15 6	19 10	21 0	15 6
Salem	13 10	13 10	7 13	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 11	16 0	16 0	11 10	27 5	27 5	22 5	26 3	26 3	21 11
South Canara	...	10 5	7 5	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	...	14 11	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	9 6	7 3	7 14	...	...	...	13 13	15 3	12 2	15 3	15 13	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	11 9	11 6	9 15	16 14	16 14	16 14	7 4	7 1	7 11	13 10	11 7	10 7	21 12	21 4	16 4	19 8	19 8	13 0
Ahmedabad	16 0	15 8	15 4	23 8	23 0	22 12	7 0	7 8	6 12	12 0	12 8	9 8	24 0	25 0	21 0	22 0	22 8	19 0
Kaira	14 9	14 5	12 13	32 0	32 0	26 10	9 6	9 6	8 10	14 9	14 9	11 7	20 0	22 14	17 12	20 0	20 0	17 12
Surat	13 10	13 10	12 0	12 4	12 4	7 10	6 13	6 13	8 0	8 5	8 5	9 0	18 13	18 13	19 0	17 13	17 13	16 0
Broach	16 0	16 0	12 4¾	...	...	...	8 14¼	8 14¼	8 0	12 4½	11 6¾	10 0	18 13	18 13	16 0	18 13	18 13	16 0
Tanna (Salsette)	11 11	11 11	7 12	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	6 6	11 4	11 4	7 8	18 10	18 10	12 0	18 0	18 0	11 4
Colába (Alibág)	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	6 0	13 8	13 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	11 0
Khandesh (Dhulia)	18 8½	18 8½	14 2	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	6 5	10 15	10 15	9 10	34 0	27 3	18 11	26 9	23 6½	16 3
Násik	16 0	16 8	12 3	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	5 15	11 14	11 14	8 15	24 4	24 4	17 8	21 0	19 4	13 7
Ahmednagar	15 14	17 4	11 6	...	...	...	8 8½	8 8	7 2	10 8½	10 8	9 1	35 8	34 2	15 3	28 0	26 14	13 6
Poona	13 13	13 13	9 3	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	7 6	11 0	11 0	8 9	26 2	26 2	15 4	18 6	18 6	12 10
Sholápur	18 1	17 3	12 11	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	9 8	12 4	12 4	9 14	35 6	35 6	19 13	30 11	32 2	18 6
Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	16 12	17 0	10 0	15 12	15 0	15 0	7 12	7 12	7 12	10 8	9 12	9 12	25 0	25 0	25 14	25 0	25 0	25 14
Satara	14 11	14 11	9 6	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	7 0	11 7	11 7	8 9	26 10	25 4	12 10	23 15	23 4	11 5
Belgaum	18 0	18 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	28 3	27 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	19 8
Dharwar (Hubli)	21 0	24 0	8 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	36 0	43 0	22 0	35 0	42 0	18 0
Kánára (Sirsi)	10 9	10 9	7 15	...	...	...	9 15	9 4	7 2	12 11	12 11	9 14	20 13	20 13	...	15 15	15 15	10 7
Kánára (Karwar)	12 11	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 4	5 4	14 11	15 0	11 0	21 11	22 0	14 0	...	...	11 0
Panch Mahals (Godhra)	13 5	13 5	8 14	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	10 0	15 0	15 0	13 5	40 0	40 0	29 1	24 0	24 0	20 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	6 9	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	5 1	7 0	7 0	5 9	9 5	9 5	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0
Asirgarh	16 4	16 8	12 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 2	12 0	12 0	11 2	40 0	35 0	20 4	30 0	30 0	18 4
Indore	11 7	11 7	9 11	17 11	17 2	16 4	7 11	7 11	7 7	11 7	11 7	10 4	...	20 9	18 5	18 14	18 14	16 0
Indi	15 8	16 0	16 4	...	...	...	6 8	6 6	5 14	8 8	8 6	7 4	21 0	24 12	25 4	20 8	21 11	22 12
Nimach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizámabad	16 8	16 10½	16 4½	23 2½	22 5½	24 3½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	27 0	26 6	23 0	19 0	17 14	18 0
Rajkot	17 8	17 4	16 11	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	10 4	10 8	11 0	27 0	26 12	22 0	22 8	22 4	15 8
Upper Sindh Frontier	12 0	12 0	11 4	17 8	18 0	15 3¾	9 0	9 2	7 3	13 0	12 8¾	8 0	20 4	20 0	14 14	...	...	14 0
Karachi	11 8	11 10	10 10	16 0	18 0	16 0	8 8	9 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	14 8	18 0	18 0	14 8
Hyderabad (Nukur)	15 0	13 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	11 4	10 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	11 4	22 0	20 0	18 0	22 0	20 0	18 0
Thárparkar	11 8	11 6	10 4½	19 1	18 14	15 10	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	11 6½	18 0	20 0	14 15	21 4	19 8	15 8
Lar and Parkar (Umarkot)	16 0	16 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	16 1	16 8	17 3
Western Districts.																		
Burdwan	13 0	16 0	16 8	30 4	30 0	30 0	24 12	24 0	17 8	30 0	28 8	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beerbhoom	14 0	18 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	23 12	22 8	19 8	40 0	32 0	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beerbhoom	15 0	18 0	17 8	...	...	...	22 0	25 0	18 0	29 0	28 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagulpore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	15 0	15 4	14 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	20 8	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

In the interior prices range as follows:—Wheat 12-8 to 16 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 20 to 21 seers, common rice 22-8 to 25 seers, gram 25-8 to 27 seers, firewood 100 to 120 seers and salt 10 to 10-8 seers.

In the Presidency prices range as follows:—Wheat 12 to 22 seers, barley 22 to 30 seers, best rice 16 to 30 seers, common rice 24 to 36 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 38 seers, gram 8 to 20 seers, firewood 200 to 500 seers, and salt 8-8 to 12 seers.

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1881.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
32 3	32 3	29 5	33 5	32 10	46 2	215 13	215 13	215 13	11 6	12 0	10 14	Ganjam	Madras.	
26 5	28 5	32 5	28 2	30 6	37 6	87 8	87 8	86 6	10 8	10 8	10 8	Vizagapatam		
36 6	36 6	29 2	33 10	33 10	35 11	194 6	194 6	243 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Godavery		
38 3	38 3	35 5	29 10	29 10	29 2	145 13	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14	13 2	Kistna		* The figure now quoted for corresponding period of is correct.
30 14	30 14	27 5	24 3	26 3	21 0	93 5	93 5	93 5	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore		
33 0	33 0	29 3	34 6	35 5	27 2	194 6	194 6	194 6	13 14	13 8	13 14	Cuddapah		
32 0	31 0	31 0	32 8	34 11	28 0	97 3	97 3	97 3	13 2	13 2	13 2	Bellary		
...	...	28 6	28 8	28 8	25 2	202 11	199 11	179 13	12 2	12 2	12 2	Kurnool		
26 11	27 2	22 6	26 8	27 11	25 5	81 6	81 6	87 8	13 14	13 14	13 14	Madras		
24 11	24 11	22 5	26 8	26 8	25 0	77 13	77 13	97 3	13 14	13 14	13 14	Chingleput		
29 14	30 13	25 10	29 10	30 8	29 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 5	12 5	12 5	North Arcot		
25 6	23 2	23 13	27 0	26 8	25 10	199 5	199 5	201 11	14 13	14 13	15 5	South Arcot		
30 3	30 3	23 6	26 5	29 11	21 0	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 14	12 6	12 6	Tanjore		
28 13	27 8	21 0	30 0	30 0	22 5	97 3	97 3	121 8	12 10	12 3	12 2	Trichinopoly		
29 8	27 14	23 3	30 5	34 11	21 6	97 3	93 5	126 6	14 0	10 14	13 10	Madura		
...	...	...	27 8	27 2	22 6	81 10	76 13	81 10	14 5	14 5	14 13	Tinnevelly		
27 2	27 14	21 5	36 2	41 13	23 11	131 3	131 3	131 3	11 11	11 11	12 3	Coimbatore		
15 13	20 3	14 6	20 11	24 14	16 10	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	9 3	Nilgiris		
30 13	30 13	21 0	39 6	39 6	23 3	151 10	151 10	151 10	13 5	13 5	11 14	Salem		
...	21 2	14 2	...	23 3	16 3	...	109 5	94 5	...	10 13	10 6	South Canara		
21 14	23 2	18 3	31 2	31 14	21 0	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 14	9 14	Malabar		
12 6	13 0	10 5	18 2	18 12	15 12	61 6	61 6	54 9	12 9	12 9	11 0	Bombay	Bombay.	
...	...	...	22 0	23 8	19 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Ahmedabad		
...	...	...	21 5	21 5	15 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 13	Kaira		
...	...	...	17 13	17 13	15 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	11 7	11 7	12 0	Surat		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 8¾	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12¾	12 12¾	12 12¾	Broach		
15 4	15 4	11 4	17 3	17 3	11 13	71 1	71 1	71 1	10 2	10 2	9 13	Tanna (Salsette)		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 8	110 0	110 0	85 0	11 8	10 8	11 8	Colába (Alibág)		
...	...	...	26 15	25 2½	17 1	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
25 8	25 8	16 0	23 12	23 12	17 0	115 0	115 0	128 0	12 12	12 12	12 1	Násik		
...	...	...	24 14	24 1	15 4	98 4	106 6	106 4	10 11	11 0	11 4	Ahmednagar		
...	...	...	18 6	19 9	12 10	76 0	76 0	76 0	11 2	11 2	10 8	Poona		
...	...	...	25 9	25 9	19 2	91 0	85 0	80 0	11 12	11 8	11 3	Sholápur		
...	...	...	17 12	16 0	15 11	112 0	112 0	150 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
...	...	...	16 14	16 14	13 10	116 8	116 8	110 15	10 0	10 3	9 7	Satara		
34 12	35 0	19 8	17 0	17 0	13 8	65 0	65 0	80 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	Belgaum		
38 0	49 0	24 0	18 0	21 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Dharwar (Hubli)		
18 13	18 13	12 5	16 13	16 13	12 10	165 0	165 0	120 0	9 1	9 1	10 6	Ratnágiri		
22 0	22 8	15 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	8 8	8 12	10 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
40 0	40 0	26 10	32 0	32 0	24 9	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)		
...	...	...	9 5	9 5	5 9	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	18 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Asirgarh		
...	...	...	20 9	20 9	15 2	86 0	91 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Baroda		
...	...	...	20 8	20 9	21 8	137 8	137 8	137 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	Disa		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nimach		
...	...	...	21 10	21 13	24 9½	75 0	76 9	75 0	12 8	12 5½	13 0	Nasirabad		
...	...	...	27 0	25 12	19 0	72 8	75 0	70 0	45 0	45 0	46 6	Rajkot		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	13 9¾	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	6 15¼	Upper Sindh Frontier		
9 8	9 8	7 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	103 0	103 0	105 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Karachi		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	10 0	10 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)		
...	...	...	18 1	17 10	13 10	260 0	240 0	250 0	11 3	11 2	8 0	Shikarpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 10	9 10	10 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
												Western Districts.	Bengal.	
...	...	...	25 0	24 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	Burdwan		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 12	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bancoorah		
...	...	...	23 8	23 0	19 0	160 0	180 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Beerbhoom		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Midnapore		
...	...	...	22 0	21 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
...	...	...	21 8	21 4	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 4	10 4	10 8	Howrah		

c In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 30 seers, best rice 22 to 30 seers, common rice 27 to 33 seers, gram 16 to 35 seers, firewood 80 to 200 seers, and salt 8-12 to 10-8 seers.

d In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, best rice 10 to 18 seers, common rice 21 to 27 seers, gram 16 to 22 seers, firewood 100 to 120 seers, and salt 9 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira), *Penicillaria Spicata*.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S.
Central Districts.																		
Calcutta	13 14	17 4	15 4	32 0	40 0	22 0	8 0	7 4	6 6	16 0	16 0	11 0	26 10	26 10	16 0	...	...	...
24-Pergunnahs	... *e*	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	7 4	19 0	19 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuddea	16 0*f*	16 0	16 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	17 4	16 13	14 8	20 0	21 5½	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	14 0*g*	15 8	13 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	15 0	29 0	29 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad	18 0*h*	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinagepore	15 8*i*	15 0	13 8	26 8	26 8	22 8	21 8	22 4	16 0	29 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye	22 0*j*	21 0	17 8 to 18 12	49 0	48 0	33 12	19 12 to 21 8	19 11 to 21 0	18 0 to 19 0	25 8	24 6 to 25 5	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore	16 5*k*	16 5	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 14	20 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	24 0	19 14	16 8	...	...	...	19 12	22 8	18 0	30 0	33 12	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pubna	23 0*l*	24 0	22 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	26 4	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	... *m*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	10 0*n*	10 0	8 11	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 4	21 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																		
Dacca	14 8*o*	14 8	15 3	40 0	40 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	22 8	35 0	35 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furreedpore	21 0*p*	21 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	7 8	8 0	6 4	26 8	27 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	... *q*	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	13 0*r*	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	19 0	27 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	22 8	23 0	23 0	34 8	34 0	35 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	12 4*s*	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	17 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakholly	... *t*	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	26 0	22 0	29 0	31 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 5	17 3	17 3	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	28 0	30 0	15 0	38 0	39 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar.																		
Patna	19 0	21 8	21 0	37 8	40 0	30 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gya	19 0*u*	19 8	20 0	37 0	38 0	30 0	12 8	12 8	9 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	16 8*v* to 18 8	17 0 to 20 0	18 8	35 0	35 0	30 0	18 8 to 20 8	18 0 to 20 0	17 8	22 0 to 22 8	22 0 to 23 0	18 8	...	...	24 8	...	...	...
Durbhunga	17 0*w*	18 0	20 8	33 0	45 0	37 8	14 8	18 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mozufferpore	20 0*x*	20 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	17 0	18 8	17 8	41 0	38 0	33 0	10 8	10 8	9 4	22 8	22 8	17 8	40 0	39 0	28 0	...	...	...
Champarun	22 0*y*	22 0	22 0	49 0	50 0	36 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	22 0	21 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	17 13	19 15	19 15	39 14	42 0	31 8	15 12	14 11	12 9	19 15	19 15	17 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagulpur	15 2*z*	15 2	17 11	44 7	40 6	37 14	17 11	17 11	16 6½	20 3	20 3	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah	26 0*z1*	22 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	25 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhum	18 0	20 0	18 8	...	...	...	16 0	19 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tributary Pergunnahs	15 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	16 0	27 8	27 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa.																		
Cuttack	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree	17 1*z2*	17 1	11 13	...	...	...	19 11	21 0	10 0	22 5	23 10	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpore—South-Eastern Frontier Agency.																		
Hazaribagh	16 8*z3*	18 0	15 0	...	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	18 8	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhoom	17 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	24 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	24 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhoom	24 0	24 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohardugga	12 0*z4*	15 0	13 4	40 0	40 0	24 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...

the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-12 to 14-12 seers, barley 22-12 to 26-8 seers, best rice 9-6 to 19 seers; common rice 17 to 26-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Kidderpore) 20 seers, gram 22-8 to 22-12 seers, firewood 90 seers, and salt 9-6 to 10 seers.

the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 24 seers, barley 26 to 40 seers, best rice 9 to 23 seers, common rice 25 to 29 seers, gram 20 to 32 seers, firewood 80 to 200 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 9 to 24 seers, common rice 25 to 30 seers, gram (in Narail) 8 seers, firewood 100 to 160 seers, and salt 8 to 8-8 seers.

the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 20 seers, barley 26 to 50 seers, best rice 14 to 21-8 seers, common rice 21 to 28 seers, gram 20 to 32 seers, firewood 110 to 140 seers, and salt 9 to 9-8 seers.

Rangunge the prices are—Wheat 14-8 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 24 seers, gram 16 seers, firewood 120 seers, and salt 9 seers.

Nattore the prices are—Wheat 24-10 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 24-12 seers, gram 21-12 seers, firewood 150 seers, and salt 9 seers.

the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley (in Bagdogra) 23 seers, best rice 15 to 22-8 seers, common rice 21 to 30 seers, lesser millets (in Kurigram) 40 seers, gram 14 to 15 seers, firewood 80 to 120 seers, and salt 7-8 to 9 seers.

Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 27 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 30 seers, gram 20 seers, and salt 9 seers.

Kushtea the prices are—Best rice 6 seers, common rice 13 seers, lesser millets 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn 13 seers, gram 8 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 5 seers.

the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 10 to 15-12 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, gram 8 to 13-6 seers, firewood 64 to 80 seers, and salt 6-6 to 8 seers.

the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat (in Jaffergunge) 22 seers, barley (in Jaffergunge) 45 seers, best rice 13 to 29 seers, common rice 25 to 32 seers, gram 20 seers, firewood 90 to 120 seers, and salt 8 to 9-12 seers.

the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat (in Goalundo) 21 seers, barley (in Goalundo) 32 seers, best rice 12 to 23 seers, common rice 26 to 32 seers, gram 13 to 22 seers, firewood 120 to 200 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 27 seers, common rice 24 to 30 seers, gram 10 to 18 seers, firewood 60 to 200 seers, and salt 8 seers.

the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 14-8 seers, best rice 10 to 30 seers, common rice 18 to 32 seers, gram 10 to 18 seers, and salt 8 to 9-12 seers.

the interior the prices are—Best rice (in Cox's Bazar) 22 seers, common rice 24 to 30 seers, firewood (in Cox's Bazar) 214 seers, and salt 6 seers.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1881—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
												Central Districts.	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	...	24 8	24 8	20 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Calcutta		
...	...	...	22 12	22 12	17 0	80 0	100 0	80 0	9 0	10 0	9 6	24-Pergunnahs		
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	21 5[4]	...	...	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 11	Nuddea		
...	...	...	22 8	25 0	16 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
...	...	...	34 0	34 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 9 0	Moorshedabad		
...	...	...	18 0	20 0	13 8	160 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	8 12	8 8	Dinagepore		
...	...	...	31 0	26 4 to 30 0	21 5	240 0	250 0	240 0	9 3	9 3	9 0	Rajshahye		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	7 14	Rungpore		
...	...	...	22 8	17 4	16 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	9 0	8 10	9 0	Bogra		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Pubna		
4[t] 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	Darjeeling		
...	...	...	13 5	12 12	10 0	65 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Jalpáiguri		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	120 0	106 0	106 8	9 14	10 0	9 8	Dacca		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 0	Furreedpore		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge		
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 0	Mymensingh		
...	...	...	18 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	Tipperah		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	Chittagong		
...	...	...	14 0	18 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	Noakholly		
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 6	6 6	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	32 0	35 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 10	9 8	8 12	Patna		
...	...	...	31 0	32 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Gya		
...	...	29 0	32 8 to 33 0	31 0 to 32 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Shahabad		
40 0	35 0	30 0	31 0	25 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	140 0	9 12	9 0	8 4	Durbhunga		
...	...	...	33 0	33 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Mozufferpore		
12 0	32 0	25 8	31 0	30 0	25 8	160 0	160 0	150 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Sarun		
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	8 0	Chumparun		
...	...	...	33 9	33 9	25 3	105 0	126 0	126 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	Monghyr		
...	...	...	32 12	31 9	23 5	132 9	126 4	132 9	9 6	9 6	9 15	Bhágalpur		
...	...	...	25 0	23 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah		
...	...	...	27 0	28 0	20 0	160 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Maldah		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Southal Pergunnahs		
												Orissa.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Cuttack		
...	...	...	18 6	19 10	13 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 3	9 3	11 13	Pooree		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	128 0	9 4	9 0	9 0	Balasore		
												Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.		
48 0	33 0	...	23 0	24 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazáribágh		
14 0	48 0	34 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	Lohardugga		
...	...	...	21 0	24 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	Singbhoom		
24 0	64 0	64 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	140 0	120 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Manbhoom		

[t] In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 22 to 35 seers, common rice 28 to 40 seers, and salt 6 to 8 seers.

[u] In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 21 seers, barley 32 to 45 seers, best rice in Jehanabad 12-8 seers, common rice 21 to 25 seers, lesser millets (in Nowada) 45 seers, gram 28 to 35 seers, firewood 80 to 180 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.

[v] In Buxar the prices are—Wheat 16-8 seers, barley 31 seers, best rice 14 seers, common rice 22 seers, bulrush millet 35 seers, great millet 33 seers, lesser millets 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 35 seers, gram 31 seers, firewood 100 seers, and salt 9 seers.

[w] In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 22 seers, barley 42-8 to 60 seers, best rice 13 to 21 seers, common rice 23 to 28 seers, murwa 35 to 50 seers, maize or Indian-corn 39 to 60 seers, gram 30 to 32 seers, firewood 200 seers, and salt 8-8 to 9 seers.

[x] In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 35 seers, barley 32-4 to 80 seers, best rice 11 to 30 seers, common rice 18 to 36 seers, lesser millets 40 to 60 seers, maize or Indian-corn 33-8 to 75 seers, gram 26-8 to 60 seers, firewood 160 to 160 seers, and salt 7-8 to 10 seers.

[y] In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 22 to 35 seers, barley 40 to 60 seers, best rice 14 to 25 seers, common rice 18 to 27-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 to 60 seers, gram 23-8 to 50 seers, firewood (in Bettiah) 180 seers, and salt 7-8 to 9-8 seers.

[z] In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 22 seers, barley 32 to 50 seers, best rice 20 to 30 seers, common rice 22 to 32 seers, lesser millets 50 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Banka) 40 seers, gram 25 to 28 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 8 seers.

[z1] In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 26 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 16 to 31 seers, common rice 26 to 32 seers, gram 20 to 25 seers, firewood 64 to 120 seers, and salt 8 seers.

[z2] In Khurda, the prices are—Best rice 25-10 seers, common rice 31-8 seers, gram 21 seers, firewood 190 seers, and salt 10 seers.

[z3] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 18 seers, barley 35 to 40 seers, best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 17 to 25 seers, lesser millets 40 to 60 seers, maize or Indian-corn 35 to 40 seers, gram 23-8 to 28 seers, firewood 160 to 320 seers, and salt 8 to 8-8 seers.

[z4] In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 18 seers, barley (in Govindpore) 28 seers, best rice 26 to 34 seers, common rice 27 to 40 seers, bulrush millet (in Govindpore) 28 seers, lesser millets (in Govindpore) 60 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Govindpore) 32 seers, gram 18 to 22 seers, firewood 140 to 240 seers, and salt 9 to 9-8 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam.																		
Sylhet	13 0	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	31 8	31 8	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	11 6	11 13	11 2	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	17 12	22 12	24 10	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goálpárá	32 0	26 11	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 12	13 5	22 13	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	16 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	13 8	12 0	11 0	15 8	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	6 8	6 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	9 0	9 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	...	7 0	8 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khásí & Jaintiá Hills	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces.																		
Dehra Dún	17 8	17 8	15 8	28 0	28 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	12 8	18 0	15 0	20 0	...	16 0	19 0
Saháranpur	21 9	19 6	16 11	30 1½	28 0	26 14	8 1	7 9	7 0	11 14	14 14	10 12	27 0	19 6	24 12	21 9	19 6	19 0
Muzaffarnagar	20 4	20 4	17 0	33 0	33 0	29 2	6 9	6 9	6 9	12 10	12 10	14 5	25 5	18 11	23 2	22 0	17 10	23 0
Meerut	21 0	20 0	17 12	32 0	27 8	25 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	25 0	19 0	23 0	20 0	19 0	22 0
Bulandshahr	20 6	20 12	18 14	30 0	28 0	28 4	6 0	6 0	5 0	10 4	10 8	11 10	21 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	22 0
Aligarh	18 8	18 8	18 8	26 8	24 8	26 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	14 8	15 8	17 8	19 8	24 0	19 8	18 8	23 0
Kumaun	16 0	14 0	12 8	18 0	16 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	20 0	17 8	17 8	22 0	20 0	21 0	7 8	7 0	8 0	11 7	10 10	12 0	...	...	...	*	*	...
Bijnor	20 4	19 11	20 4	28 11	26 7	30 15	10 2	10 2	13 6	10 9	11 4	14 1	15 12	15 12	15 12	16 5	16 5	27 ...
Moradabad	21 14	20 5	20 0	30 10	27 8	31 4	7 13	7 13	8 2	14 6	13 2	16 4	23 12	20 0	...	23 12	17 8	...
Budaun	21 0	20 6	20 8½	28 12½	27 0	28 12½	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 1½	13 12½	16 3	12 0	12 0	...	12 0	9 9½	...
Bareilly	20 0	19 6	20 10	26 4	26 4	31 4	7 8	7 8	5 0	14 6	13 12	15 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 12	18 12	20 ...
Sháhjáhánpur	20 0	20 12	21 8	28 8	28 8	31 4	7 8	8 0	6 4	14 0	14 8	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turái Pergunnahs	22 8	19 0	23 12	35 0	32 0	45 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	14 0	17 8	25 0	12 0	...	25 0	12 0	...
Muttra	19 0	19 0	17 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	24 ...
Agra	17 12	17 8	16 4	22 8	22 8	23 4	6 0	5 15	4 0	13 8	13 8	11 4	22 0	21 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	23 ...
Farukhabad	19 10	18 14	20 1½	27 9	25 13½	27 9½	6 2	6 2	5 13½	14 5	14 5	17 0	19 6½	18 4	23 8	21 2	20 12½	24 11
Mainpuri	17 8	18 4	19 0	24 0	23 0	25 0	5 0	4 0	5 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	22 0	...	...	...
Etáwah	17 8	17 14	17 4	23 8	22 10	25 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 8	14 8	16 0	20 0	17 5	24 0	18 8	16 0	24 0
Etah	20 8	20 0	19 0	27 8	26 0	25 8	8 0	8 0	6 8	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalaun	20 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	25 0
Jhánsi	23 2	22 0	19 13	30 0	30 0	36 11	7 8	7 8	8 8	13 0	13 0	16 0	25 7	25 3	35 15	21 5	...	...
Lalitpur	27 8	27 8	21 8	35 0	35 0	50 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	38 0	33 0	45 0	26 0	26 0	35 0
Cawnpore	19 0	20 0	19 8	28 0	25 12	29 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	23 0	29 0	24 0	26 0	27 0
Fatehpur	17 12	17 4	17 12	24 0	21 12	25 0	10 10	10 10	9 8	13 14	13 14	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bánda	17 8	16 8	17 0	20 0	17 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	13 8	13 8	15 8	22 0	20 0	33 0	20 0	19 0	30 0
Allahabad	18 0	17 6	18 11	23 8	23 4	30 12	11 0	11 0	9 0	16 4	16 0	19 0	26 0	25 0	34 8	24 8	24 0	28 8
Hamírpur	16 5	15 8	18 0	22 8	19 11	22 8	9 14	12 6	7 8	13 8	15 12	12 4	...	19 11	29 4	20 4	18 0	28 11
Jaunpur	20 7	20 7	21 8	33 14	31 1	34 9	7 12	7 12	7 12	16 15	16 15	16 15	...	...	...	16 15	16 15	16 15
Gorakhpur	19 12¾	19 12¾	21 9½	50 6½	43 3	43 3	15 5	14 6¼	13 8	21 9½	20 13¼	18 0	...	39 9½	27 0	28 12¼	28 12¼	...
Basti	20 12	21 4	21 12	40 0	40 0	38 0	13 0	13 0	16 4	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azamgarh	20 10	20 10	20 10	35 6	31 0	31 0	8 14	8 14	7 6	17 0	14 12	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mirzapur	17 8	18 0	19 0	25 0	26 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	28 0	27 0	30 0	24 0	26 0	27 0
Benares	18 7	18 2	20 4	26 14	24 6	24 15	12 12	12 12	11 15	21 2	21 2	17 5½	24 15	24 15	28 3	29 4	29 4	26 0
Gházipur	18 10	19 5	19 15	31 8	28 15	30 14	10 5	10 15	9 10	17 6	18 10	14 12	25 12	36 5	29 9	26 6	27 1	23 3
Balia	19 6	20 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	34 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	21 4	22 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pilibhít	21 4	20 4	24 3	34 4	32 0	39 11	13 8	13 0	10 10	15 0	16 4	18 9	...	...	...	...	...	12 8
Oudh.																		
Lucknow	19 0	19 8½	18 12	26 4	26 0	30 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 12	24 10½	24 6	26 0	23 12	23 8	24 8
Unáo	19 8	19 8	17 9	24 0	24 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	16 10	28 0	28 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	22 0
Bára Banki	20 0	19 4	18 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	29 0	29 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	21 0
Sitapur	22 13	23 0	22 0	30 8	29 13	35 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	15 10½	15 3	16 2	16 0	16 0	16 8	22 0	22 0	20 0
Bardui	18 12	19 4	19 8	26 12	27 11	31 8	5 10	5 10	4 11	11 1	11 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kheri	24 0	24 0	23 8	34 0	34 0	40 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	15 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad	18 12	18 0	19 0	28 0	27 0	27 8	10 0	9 8	9 0	14 8	14 0	15 0	32 12	31 0	...	...	...	18 8
Bhurnich	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonda	22 14	23 2	22 8	35 8	38 0	44 0	15 0	16 0	15 8	18 8	18 6	17 8	42 0	40 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	21 12
Rai Bareli	18 12	17 12	20 6	21 4	20 0	30 4	13 0	11 8	17 0	13 12	12 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sultánpur	22 0	20 0	20 8	29 0	26 8	32 8	11 0	11 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partábgarh	20 14	19 14	22 0	30 14	26 12	36 8	14 0	13 13	19 0	15 8	15 5	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab.																		
Delhi	19 8	18 12	16 8	26 0	26 0	22 4	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 8	23 0	21 12	24 0	19 0	18 8	22 0
Gurgaon	20 8	19 8	17 0	28 0	25 8	22 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	20 8
Karnal	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hissar	18 8	17 0	14 0	24 8	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	27 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0
Rohtak	19 8	18 8	16 0	25 0	23 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	25 0	22 8	23 0	20 0	17 0	22 0
Sirsa	18 0	16 8	14 0	30 0	23 8	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	10 0	24 0	22 0	27 0	25 0	20 0	22 0
Umballa	20 0	18 8	16 5	25 0	24 0	24 2	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	12 0	20 0	16 0	24 0	18 0	19 0	20 0
Ludhiana	20 0	19 0	17 8	28 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	11 0	25 0	22 0	26 0	20 0	19 0	20 0
Simla	13 8	13 8	11 8	...	...	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	12 0
Jullundur	20 0	19 8	16 8	30 0	28 0	22 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	18 0	16 0	16 0
Hoshiárpur	20 8	20 0	17 8	30 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	22 0	18 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	18 0
Kangra	20 0	20 0	18 8	30 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Mandua: present 25-0, past 23-

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1881—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 8	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 12	8 12	9 4	Sylhet	Assam.	
...	...	...	16 7	16 0	15 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 10	8 6	8 14	Cachar		
...	...	...	14 12	14 8	8 14	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 14	8 0	Goálpárá		
...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills		
...	...	...	12 4	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp		
...	...	...	7 10	7 8	6 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Nowgong		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	6 8	6 8	Sibságar		
...	...	...	10 0	12 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	160 0	7 0	6 8	6 0	Lakhimpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 5	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills		
...	...	...	2 0	3 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	2 8	2 8	...	Nága Hills		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dehra Dún	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	21 9	20 8	18 5	158 0	158 0	107 0	9 11	9 11	10 3	Saháranpur		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	17 6	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar		
...	...	...	22 8	20 8	18 12	115 0	115 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	9 8	Meerut		
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	21 14	140 0	140 0	130 0	...	...	11 0	Bulandshahr		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 4	10 8	Aligarh		
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Kumaun		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	280 0	240 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Garhwál		
...	...	...	21 15	21 15	21 6	135 0	135 8	112 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
...	...	...	21 4	20 0	21 14	125 0	125 0	150 0	...	...	...	Moradabad		
...	...	...	23 6	22 3	24 0	168 0	170 0	192 0	10 8	10 3	9 14	Budaun		
...	...	...	20 0	19 6	22 8	125 0	125 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Bareilly		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	24 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4	10 2	Sháhjáhánpur		
...	...	...	17 8	17 0	18 12	120 0	120 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Taráí Pergunnahs		
...	...	...	19 0	19 8	19 8	130 0	130 0	100 0	...	...	12 0	Muttra		
...	...	...	20 8	20 8	19 0	90 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Agra		
...	...	...	21 9½	21 1	21 15	156 12	156 12	151 12	...	...	...	Farukhabad		
...	...	...	19 8	19 4	18 12	140 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	Mainpuri		
...	...	...	21 8	21 10	19 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	8 0	8 8	Etáwah		
...	...	...	21 0	20 8	22 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	11 0	Etah		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
...	...	...	27 5½	26 4	25 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	Jhánsi		
...	...	...	38 8	35 0	31 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	...	...	7 12	Lalitpur		
...	...	...	23 0	22 12	22 0	150 0	160 0	125 0	11 12	11 8	12 0	Cawnpore		
...	...	...	22 4	20 4	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	Fatehpur		
...	...	...	23 0	20 8	26 8	180 0	200 0	160 0	...	...	...	Bánda		
...	...	...	23 14	23 4	22 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Allahabad		
...	...	...	20 0	18 11	24 6	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
...	...	...	26 13	26 13	29 10	141 4	141 4	169 8	8 15	8 15	7 12	Jaunpur		
...	...	...	37 12¾	36 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 6½	8 6½	8 6½	Gorakhpur		
...	...	...	31 0	31 0	26 8	140 0	140 0	150 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Basti		
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	23 10	147 8	147 8	155 0	8 2	8 2	8 0	Azamgarh		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mirzapur		
...	...	...	22 12	23 14	24 15	120 0	120 0	110 0	...	...	...	Benares		
...	...	...	28 5	27 11	24 7	154 8	167 6	154 8	9 6	9 11	8 6	Gházipur		
...	...	...	31 4	32 0	28 13	130 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Balia		
...	...	...	22 4	20 0	27 12	150 0	150 0	162 8	15 0	15 0	10 5	Pilibhít		
31 14*	30 10	28 12	20 12	20 11½	23 12	130 0	140 0	110 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	Lucknow	Oudh.	
26 0†	26 0	26 0	20 8	20 0	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Unáo		
32 0‡	32 0	30 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	120 0	130 0	150 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bára Banki		
23 5§	22 0	21 0	24 2½	25 9½	27 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 12	Sitapur		
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	25 5	280 0	320 0	280 0	8 9	8 9	8 15	Hardui		
45 0‡	45 0	44 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Kheri		
...	...	...	24 12	24 0	24 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	Fyzabad		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bharaich		
48 0‖	48 0	31 7	29 12	29 0	28 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Gonda		
...	...	...	18 0	17 12	25 0	160 0	175 0	160 0	7 12	8 0	8 0	Rai Bareli		
32 0¶	28 0	36 0	23 0	23 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 4	9 0	Sultánpur		
25 1**	24 9	34 2	17 8	21 4	23 0	220 0	200 0	193 5	8 12	8 13	8 5	Partábgarh		
...	...	...	21 8	20 4	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	Delhi	Punjab.	
...	...	...	22 8	20 4	17 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Gurgáon		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Karnál		
...	...	...	28 0	24 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	8 4	Hissar [a]		
...	...	...	27 0	23 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	Rohtak [a]		
...	...	...	30 0	25 8	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sirsa [b]		
...	...	...	22 8	21 12	18 1	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 8	10 12	Umbalia [c]		
...	...	...	26 0	24 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Ludhiána [c]		
...	...	...	13 8	...	12 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 8	8 0	Simla		
...	...	...	22 0	21 4	18 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4	11 0	Jullundur		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	18 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	Hoshiárpur		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Kángra		

Description of Lesser Millets.

* Jowar (large).

† Birrah or mixed jowar and muttur.

‡ Kodon.

§ Makai, moth, kodon, and sawan.

‖ Sawan, kodon and mandua.

¶ Peas.

** Peas, arhar and mash.

[a] Bajra, jowar, and gram falling.

[b] Barley, bajra and gram falling.

[c] Jowar falling.

* and corresponding 24 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOU

QUANTITIES PER RUPE

	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
PUNJAB—CONTINUED.	Amritsar	19 8	19 0	15 0	26 8	26 8	23 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	22 8	22 8	21 8	16 8	16 8	16
	Siálkot	19 0	18 8	15 0	30 0	30 0	23 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	16
	Gurdáspur	22 0	22 0	19 8	28 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	12
	Lahore	18 0	18 0	14 8	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	15 8	22 0	13 0	13 0	15
	Ferozepore	18 4	18 0	16 0	27 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	26 0	...	...	...
	Gujránwála	18 12	18 4	14 8	31 0	29 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	14
	Ráwalpindi	13 4	13 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	13 0	...	...	...	6 12	6 8	5 4	15 0	13 0	18 0	14 0	13 0	13
	Jhelum	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujrát	19 6	19 0	15 4	29 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	21 8	16 0	16 0	18
	Shahpúr	16 0	16 8	13 0	24 0	25 0	18 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	14 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	15
	Mooltan	14 4	14 0	12 8	21 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	21 0	14 0	10 0	16
	Jhang	15 0	15 0	12 0	22 8	22 8	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	12
	Montgomery	15 8	17 0	14 4	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh	16 0	16 0	14 0	22 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 8	14 0	14 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	16
	Dera Ismail Khán	16 4	16 8	10 8	25 10	25 2	13 2	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 4	16 4	16 4	11 14	17 9	16 4	12
	Dera Gházi Khán	15 10	15 5	13 2	20 0	20 0	15 5	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 4	15 0	15 0	13 12	16 4	15 0	15
	Bannu	19 6	18 7	9 13	34 6	31 14	12 10	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 4	20 0	17 8	10 0	20 0	15 0	8 1
	Pesháwar	10 6	10 6	6 5	21 14	20 12	7 12	...	...	...	6 0	6 5	5 6	16 6	15 12	7 14	...	9 8	7 1
	Kohát	11 15	11 10	7 1	24 4	22 15	9 0	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	6 1	15 0	15 15	8 12	...	...	...
	Házára	10 0	...	11 4	29 0	25 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 4	...	...	18 0	...	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nágpur	18 8	18 4	14 12	...	...	...	9 4	9 8	8 0	14 12	14 0	12 0	28 12	28 12	18 4	...	...	...
	Bhandára	22 0	21 8	17 0	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	9 12	17 0	16 8	12 8	26 0	23 8	18 8	...	...	...
	Chánda	21 8	23 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	10 0	32 0	31 0	18 12	...	...	...
	Wardha	21 0	23 0	17 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	7 4	11 8	11 8	10 8	30 0	30 0	21 12	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	22 8	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 8	25 0	25 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	19 8	21 0	17 12	19 0	20 0	18 0	10 0	10 4	11 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	30 0	26 0	19 0	17 0	17
	Saugor	34 8	34 0	23 4	...	...	35 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	33 0	...	...	...
	Damoh	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	25 8	27 0	18 0	...	...	...	11 12	12 0	11 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	31 0	30 0	19 8	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	12 0	19 8	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betúl	30 0	30 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 8	14 0	14 0	12 0	42 0	42 0	21 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	28 0	26 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	10 0	42 0	40 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	21 12	20 8	15 7	...	...	...	4 4	4 4	5 10	11 0	9 8	9 0	38 0	31 8	25 0	21 0	19 0	24
	Narsinghpur	18 0	19 8	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 12	11 0	11 0	15 8	...	...	30 0	...	...	22
	Nimár	18 11	20 15	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	45 0	44 15	20 12	32 6	32 15	18
	Raipur	40 0	40 0	26 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	15 0	38 0	38 0	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	28 8	29 0	21 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	23 0	44 0	45 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Biláspur	90 0	52 0	32 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	27 0	72 0	64 0	41 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godávari	No r	eturn r	eceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BRITISH BURMA.	*Arakan Division.*																		
	Akyab	No r	eturn r	eceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyouk-phyoo																		
	Sandoway																		
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon (town)																		
	Thone-gkwa																		
	Bassein																		
	Henzada																		
	Tharrawaddy																		
	Prome																		
	Tha-yet-myo																		
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein (town)																		
	Amherst																		
	Tavoy																		
	Mergui																		
	Shway-gyin																		
	Toungoo																		
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad	15 15	15 2	10 6	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 14	9 13	9 13	9 11	23 14	23 0	17 4	23 0	...	20
	Bolarum	16 6	16 6	11 1	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	8 1	9 9	9 9	9 9	24 7	24 7	18 1	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	12 8	13 0	9 4	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	23 8	22 8	18 0	27 8	27 8	18
	Amráoti	17 0	21 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	7 0	6 8	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	40 0	40 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	12
	Akola	19 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	50 0	46 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	13
	Ellichpur	19 0	18 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	30 0	28 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	12
	Buldána	25 0	26 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	54 0	54 0	17 0	38 0	38 0	17
	Wun	17 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	36 0	36 0	17 0	...	..	
	Básim	22 0	26 0	14 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 0	5 0	15 0	14 0	10 0	52 0	52 0	16 8	...	...	

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1881—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	22 8	22 0	17 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 4	12 0	12 3	Amritsar	Punjab—*continued.*	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Siálkot		
...	...	...	22 0	23 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Gurdáspur		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	17 0	70 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Lahore [a]		
...	...	...	24 0	25 0	20 0	100 0	90 0	70 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Ferozepore [b]		
...	...	...	19 4	19 4	16 8	95 0	95 0	95 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Gujránwála		
...	...	...	17 4	17 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	11 12	11 12	9 12	Ráwalpindi		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Jhelum		
...	...	...	18 8	18 0	17 2	100 0	100 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Gujrát		
...	...	...	19 8	20 0	15 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Shahpúr		
...	...	...	17 0	16 8	15 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 4	12 4	12 4	Mooltan [c]		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 12	200 0	200 0	160 0	12 4	12 8	12 0	Jhang [d]		
...	...	...	17 8	19 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 8	10 0	Montgomery		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Muzaffargarh		
...	...	...	25 7	24 2	11 6	100 0	100 0	87 8	47 8	47 8	35 0	Dera Ismail Khán		
...	...	...	17 13	16 14	12 13	125 0	125 0	125 0	26 4	26 4	16 4	Dera Ghází Khán		
...	...	...	31 14	31 4	10 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	Bannu [e]		
...	...	...	12 10	12 12	6 3	66 0	66 0	48 0	40 0	41 4	22 7	Pesháwar		
...	...	...	16 5	16 9	7 12	63 12	63 12	52 8	45 14	41 0	58 8	Kohát		
...	...	...	15 8	15 4	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	...	8 8	Házára [e]		
...	...	...	22 4	21 4	15 4	120 0	120 0	140 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	26 0	27 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 4	Bhandára		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	17 8	360 0	360 0	360 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	Chánda		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	17 4	135 0	130 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Wardha		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	21 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Bálaghát		
...	...	...	32 0	33 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Jubbulpore		
...	...	...	42 8	41 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	Sangor		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Damoh		
...	...	...	39 0	38 0	26 0	230 0	230 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	8 12	Seoni		
35 0	35 0	25 0	65 0	65 0	32 0	256 0	256 0	240 0	6 8	6 8	7 4	Mandla		
27 0	27 0	15 0	41 0	40 0	21 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	Betúl		
26 0	26 0	16 0	42 0	40 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chhindwára		
...	...	...	42 8	38 8	21 6	120 0	120 0	120 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	Hoshangabad		
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	24 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 0	9 4	Narsinghpur		
...	...	...	27 1	27 0	19 15	160 0	160 0	120 0	9 11	9 13	10 12	Nimár		
...	...	...	32 0	32 12	20 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	7 0	7 0	7 2	Raipur		
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	21 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	8 0	4 8	9 0	Sambalpur		
130 0	130 0	105 0	48 0	46 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Biláspur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Godávari		
												Arakan Division.	British Burma.	
												Akyab		
												Kyouk-phyoo		
												Sandoway		
												Pegu Division.		
												Rangoon (town)		
												Thone-gkwa		
												Bassein		
												Henzada		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Tharrawaddy		
												Prome		
												Tha-yet-myo		
												Tenasserim Division.		
												Moulmein (town)		
												Amherst		
												Tavoy		
												Mergui		
												Shway-gyin		
												Toungoo		
24 14	...	...	21 7	20 1	15 2	125 0	125 0	112 0	9 0	8 12	8 14	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
...	...	...	20 9	20 9	16 2	116 14	116 14	116 14	9 8	9 8	9 5	Bolarum		
...	...	...	21 8	20 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 12	8 4	8 12	Chudderghat		
...	...	...	24 0	23 0	15 0	70 0	80 0	65 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Amraoti		
7 8	7 8	8 0	26 0	24 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Akola		
...	...	...	23 0	22 0	14 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur		
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	Buldána		
...	...	...	22 0	23 0	13 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Wún		
...	...	...	28 0	26 0	15 8	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Básim		

[a] Firewood rising.
[b] Firewood falling.
[c] Bajra falling.
[d] Jowar falling.
[e] Barley falling.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Mysore	Bangalore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar																		
	Tumkúr																		
	Mysore																		
	Hassan																		
	Shimoga																		
	Kadur																		
	Chitaldroog																		
Coorg	Coorg	7 15	8 5	6 0	8 11	8 12	6 14	10 2	10 14	10 14	14 6	15 10	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana	Jeypore	15 12	15 12	14 8	23 0	22 8	21 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	25 4	25 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20
	Kishengurh	17 8	17 8	15 12	27 0	27 0	22 4	8 8	8 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	26 8	26 8	18 8	21 0	21 0	19
	Kerrowlee	16 4	16 4	16 0	21 0	21 0	27 8	11 0	11 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	30 0	18 8	18 8	28
	Ulwur	17 9	16 11	17 0	22 11	21 6	23 13	8 0	8 0	8 7	11 6	10 15	10 12	23 8	20 9	26 4	19 0	19 0	24
	Bhurtpore (City)	16 8	16 8	*	20 8	20 8	*	6 8	6 8	*	7 0	7 0	*	21 0	21 0	*	17 8	17 8	*
	Ajmere	16 8	16 8	15 8	25 0	23 8	22 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	20
	Deoli Cantonment	19 3	18 6	17 8	24 3	23 8	25 6½	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	10 8	24 6	24 6	26 12	22 4	22 0	20
	Erinpura	18 2	18 0	17 0	29 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	23 0	22 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	16
	Sirohee	18 0	17 0	15 8	27 0	27 0	24 0	6 8	6 8	5 12	8 0	8 0	6 12	18 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	19
	Abu	15 6	14 12	13 8	22 12	22 12	20 0	5 8	5 8	4 12	7 10	7 14	6 0	...	...	...	18 4	18 6	18
	Anadra	17 4	16 12	15 4	27 0	27 0	22 8	6 0	6 0	5 4	8 8	8 8	5 12	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	20
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	23 0	24 0	20 0	36 0	42 0	37 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	16 6¼	16 0¼	12 14¼	21 14	21 14	21 1½	7 13	7 13	7 0½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	28 12	28 12	21 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 4	17 8	17 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh (")	18 2	18 12	15 5	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	12 8	11 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	15 2	14 11	16 11	18 12	18 12	23 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	18 12	18 12	23 2	17 8	17 8	20
	Bikaneer	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Boondee	24 0	25 0	17 8	32 0	32 0	27 8	7 8	8 12	6 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	32 0	30 12	27 0	...	...	...
	Kotah	26 4	25 8	18 0	35 0	31 0	28 0	7 12	8 0	6 10	10 0	10 0	7 12	44 0	42 0	30 0	17 0	19 4	...
	Tonk	18 5	18 2	17 5	23 2	22 8	27 1	7 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	26 6	26 7	29 9½	22 0	20 9	24
	Jhallawar	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahpoora	18 12	18 8	16 8	23 4	22 12	23 4	9 4	9 4	9 0	13 2	13 8	11 4	20 4	20 2	20 0	15 12	15 0	20
	Dholpur	17 0	16 9	16 10	20 8	19 8	25 14	7 14	7 14	7 14	11 13	11 13	11 4	19 1	18 15	27 5	18 9	18 9	27
Central India	Indore	18 9	20 0	14 1	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 1	8 9	8 9	8 0	38 6	35 8	24 0	26 2	26 11	20
	Gwalior	16 2	15 10	13 11	19 11	19 3	23 5	6 14	6 14	6 10	9 10	9 6	8 4	18 1	18 0	25 9	17 2	15 8	26
	Goona	28 0	28 0	19 4	21 0	21 0	15 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 8	35 0	35 0	36 0	21 0	21 0	30
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	22 0	21 10	20 8	32 0	31 15	29 4	7 0	7 0	8 0	18 10	17 7	18 0	30 0	26 6	35 10	16 0	16 0	24

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1881—*concluded.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Bangalore	Mysore.	
												Kolar		
												Túmkúr		
												Mysore		
												Hassan		
												Shimoga		
												Kadur		
												Chitaldroog		
2 5	26 15	31 9	24 7	27 2	24 14	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	7 15	8 3	Coorg	Coorg	
...	...	...	18 0	17 8	20 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	26 8	26 8	22 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	12 0	Kishengurh		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	Kerrowlee		
...	...	...	18 6	17 0	21 10	...	...	...	12 5	12 4	11 10	Ulwur		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	*	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	*	Bhurtpore (City)		* Not received.
...	...	...	21 0	22 0	24 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Ajmere		
...	...	...	20 12	20 8	25 6½	240 0	240 0	240 0	11 0	10 8	11 12	Deoli Cantonment		
...	...	...	22 4	21 4	17 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Erinpura		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	180 0	11 7	11 7	11 7	Sirohee		
...	...	...	16 8	16 6	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Abu		
...	...	...	18 12	18 12	15 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Anadra		
...	...	...	33 0	32 0	33 0	†8 pies	†8 pies	†6 pies	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		† Per bundle.
...	...	...	21 14	21 1½	17 3	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 0½	6 13¼	8 12½	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
...	...	...	60 0	60 0	30 0	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 1	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
...	...	...	27 8	30 0	21 4	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 6	Partábgarh (")		
...	...	...	15 0	13 12	17 8	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	15 0	Marwar (Jodhpore)		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bikaneer		
...	...	...	32 8	30 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 4	7 8	9 8	Boondee		
...	...	...	32 8	32 8	23 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 9	8 9	10 0	Kotah		
...	...	...	22 8	22 11	23 15	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Tonk		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Jhallawar		
...	...	...	22 0	21 8	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 6	10 4	11 0	Shahpoora		
...	...	...	19 0	18 15	21 14	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 2	Dholpur		
...	...	...	24 0	26 10	16 8	100 0	100 0	87 8	6 4	6 5	8 0	Indore	Central India.	
...	...	...	16 11	16 2	18 4	109 8	118 10	91 4	9 15	9 15	9 2	Gwalior		
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	27 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 10	9 12	Goona		
...	...	...	27 1	26 2	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 10	10 10	Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

T. C. HOPE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF JULY 1881, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 906, 907, 1008, 1009, 1010, AND 1011 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 6th AND 27th AUGUST 1881.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracana*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Remarks.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
	1st half of July 1881.																															
British Burma.	Akyab	6 6	0 8	6 10	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	108 0	40 0	30 0	13 5	
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	...	
	Kyouk-phyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 1	17 1	15 1	17 9	18 9	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	200 0	280 0	240 0	30 0	42 0	24 0	
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 7	27 7	21 0	33 9	33 9	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	*a*	28 6	28 6	19 0	
	Rangoon town and Hanthawaddy	15 5	15 5	9 9	...	...	...	12 12	12 2	10 11	13 2	13 2	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 1	21 1	18 9	324 10	310 0	...	22 10	22 10	23 3	
	Thone-gkwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	10 12	8 12	13 6	12 3	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 7	22 7	6 12	184 8	306 0	*b*	35 7	35 7	14 0	
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	10 3	12 6	13 8	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 2	222 0	196 0	210 0	21 3	21 12	21 0	
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 15	11 15	10 5	15 10	15 10	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	175 0	29 10	29 10	28 0	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	6 8	15 14	15 14	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 14	535 11	535 11	125 0	29 14	29 14	14 0	
	Prome	14 9	14 9	7 0	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	10 2	17 2	17 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 12	20 12	10 2	139 11	139 11	...	18 10	18 10	21 0	
	Tha-yet-myo	10 15	10 15	9 0	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	9 4	13 13	13 13	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	12 8	245 0	245 0	250 0	18 15	18 15	14 0	
	Moulmein town and Amherst	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	10 0	12 3	12 3	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	7 8	220 0	220 0	200 0	28 6	28 6	21 0	
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 0	399 3	393 0	16 1	16 1	15 0	
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	15 6	10 12	18 14	18 13	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	18 4	19 5	18 4	
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	2 8	16 0	16 0	10 13	18 5	18 5	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	11 3	175 0	175 0	303 0	18 12	18 12	17 15	
	Shway-gyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	11 9	9 5	13 13	12 7	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	...	18 14	18 14	14 0	
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 9	13 9	...	..	
	2nd half of July 1881.																															
	Akyab	6 6	6 6	6 10	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	200 0	200 0	120 0	40 0	40 0	17 0	
	Northern Arakan	...	..	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	...	
	Kyouk-phyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 1	19 0	18 4	17 9	20 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	160 0	200 0	200 0	48 0	30 0	18 0	
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 14	27 7	21 0	29 14	33 9	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	*a*	28 6	28 6	19 0	
	Rangoon town and Hanthawaddy	15 5	15 5	9 9	...	...	...	12 2	12 12	10 0	13 2	13 2	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 7	21 1	19 9	324 0	324 10	*c*	22 10	22 10	46 9	
	Thone-gkwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	11 12	8 12	18 6	13 6	11 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	22 7	6 12	123 0	184 8	*b*	39 6	35 7	14 0	
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	12 1	9 11	10 9	12 6	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 6	13 0	11 4	232 0	222 0	210 0	21 3	21 3	19 4	
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 15	11 15	10 5	15 10	15 10	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	175 0	29 10	29 10	24 15	

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

CENSUS OF 1881.

MEMORANDUM.

The tables appended to this Memorandum deal with the population as recently ascertained at the enumeration effected in the various British Provinces, and in the Independent and Feudatory States of India on the 17th February 1881.

2. This Census may fairly claim to be the largest work of the kind, of which the record is available, undertaken in any country.

3. Practically speaking, a population numbering two hundred and fifty-two millions was enumerated on one and the same day.

4. With the exception of the Native States of Rajputana, for which as yet only the number of the people without distinction of sex has been given, the statements now printed show the number of males and females making up this large population.

5. In the numerous cases where a previous Census of any Province or State has been made, the figures of the former enumeration are recorded side by side with the figures ascertained at the enumeration of 1881. Columns have been added giving in each instance the date of the Census immediately preceding that of 1881, and the percentage of increase or decrease of the population observable on a comparison of the figures of the two enumerations.

6. Taking the statistics for those Provinces and States where the present Census is not the first, it will be observed that, in a population of two hundred and eighteen millions, there has been an apparent increase of twelve and three-quarter millions or 6·2 per cent. on the population as enumerated in previous years.

7. The present is not the time for attempting to draw any conclusions as to the growth of the population evinced by these figures. That can be more appropriately discussed when the Provincial Reports are submitted. In some cases, however, the increase is believed to be more apparent than real, and as an example of this I may note the Central Provinces, where a figure addition to the population, in a term of 9 years, of one quarter is mainly accounted for by the inaccuracy in the figures of the preceding Census.

8. It is satisfactory to note that where the recorded increase in the number of the people has been most conspicuous, as in British Burma, Assam, Berar and Sind, there was ample room for the population to expand.

9. The only Provinces or States which show a very perceptible decrease are Mysore (17 per cent. decrease) and Madras (2·4 per cent. decrease). These figures, I fear, give mournful evidence of the check to growth in numbers which famine and consequent disease have imposed on the population of these two countries.

SIMLA;
The 27th August 1881.

W. C. PLOWDEN,
Census Commissioner for India.

Statement showing the population by sex of the several Provinces in India according to Census of 1881 and previous Census.

PROVINCES.	Population according to Census of 1881.			Population according to previous Census.			Remarks.
	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bengal	68,829,920	(a) 34,220,905	(a) 34,601,015	62,709,405	31,343,746	31,365,659	(a) Population details for Sikkim wanting. Excluding Naga Hills not censused.
Assam	4,815,157	2,465,453	2,349,704	4,056,054	2,037,694	1,908,360	
Madras	30,839,181	15,242,122	15,597,059	31,597,872	15,874,235	15,723,637	
Bombay	13,978,488	7,164,824	6,813,664	14,038,359	7,266,180	6,772,179	
Do. Native States	6,941,631	3,575,471	3,366,160	6,786,855	3,542,950	3,243,905	
Sindh	2,404,934	1,311,006	1,093,928	2,192,415	1,216,208	976,207	
North-West Provinces	32,699,436	17,041,020	15,658,416	30,769,056	16,406,833	14,362,223	
Rampore	545,152	284,593	260,559	.....	.....	.....	
Native Garhwal	200,523	102,044	98,479	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	33,445,111	17,427,657	16,017,454	.....	.....	.....	
Oudh	11,407,625	5,860,960	5,546,665	11,219,675	5,822,218	5,397,457	
Punjab ... British Territory	(b) 18,786,107	10,189,727	8,596,380	17,611,498	9,595,434	8,016,064	(b) Excluding population of the Lahoul, Spiti and Hazara Districts not censused.
Punjab ... Native States	3,853,282	2,106,359	1,746,923	.....	.....	.....	
Punjab ... Khyber Troops	8,153	7,970	183	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	22,647,542	12,304,056	10,343,486	.....	.....	.....	
Central Provinces	11,505,149	5,801,794	5,703,355	9,251,229	4,708,500	4,542,729	
Berar	2,670,982	1,378,997	1,291,985	2,231,565	.....	.....	
British Burma	3,707,646	1,987,426	1,720,220	2,747,148	1,435,518	1,311,630	
Mysore	4,186,399	2,086,292	2,100,107	5,055,412	2,535,924	2,519,488	
Coorg	178,283	100,854	77,429	168,312	94,454	73,858	
Rajputana	(c) 11,005,512	No sex details.		.....	.....	.....	(c) Approximate.
Ajmere	453,075	243,904	209,171	426,268	233,368	192,900	
Central India	9,200,881	4,848,753	4,352,128	.....	.....	.....	
Baroda	2,154,469	1,123,311	1,031,158	2,000,225	1,057,640	942,585	
Hyderabad	9,167,789	(d) 4,568,993	(d) 4,448,796	.....	.....	.....	(d) Population details for Paegah Districts wanting.
Travancore	2,401,158	1,197,134	1,204,024	2,308,891	1,148,689	1,160,202	
Cochin	600,278	301,415	298,863	601,114	302,378	298,741	
Grand Total ...	252,541,210	123,211,327	118,166,371	.....	.....	.....	

Note.—The difference of 11,163,512 between the grand total of columns 3 and 4 and that of column 2 is accounted for by the absence of sex details for the whole of Rajputana, for the Paegah Districts of Hyderabad, and for Independent Sikkim.

Comparative Statement of Populations according to Census of 1881 and previous Census.

Province.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Population according to previous Census.		
	Both sexes.	Both sexes.	Year of Census.	Difference per cent.
Bengal	68,829,920	62,709,405	1871	+ 10
Assam	4,815,157	4,056,054	1871	+ 19
Madras	30,839,181	31,597,872	1871	— 2·4
Bombay	13,978,488	14,038,359	1872	— ·3
Do. Native States	6,941,631	6,786,855	1872	+ 2·3
Do. Total ...	20,920,119	20,825,214	...	+ ·4
Sindh	2,404,934	2,192,415	1872	+ 10
North-Western Provinces (excluding Rampore and Native Garhwal).	32,699,436	30,769,056	1872	+ 6
Oudh	11,407,625	11,219,675	1868	+ 1·6
Punjab (British territory only) ...	18,786,107	17,611,498	1868	+ 7
Central Provinces	11,505,149	9,251,229	1872	+ 25
Berar	2,670,982	2,231,565	1867	+ 20
British Burma	3,707,646	2,747,148	1872	+ 35
Mysore	4,186,399	5,055,412	1871	— 17
Coorg	178,283	168,312	1871	+ 6
Ajmere	453,075	426,268	1866	+ 6
Baroda	2,154,469	2,000,225	1872	+ 8
Travancore	2,401,158	2,308,891	1875	+ 4
Cochin	600,278	601,114	1875	— ·14
Grand Total of 17 Provinces ...	218,559,918	205,771,353		

Increase over last census = 12,788,565, or about 6 per cent.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 6th SEPTEMBER 1881.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The want of rain continues to be felt in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country; elsewhere in the Bombay Presidency the weather has been favourable and the crops are good. In the Nizam's Territories the recent rainfall has improved the prospects of the autumn harvest, but spring sowings are retarded for want of water in tanks, and short pasturage is causing mortality amongst cattle. Excepting in a few limited tracts, where more rain is required, prospects are now good, or fair, throughout the Madras Presidency and the Mysore State. In several districts of Bengal, which had been suffering, more or less, from drought, good rain has fallen with much benefit to the crops, which are now generally promising, except in a few places where damage has been done by floods. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh a general break in the wet weather has set in, and crops are on the whole in excellent condition. In the Punjab agricultural prospects are favourable, as they have been for some time. In the Central Provinces, where a break in the rains was very much wanted, there has been much less rain than there was last week; the prospects of the rice crops are good, and those of other crops are fair. In the Rajputana and Central India States, in Berar, Coorg, Assam, and British Burma the weather has been seasonable and crops are thriving, although in some parts of Central India injury has occurred from excessive rain.

The reports of the week are generally satisfactory. Except in the Bombay Deccan and in the Southern Mahratta Country, good rain has fallen in places where it was particularly needed; whilst in many tracts, where the rains have hitherto been too heavy, some clear weather has done good to the crops.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Sep. 7th)		
Bellary ...	1·65 (average of fourteen stations).	Crops, wet generally good, dry moderate; wet and dry grains and sugarcane being sown; fever in parts.
Kurnool ...	1·94 (average of six stations).	More rain wanted in parts; standing crops fair in five talukas, backward in others; *kâru* and cotton being sown; cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	1·0 (average of seventeen stations 2·38).	Standing crops, wet and dry grains, cotton and sugarcane, thriving; cattle-disease continues.
Kistna ...	2·44 (average of ten stations).	Dry crops on the ground generally promising; paddy being transplanted; oilseeds and maize being sown; water over anicut 5·3 feet.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	1·85 (average of ten stations).	Standing crops good; harvest paddy, yield average; agricultural operations progressing; fever and cattle-disease abating; small-pox in parts.
Coimbatore ...	·69 (average of ten stations).	Standing crops, wet and dry generally good, indifferent in parts; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn about average; fever and small-pox in parts.
Tanjore ...	1·82 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops good; agricultural operations progressing.
Madura ...	1·40 (average of nine stations).	Harvest *ragi*, yield poor; water-supply and condition of crops improving.
Malabar ...	·54 (average of thirteen stations).	Rain insufficient; harvest progressing.
Travancore ...	No rain	Paddy being reaped in parts, in others young paddy growing for transplanting. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Sept. 7th)		
Kurrachee ...	For week ending 29th August, Kotri ·95; Keti ·30; Sehwan ·38; Bulakhan 1·82: total from 1st January to date, Kurrachee 10·20; Manora 12·85; Sehwan 6·24; Kotri 10·26.	River at Kotri on 5th, 16 feet 11 inches against 12 feet 2 inches on same date last year; fever in five talukas; crops coming well; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Dada 26, 28 and 28, in Sehwan 24, 38 and 40, in Sakro 15, 40 and 48, and in Sujawal 20, 48 and 56 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Rain in four talukas; average fall ·52.	Recent heavy rains and high winds have slightly damaged *kharif* crops in Kandiaro; *rabi* operations have commenced in some parts; small-pox in one, fever in seven, and cattle-disease in two talukas; wheat 22, *bajri* 44, *juar* 40, red rice 30, and white rice 18 lbs. per rupee; river 16 feet 11 inches on 5th against 12 feet 2 inches on same date last year.
Ahmedabad ...	·04	Total rainfall 26·63; sowings progressing where rain had completely damaged the crops, elsewhere young plants thriving; cattle-disease still in Parantij; wheat 29 and *bajri* 38 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Baroda ...	·07	Total rainfall 48·06; weather seasonable; crops generally doing well; cholera diminishing in the Naosari and Baroda divisions; cattle-disease in Mehsana in the Karvi division and in Okhamandal; prices—*bajri* 36 and 22 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	·06	Total rainfall 25·94; crops healthy and progressing; cholera slight in Surat and two talukas more; *jowari* 45½ and *nagli* 48½ lbs. per rupee.
Násik ...	Slight rain in Peint and Igatpuri, none in Niphar, Yeola, Nandgaon, and Kalwan, slight showers elsewhere.	Only immediate rain can save *bajri* in six talukas; Yeola water-supply failing, and no grass for cattle in several talukas; wheat 28, *bajri* 41, and *jowari* 56 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Rain every day; total of week 1·40.	Total rainfall to date 65·50, being 4·99 above average; average abnormal temperature one degree warm; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal; abnormal wind from south-west on 1st, 2nd and 3rd, *nil* on all other days.
Poona ...	Rain maximum in Mawal, 1·08; minimum in Sirur, ·07.	Average prices—*bajri* 45, *jowari* 66 lbs. per rupee, in Poona city *bajri* 37 and *jowari* 57 lbs. per rupee; crops generally doing well but require more rain; cholera decreasing, 2 deaths in Poona city, some cases here and there throughout the district except Sirur.
Ahmednagar ...	Maximum at Karjat, 1·10; minimum at Sangamner, ·03; none in Kopergaon.	*Khari* crops fair in Jhamkhed, Karjat, Akola, withering in all other talukas; rain urgently wanted; cholera in taluka Nagar; *jowari* maximum 108 lbs. in Jhamkhed, minimum 60 in Kopergaon; *bajri* 72 in Jhamkhed, 48 in Kopergaon per rupee.
Sholapur ...	4·33	Total rainfall 15·42; condition of *kharif* crop good; *rabi* sowings commenced in Sholapur taluka; cholera still throughout the district but decreasing; *jowari* 78 lbs. 15 tolas and *bajri* 66 lbs. 8 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	No rain except at Kalghatghi 1·82; Ron 1·51; Ranibennur ·77; Mugad ·32; Dharwar ·14; Gadag ·06; Hubli ·03.	Crops withering; cotton sowing retarded; both to save existing crops and for sowing cotton, &c., immediate rain wanted; average prices—rice 28, *jowari* 77, and *tur dal* 35 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	Karwar 1·27; Kumpta ·92; Sirsi ·61; Halyal ·07.	Total rainfall 70·27; early rice crop coming into ear in coast talukas; all plants healthy; fever and cattle-disease prevail; common rice in Karwar 16, in district average 15¼ seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	Very slight rain on 4th and 6th.	Total rainfall 29·45; weather warm, but clear; state of crops generally good; health fair; *bajri* 44 and *jowari* 52 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Favourable weather and crops good except in parts of Násik, Ahmednagar, Dharwar, and Belgaum, where rain is urgently wanted; rain also required in Khandesh, Poona, and Satara; cholera decreasing everywhere; prices fluctuating.
Bengal—(Sept. 7th)		
Chittagong ...	5·89	Weather seasonable; planting of late rice continues, with fair prospects; general health good.
Dacca ...	5·17	Reaping of early rice nearly completed, yield average; jute being cut; prospects of late rice good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	1·61 at Alipore	Prospects of late rice good; early rice and jute being reaped; early rice expected to yield an outturn of from four to twelve annas, in most parts of district twelve annas; fever prevails, but not to an unusual extent.
Moorshedabad ...	3·17	Prospects of crops on the whole satisfactory; rain has done great good in some places; winter crop fields now under water; fever still prevails at Rangamati and its adjacent villages, in thana Gokuru, and it has also broken out in an epidemic form in thana Mirzapore.
Rajshahye (Sept. 8th)	5·56	Plentiful rain throughout district during week; late rice and other standing crops greatly benefited by rain; cutting of jute going on; one small-pox case in Beauleah town; fever still generally reported; price of rice stationary.
Burdwan ...	4·07	Prospects of crops generally good; early rice being cut in some parts; cholera still reported in a few villages.
Rungpore ...	7·49	Weather cloudy; rain has done much good; health good.
Bhágalpur ...	4·25	Prospects somewhat improved; more rain wanted.
Purneah ...	7·47	Prospects of late rice improved by rain, but weather has now set fair, and if rains cease all transplanted paddy will die; transplanting still going on, though it is really too late; rivers high; health bad; fever prevalent.
Patna ...	13·30	Transplanting of paddy nearly finished; autumn crops promising.
Durbhunga ...	4·01	Bhagmati river overflowed, low land flooded, good for rice; autumn crops good everywhere; prices stationary; health fair.
Hazaribagh (Sept. 8th)	2·15	Weather seasonable; prospects of rice crops good; autumn crops being cut, average outturn will not be more than ten annas; cattle-disease reported from thanas Pachumba and Kharakaisa; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Cuttack (Sept. 7th)	2·37	Waters subsiding; lowland crops will probably fail in some parts of Jajpor sub-division and in north of Kendrapara, elsewhere crops excellent; early rice being reaped in Jajpore; price of rice which rose suddenly is again falling. *General Remarks.*—Rain this week has greatly improved prospects; transplanting, though late, being rapidly pushed on where it was stopped for want of sufficient rain; early rice and jute being cut, outturn of former much below average in parts of Rajshahye and Cooch Behar and Bhagalpur divisions; other autumn crops generally promising except in Hazaribagh and Lohardugga, where they have suffered from excessive rain; crops on inundated low lands in Cuttack and in some low lands in Midnapore, Hooghly, and Howrah destroyed; fever prevalent in several districts.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Sept. 7th)	Benares ·27; Chandauli ·45.	Prospects good; no disease among men or cattle; prices steady.
Allahabad („ „)	Average rainfall ·90; no rain since Saturday.	Prospects everywhere excellent; prices falling; some fever and cattle-disease; wheat 19¼, barley 28 7/16, gram 23⅜, coarse cleaned rice 15 13/16, unhusked rice 22 5/16, *bajra* 24 13/16, and peas 29⅜ seers per rupee.
Gorakhpur („ 6th)	.....	Good rain everywhere, especially in Parauna and Maharajganj, which were beginning to need it; early rice good, late rice not so good; other crops thriving; public health fair; prices stationary.
Jhánsi („ „)	Average rainfall ·15; no rain since 2nd.	Prospects fair; crops in *mar* soil reviving; wheat 23, gram 27, *juar* 25 seers per rupee; cattle-disease disappearing.
Agra („ 7th)	No rain during week	Prospects greatly improved; early *kharif* crops ripening; *rabi* ploughing begun; slight fever prevalent; prices—wheat 19, gram 27, barley 24, *bajra* 21, *makka* 27 seers per rupee.
Bareilly („ „)	Average rainfall in beginning of week, ·90.	Weather now clear, with fresh cool westerly wind; state of crops good; fever reported in some parganas, but general health fair; flood in Ganganga for three or four days, has subsided without doing damage; prices—wheat 20, barley 29¼, *bajra* 21¼, common rice 15, gram 20 seers per rupee.
Meerut („ „)	Bagpat ·20	Wind west; sky clear; general health good; few cases of cholera; foot-and-mouth disease among cattle in places; crops excellent; cheapest wheat 21, barley 30, gram 22¼, *arhar* 29 seers per rupee.
Kumaun („ „)	Heavy rain on 1st;	Health fair; crops good; prices lower; cattle-diseases continue.
Lucknow („ „)	Sadr ·90; Malliabad ·23; Mohanlalganj ·11.	Favourable break in the rains; prospects good; prices steady.
Partabgarh („ 6th)	.....	The *kharif* crops ripening fast under a hot sun and a west wind; harvest prospects almost favourable; *rabi* preparations in full progress; prices steady on the whole except of rice, which is falling; health good except for the fever usual at this season.
Sitapur („ 7th)	Sitapur ·80; Biswan ·70; Sidhauli ·10; Misrikh ·10.	Wind west; prospects of *kharif* very good; more rain required for *rabi*; wheat 22, barley 29, gram 22 seers per rupee.
Fyzabad ...	Average rainfall ·22	*Kakon, sawan, murwa,* and *juar* cut; rice harvest beginning; *mash* and *mote* being sown; wind for several days west, with clear sky; prices steady.
Aligarh („ 7th)	·90 in Atrauli only	Weather dry; cold at night; crops healthy except in Secundra; slight fever; wheat 20, barley 26, *bejhar* 25, gram 21 seers per rupee.
Farukhabad („ „)	Average rainfall ·10	Break favourable to crops; floods in tahsil Aligarh causing some damage, otherwise crops promise fairly; health good; prices almost stationary; wheat 19 14/32, barley 27 8/32, gram 21 4/32, *bajra* 27 30/32 seers per rupee.
Rae Bareli („ 6th)	Rae Bareli ·10; Dalman ·30; Digbijaiganj ·21; Salon ·33.	No rain since 2nd, break beneficial; prospects excellent; prices falling; wheat 19, *juar* 24, barley 24¼, *dhan* 29, *makra* and *kodon* 36, *makka* 30 seers per rupee.
Moradabad („ 7th)	Moradabad ·23; Thakurdwara ·34; Bilari ·90; Sambhol ·20; Hassanpur ·20; Amroha ·10.	Some fever reported and 2 deaths from cholera in Moradabad, but otherwise health reports good; some cattle-disease in Amroha; no material variations in prices; prospects continue good.
Saharanpur („ „)	Average rainfall ·27	Prospects buoyant; health good; wheat 21, gram 22, barley 31, rice 10, *juar* 14, *urd* 14, *makka* 20⅜, *bejhar* 21 seers per rupee.
Cawnpore („ „)	.....	Weather generally fine, but some rain in six parganas; prospects fair; health good; prices stationary; wheat 19, barley 31, *bajra* 24, *juar* 29 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Showers in the beginning of the week, but a break has now set in; floods have slightly damaged the crops in Farukhabad, and late rice in Gorakhpur is not good, otherwise crops excellent; prices risen slightly in Sitapur and Jhánsi, falling in Allahabad, Rae Bareli, and Kumaun, elsewhere stationary; except for autumnal fever in some districts, and a few cases of cholera in Moradabad and Meerut, general health is good; cattle-disease continues in Kumaun and Allahabad, has appeared in Meerut, but is disappearing in Jhánsi.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—(Sept. 6th).		
Delhi ...	No rain	Agricultural prospects and health good; slight fall in prices.
Hissar ...	·1½ at Sadr	Agricultural prospects excellent; general health good; prices falling.
Umballa ...	No rain	*Kharif* crops promising; yield expected to be about average; cholera prevalent in the city.
Jullundur ...	No rain	Agricultural prospects promising; cholera still prevalent in the city and district, but abating; prices falling.
Amritsar ...	·3	Cholera and fever prevalent; prices stationary.
Lahore ...	1·2	Cholera abating; fever prevalent; prices falling.
Ferozepore ...	1·1 in Sadr	Agricultural prospects good; prices falling.
Siálkot ...	1·0	Agricultural prospects good; some cholera in the city.
Ráwalpindi ...	1·0	Agricultural prospects good; rain wanted in Attock tahsil; prices have a downward tendency.
Peshawar ...	1·1	Agricultural prospects good; slight fall in prices.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Agricultural prospects and health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	No rain	Agricultural prospects and health good; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general except in a few districts; agricultural prospects are good; health generally good; cholera still prevalent in Umballa city, Amritsar, Sialkot city, Jullundur and Lahore, though somewhat abating in the two last-named districts; prices falling.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Sept. 6th)	·15	Break in wet weather beneficial to *juar* and cotton which were injured by too much rain; land being prepared for *rabi* sowings; cholera in several places; prices steady.
Jubbulpore („ 7th)	·26	Clear weather; break beneficial; weeding continues; prospects good; cholera almost disappeared.
Saugor („ 6th)	·74	Crops excellent; *rabi* land under preparation; health fair; prices steady.
Seoni („ „)	·22	Weather favourable for *kharif* crops; prospects of rice and cotton good; land being prepared for *rabi* sowings; cholera continues; prices easy; wheat 27, rice 18 seers per rupee.
Nimar („ „)	·02	Weather cloudy and warm; rain much needed; few cholera cases reported; prices of wheat 16, *juar* 45 seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad („ 7th)	·42	Break in wet weather beneficial; prospects of *kharif* crops fair; land being prepared for *rabi* sowings; slight cholera; prices stationary.
Raipur (Aug. 30th)	2·60	Clear weather, with occasional showers; all crops doing well except *kabba* and cotton, which have been somewhat damaged by too much rain; cholera and cattle-disease abating; prices easy.
Sambalpur (Sept. 1st)	3·80	Prospects of rice crops good, that of cotton indifferent; health good; cattle-disease prevalent; prices easy.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in all districts except Sambalpur and Raipur; prospects of rice good, of other crops fair; land being prepared for *rabi* sowings; cholera and cattle-disease still prevalent in some districts; prices continue easy.
British Burma— (Sept. 3rd)		
Akyab ...	19·70	Total rainfall 169·15 inches; public health good; cattle-disease continues, but abating; crop prospects good; few cases of small-pox in one township.
Rangoon ...	3·47	Total rainfall 81·19 inches; public health good; progress of crops favourable.
Bassein ...	5·87	Total rainfall 86·13 inches; cholera in one township, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in two townships; ploughing well forward; transplanting proceeding.
Prome ...	0·70	Total rainfall 32·20 inches; cholera slightly prevalent in district, otherwise public health good; planting out continues.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	.....	Report not received; line interrupted.
Toungoo ...	.....	Report not received; line interrupted.
		General Remarks.—Public health throughout Arakan, Pegu, and Tharrawaddy on the whole satisfactory; some cholera and small-pox here and there; crops doing well; weather seasonable; report from Tenasserim not received owing to break in line.
Assam—		
Gauhátí (Sept. 6th)	11·98	Weather seasonable; reaping of *aus* and transplanting of *sali* in progress; tea favourable; cholera reported from mauza Rani.
Sylhet ...	9·30	Prospects of crops favourable; the rivers have risen a good deal; public health good.
Cachar ...	6·45	Weather very wet; reaping of *dumahi* crops finished, *murali* crops nearly finished, outturn is about ¼ lower than last year, partly due to cattle-disease, partly to want of timely rain; transplanting of *sali* crop continues; common rice 26 seers per rupee; health good.
Dibrugarh ...	5·23	Prospects of *sali dhan* good; cattle-disease still continues; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg—(Sept. 7th)		
Bangalore ...	·50	Late heavy rain throughout the district has been succeeded by a break which is favourable to the growing crops, and prospects are good.
Mysore ...	·20	Condition of crops and prospects much improved throughout the district.
Mercara ...	·57	Transplanting of rice continues; rain wanted in Kigatnad taluk and in part of Yedenalnad; *ragi*, coffee, and cardamum thriving. *General Remarks.*—Rain has been general in the Mysore State and prospects are fair; in Chitaldrug general rainfall has caused marked improvement, but more is still wanted in the east of Shimoga.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Sept. 7th)		
Amraoti ...	.....	Weather cloudy and close; *kharif* and cotton crops in excellent condition; prices of wheat 18 and *juari* 36 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Cotton and other *kharif* crops doing well; prospects favourable.
Hyderabad ...	1·15	Total rainfall from 1st January 13·18 inches; *kharif* crops, which were withering in some talukas, have much benefited by rain of the week; *rabi* sowings postponed, tanks not having received any fresh water; cholera still prevails in some places; cattle dying in large numbers for want of pasturage; prices—coarse rice 10, wheat 15, white *juari* 24¼, yellow *juari* 27, *tur* 29, and gram 21¼ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—		
Indore ...	0·45	Total rainfall 24·25 inches, slightly below the average, and more rain is now required; cholera still lingers in Indore city, and is reported to be at Maheswar, otherwise the season is a healthy one; agricultural prospects are favourable.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Weather seasonable; health and prospects continue good.
Sutna ...	1·87	A break has occurred in the rains which is beneficial; health good.
Neemuch ...	0·04	Prospects favourable; health good.
Goona ...	0·06	Health and crops good.
Bhopal ...	0·30	Crops damaged by continuous rain; health good.
Agar ...	0·30	*Makka* and *juar* damaged, but 12-anna crop is expected; health good.
Nowgong ...	4·82	Health and prospects good; *juar* crops have suffered in consequence of heavy rain.
Manpur ...	0·27	Prospects unchanged; fever prevalent.
Rajputana--		
Abu (Sept. 7th)	1·11	Total rainfall 84·70; weather cloudy; showers at intervals.
Sirohi („ 4th)	No rain	Tanks, wells, health, and prospects good and seasonable.
Marwar ...	.....	Report not received.
Meywar („ 2nd)	No rain	Total rainfall 17·30; wells and tanks good; health fair; crops good.
Harowti („ 3rd)	Deoli ·29; Tonk ·05; Kotah *nil*; Shahpura 1·15.	Fever abating; prospects improved by break in wet weather.
Jhallawar (Aug. 31st)	4·9	Health good; *kharif* crop about half ruined.
Ajmere (Sept. 7th)	·02	Prices falling; health good, with exception of slight cholera.
Jeypore ...	.....	Report not received.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	Report not received.
Ulwar (Sept. 6th)	1·0	Fine weather for some days; weeding proceeding.
Nepal—		
Katmandu (Sept. 2nd)	2·29	Total rainfall of the year up to 31st August 48·89 inches; heavy dull weather during the week; agricultural prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 38.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MEDICAL.

Simla, the 15th September 1881.

No. 459.—The services of Surgeon J. Lewtas, M.B., (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

JUDICIAL.

The 15th September 1881.

No. 1212.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act), the Chief Commissioner of Assam is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend Act VII (B. C.) of 1880 (The Public Demands Recovery Act) to the districts of Sylhet and Goalpara (excluding the Eastern Duars) in the Chief Commissionership of Assam.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 15th September 1881.

No. 120.—Mr. F. R. Mallet, Assistant of the 2nd Grade in the Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Section 71, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st proximo, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

GENERAL.

The 16th September 1881.

No. 127.—Mr. C. L. Tupper, C.S., Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, is placed on special duty for two months, from the 15th September 1881.

No. 128.—Mr. T. W. Holderness, C.S., is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, during the absence of Mr. C. L. Tupper on special duty.

No. 129.—Mr. C. L. Tupper, C.S., and Mr. T. W. Holderness, C.S., respectively made over

and received charge of the office of Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department on the forenoon of the 15th instant.

E. C. BUCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th September 1881.

No. 53S.-I.—Under the provisions of Section XXI of the Statutes of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, His Excellency the Grand Master has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Charles Grant, C.S., C.S.I., to be Secretary of the Order.

H. M. DURAND,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th September 1881.

No. 58I.-E.—Under the provisions of Section XII of the Statutes of the Order of the Indian Empire, His Excellency the Grand Master has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Charles Grant, C.S., C.S.I., to be Secretary of the Order.

H. M. DURAND,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 12th September 1881.

No. 256G.-P.—With reference to Notification No. 153G.-P., dated 1st June 1881, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Sander Gutmann as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Aden, during the absence of Mr. E. O. Ooms, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

The 14th September 1881.

No. 260G.-P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Gundubogula Ramanah Naidu, Inspector of the Vizagapatam Police, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

GENERAL.

The 14th September 1881.

No. 1722G.-G.—Under Section 49 of the Civil Leave Code, Major J. Biddulph, lately on special duty in Gilgit, is granted furlough on private affairs for one year, with effect from the date of his departure in June 1881, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

The 15th September 1881.

No. 1732G.-G.—Mr. C. Stuart, late Deputy Registrar in the Foreign Department, having been dismissed from his appointment, is declared incapable of serving Government hereafter in any capacity.

No. 1736G.-G.—Lieutenant R. A. Cole, Officiating Adjutant of the Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as Adjutant of the Erinpura Irregular Force during the absence of Captain C. E. Wheeler, or until further orders, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Major P. W. Smith, doing duty with the Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as Adjutant of that Force, during the absence of Lieutenant C. Herbert, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 16th September 1881.

No. 1740G.-G.—Mahomed Razza, Attaché to the Resident at Hyderabad, substantive *pro tempore*, is confirmed in that appointment.

Syed Alim-ud-din Husain is appointed to be an Attaché to the Resident at Hyderabad, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Dastur Edulji Bahmanji.

Suraj Narain is appointed to be an Attaché to the Resident at Hyderabad, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Runga Rao.

No. 1743G.-G.—Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., Resident of the 1st Class and Resident at Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-nine days, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1745G.-G.—The following temporary arrangements are made, with effect from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on privilege leave of Sir S. C. Bayley.

Mr. W. B. Jones, Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to officiate as Resident of the 1st Class and Resident at Hyderabad.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Bell, Judicial Commissioner, to officiate as Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, *vice* Mr. W. B. Jones.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Bushby, Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Bell.

C. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th September 1881.

No. 2977.—The following Addendum to the Codes of the Financial Department is published for general information:—

DEFINITIONS.

Page IX.

In "LOCAL GOVERNMENT," *paragraph 2, fifth line, after* "Rules" *insert* "2."

The 14th September 1881.

No. 2979.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read again—

Financial Resolution No. 1923, dated 22nd July 1881, directing that certain articles entered in the Bengal stationery indent for 1882-83 should be struck out of the indent and the articles obtained of Indian manufacture.

Read also—

Letter from the Superintendent of Stationery, Calcutta, No. 2141, dated 3rd August 1881, intimating that machine blankets which were struck out of his indent cannot be obtained of Indian manufacture.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council has ascertained that, in addition to the articles mentioned in the Resolution above cited (published in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd July 1881), colour slabs and colour saucers are made at the Raneegunge Pottery belonging to Messrs. Burn & Co. The material is highly glazed, and takes colours freely without absorbing them. The only practical difference between these goods and those of English manufacture is that the latter are purely white, while the Indian-made articles, owing to the presence of iron in the clay, is of a cream colour. This difference is quite immaterial for useful purposes, and the locally-made article should be substituted for imported colour slabs and saucers if they can be made for a price not higher than that of the English-made articles laid down in Calcutta. The number indented for was 400 colour slabs at 9*d.* each and 700 saucers at $\frac{3}{4}$*d.* each.

2. It is understood that the Madras School of Art is also prepared to make these articles.

3. Machine blankets not being at present procurable of Indian manufacture, a requisition will be made for their supply from England.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bengal and to the other Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

The 16th September 1881.

No. 3048.—Mr. G. W. Cline, LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, having been appointed to officiate as Assistant Comptroller General, received charge of that office before noon on the 9th September 1881.

No. 3054.—There being no fixed procedure at present for the publication of Loan Notifications in the three Presidencies, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rules for observance in future :—

(1) All announcements regarding Loans will be issued by the Financial Secretary to the Government of India.

(2) In cases where it is possible, the Gazette Extraordinary containing the Loan Notification will be sent, in proof, by him confidentially to the Comptroller General and the Accountants General, Madras and Bombay, to be reprinted by them and issued at 10 A.M. from their offices on the day fixed.

(3) Where circumstances do not allow of this, a telegraphic summary will be sent for similar issue.

(4) The day before or the day on which the mail leaves Calcutta will, whenever possible, be chosen as the day for issue of the Loan Notification.

ORDERED, that these rules be communicated to the Comptroller General and the Accountants General, Madras and Bombay, and that they be also published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

No. 3081.—Mr. C. A. Stuart, having been appointed to officiate as Postmaster-General, Bombay, during the absence on special duty of Mr. A. U. Fanshawe, received charge of that office after noon on the 7th September 1881.

No. 3090.

Read again—

The undermentioned papers regarding the supply of stores required for the public service in India.

Financial Resolution No. 3574, dated 3rd November 1880.

" " " 953 " 10th June 1881.

Read also—

Letter from the Government of Madras to the Under-Secretary of State for India, No. 35, dated 18th August 1881, forwarding an estimate of the value of stores required for the Revenue Survey Department in Madras during the year 1882-83.

RESOLUTION.—In the Resolutions cited above, the Government of India has declared its policy that it is expedient to encourage Indian industries. The Governor General in Council accordingly directs that for the use of the Revenue Survey Department in Madras, as also for the public service generally, the articles enumerated below shall in future be procured of Indian manufacture, if they can be obtained at a price not higher than imported goods of the same class.

		Rs. A.
Alcohol, absolute ...	Pints 10 @	2 4 each.
" common ...	" 20 @	2 3 "
Nitrate of silver, common	oz. 50 @	1 12 per oz.
" " fused	" 50 @	1 13 "

Alcohol is prepared by Dr. Waldie of Calcutta and by Messrs. Ahmuty and Company, Calcutta, and probably at the distillery at Aska in Ganjam and in other places. Nitrate of silver is also made by Dr. Waldie.

Gum Arabic, of which 50 lbs. are entered in the estimate at Rs. 1-2 per lb., is an article of common and large import into Bombay, and it should not be obtained from England.

The Governor General in Council requests that His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council will be good enough to cancel the demand for the articles mentioned in this Resolution, if an indent for them from the Survey Department has already been forwarded to the India Office.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Government of Madras for information and guidance, a copy being sent to the Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Ordered also, that it be communicated to the other Local Governments and Administrations, and be published in the *Gazette of India*.

No. 3095.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st August 1881, published as required by Section 23 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871.*

Circles of Issue.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	Reserve in Silver Coin and Bullion.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta ...	6,73,68,235	1,67,71,847	4,70,029	1,72,41,876
Madras ...	1,28,87,025	70,88,510	10,82,000	81,70,510
Bombay ...	3,97,17,340	1,26,03,315	1,91,400	1,27,94,715
Allahabad ...	67,38,185	1,00,75,305	...	1,00,75,305
Lahore ...	77,80,205	2,07,25,385	...	2,07,25,385
Calicut ...	12,66,650	27,40,690	...	27,40,690
Cocanada ...	7,95,845	19,52,565	1,65,000	21,17,565
Nagpur ...	15,62,805	23,03,875	...	23,03,875
Kurrachee ...	31,66,335	40,14,750	59,200	40,73,950
Akola ...	9,73,250	20,87,850	...	20,87,850
TOTAL ...	14,22,55,965	8,03,64,152	19,67,629	8,23,31,781
Invested in Government Securities under Section 17 of the Act				5,99,24,184
GRAND TOTAL ...				14,22,55,965

T. C. HOPE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 16th September, 1881.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 507.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant R. G. Egerton, 1st Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

No. 508.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Seebpore College Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. C. Fouracres, to be Captain-Commandant.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 509.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major N. M. T. Horsford, Bengal S. C., Cantonment Magistrate, 1st grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (m. c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868, with effect from the 5th August, 1881.

Captain A. C. LeQuesne, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant B. Briscoe, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 40th Regiment of Native Infantry, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Sub-Conductor L. Eucker, Commissariat Department, (m. c.) for one year, under the regulations of 1868.

No. 510.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) G. C. Hankin, Bengal S. C., up to the 8th December 1881, without pay.

Major G. R. Grylls, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for two months.

Captain A. B. Clare, General List, Infantry, (m. c.) for six months.

Surgeon-Major J. B. White, (m. c.) for three months.

Surgeon-Major E. Selous, M.D., (m. c.) for two months.

Surgeon T. Moloney, M.D., (m. c.) for six months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 511.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 29th July, 1881, page 3740.

HER Majesty has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Laurence Julius Elliott Bradshaw, from the 25th Foot. Dated 2nd July, 1879, but to rank from 10th September, 1875.

Lieutenant Joseph Hume Balfour, from the 8th Foot. Dated 11th March, 1880, but to rank from 6th October, 1876.

Second-Lieutenant George Burridge Crawley, from the 2nd Foot. Dated 29th February, 1880.

"London Gazette," dated the 9th August, 1881 pages 4137 and 4138.

HER Majesty has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Alfred Frederick Pollock Harcourt. Dated 8th June, 1881.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Collett, C.B. Dated 8th June, 1881.

Major James Miller. Dated 8th June, 1881.

Major Edward Lacon Ommanney. Dated 9th June, 1881.
Major Henry Montgomery Barton Burlton. Dated 12th June, 1881.

To be Majors.

Captain Arthur George Hammond. Dated 7th June, 1881.
Captain John Edward Sandeman. Dated 7th June, 1881.
Captain and Brevet Major Edward Molloy. Dated 7th June, 1881.
Captain William John Williamson, C.I.E. Dated 7th June, 1881.
Captain and Brevet Major James Cook. Dated 8th June, 1881.
Captain Celadon Charles Brownlow. Dated 8th June, 1881.
Captain Frederick William Nicolay. Dated 8th June, 1881.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Vernon Ansdell Schalch. Dated 29th May, 1881.
Lieutenant Gervas Selwyn Eyre. Dated 12th June, 1881.

BENGAL ARMY.

CAVALRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Robert Davidson Mackenzie. Dated 17th January, 1881.
Major and Lieutenant-General Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C. Dated 1st April, 1881.
Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Lowis Loch. Dated 1st April, 1881.

To be Majors.

Captain and Brevet Major John Shakespear Irvine, late 2nd European Cavalry. Dated 1st April, 1881.

INFANTRY.

To be Majors.

Captain Ralph Anstruther Price. Dated 7th June, 1881.
Captain Edward Evans Grigg. Dated 7th June, 1881.
Captain James Murphy Tulloch. Dated 7th June, 1881.
Captain Charles Ransford. Dated 7th June, 1881.
Captain George MacCall. Dated 7th June, 1881.
Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Richard Breeks Atkinson. Dated 7th June, 1881.
Captain James Fraser. Dated 7th June, 1881.
Captain Etwall Walter Smyth. Dated 7th June, 1881.
Captain Edward Harvey Webb. Dated 7th June, 1881.
Captain Hugh Stark Anderson. Dated 7th June, 1881.
Captain William Walter Hopton Scott. Dated 7th June, 1881.
Captain Percy Wyndham Smith. Dated 8th June, 1881.
Captain James Agnew McNeale. Dated 8th June, 1881.
Captain Charles Frederick Thomas. Dated 8th June, 1881.
Captain Arthur Oldham. Dated 8th June, 1881.
Captain Walter Edward Gowan. Dated 8th June, 1881.
Captain Allan Harden. Dated 8th June, 1881.
Captain William Charles Ramsden. Dated 8th June, 1881.
Captain Thomas Nicholls. Dated 8th June, 1881.
Captain John Andrias Davidson Gordon. Dated 20th June, 1881.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade-Surgeons.

Surgeon-Major Alfred James Dale. Dated 27th November, 1879.
Surgeon-Major Benjamin Simpson, M.D. Dated 27th November, 1879.
Surgeon-Major Robert Faure Hutchinson, M.D. Dated 27th November, 1879.
Surgeon-Major John Picthall, M.D. Dated 27th November, 1879.
Surgeon-Major George Vernon Currie. Dated 27th November, 1879.
Surgeon-Major Theobald Ringer, M.D. Dated 27th November, 1879.
Surgeon-Major Philip Warren Sutherland. Dated 27th November, 1879.
Surgeon-Major Alfred Eteson, M.D. Dated 27th November, 1879.
Surgeon-Major William Watson. Dated 27th November, 1879.
Surgeon-Major Alexander John Cowie. Dated 27th November, 1879.
Surgeon-Major William John Palmer, M.D. (since retired). Dated 27th November, 1879.
Surgeon-Major James Henry Loch, M.D. Dated 27th November, 1879.
Surgeon-Major Robert Rouse. Dated 27th November, 1879.
Surgeon-Major James Rawlinson Jackson, M.D. Dated 27th November, 1879.
Surgeon-Major Archibald Macdonald Garden (since retired). Dated 27th November, 1879.
Surgeon-Major John Brake. Dated 27th November, 1879.
Surgeon-Major Alexander Garden. Dated 27th November, 1879.
Surgeon-Major William Walker, M.D. Dated 27th November, 1879.
Surgeon-Major George Alder Watson. Dated 27th November, 1879.
Surgeon-Major Theobald Mathew. Dated 27th November, 1879.
Surgeon-Major James Fairweather, M.D. Dated 27th November, 1879.
Surgeon-Major Charles Julian Jackson. Dated 10th January, 1881.
Surgeon-Major Robert Bird, M.D. Dated 26th January, 1881.
Surgeon-Major John Martin Coates, M.D. Dated 12th May, 1881.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 512.—Under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, with reference to paragraph 5 of G. G. O. No. 279 of 1881, that furlough service for pension in the

Indian Medical Service will continue to be governed by the furlough regulations under which each officer may be serving.

PENSIONS.

No. 513.—Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary Thomas Heathcoate, Ordnance Department, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

No. 514.—WARRANT OFFICERS—

Under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following revised scale of pensions for warrant officers of Her Majesty's Indian Army, to take effect from the 1st September 1881.

2. The distinction between the invalid pension, which can be drawn only in India, and the retiring pension, will be abolished.

3. The periods of service entitling warrant officers to retiring pensions will be as follows:—

24 years' total service in Europe and India, including 16 years in the department.

26 years' total service in Europe and India, including 14 years in the department.

28 years' total service in Europe and India, including 12 years in the department.

4. The retiring pensions will be—

		England or the Colonies. Per annum.	India. Per mensem.
		£	Rs.
Deputy Commissary	...	216	200
Assistant Commissary	...	144	140
Deputy Assistant Commissary	...	108	100
Conductor	...	90	85
Sub-Conductor	...	72	70

5. A warrant officer of any grade, wishing to retire after 21 years' total service, will receive a pension of £54 per annum in England or the Colonies, or Rs. 50 per mensem in India.

6. A warrant officer declared by a medical board to be unfit for further service in India, after completion of half the periods of service, army and departmental, laid down in paragraph 3, will receive—

		England or the Colonies. Per annum.	India. Per mensem.
		£	Rs.
Deputy Commissary	...	172	160
Assistant Commissary	...	115	110
Deputy Assistant Commissary	...	86	80
Conductor	...	72	68
Sub-Conductor	...	58	56

If he has served less than half the prescribed periods, but more than 14 years altogether, he will receive—

		England or the Colonies. Per annum.	India. Per mensem.
		£	Rs.
Deputy Commissary	...	115	110
Assistant Commissary	...	86	80
Deputy Assistant Commissary	...	72	68
Conductor	...	58	56
Sub-Conductor	...	43	40

If he has not served 14 years altogether, his case will be specially considered.

7. A warrant officer, whose disqualification for further service in India has been caused by intemperance or irregular habits, will, if he has served half the periods of service, army and departmental, laid down in paragraph 3, receive—

		England or the Colonies. Per annum.	India. Per mensem.
		£	Rs.
Deputy Commissary	...	130	120
Assistant Commissary	...	86	85
Deputy Assistant Commissary	...	65	60
Conductor	...	54	50
Sub-Conductor	...	43	42

If he has served less than half the prescribed periods, but more than 14 years altogether, he will receive—

		England or the Colonies. Per annum.	India. Per mensem.
		£	Rs.
Deputy Commissary	...	86	85
Assistant Commissary	...	65	60
Deputy Assistant Commissary	...	54	50
Conductor	...	43	42
Sub-Conductor	...	32	30

If he has not served 14 years altogether, his case will be specially considered.

8. Retirement will be compulsory at the age of 55 years: and all warrant officers of that age now in the service will be required to retire at the expiration of one year from the date of this order.

9. All warrant officers at present on the establishment will be allowed the option of electing the old or the new scale of pensions at any time previous to retirement.

10. Pension, according to the present scale and conditions, is admissible to the widow of a warrant officer who may die, either while in the service or on the Pension establishment, provided, in the latter case, that she married the deceased warrant officer previous to his retiring from the army or being invalided.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 515.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Major.

Captain Francis Henry Hinde, General List, Infantry,—10th September, 1881.

No. 516.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Major H. G. Pritchard, Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, to be Military Accountant, 1st class, 1st grade.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Hunt, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, to be Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade.

Captain G. W. Sawyer, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to be Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade.

Major C. T. P. Luxmoore, Military Accountant, 3rd class, to be Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade.

Captain R. T. Hawkes, Assistant Military Accountant, to be Military Accountant, 3rd class.

With effect from the 31st August, 1881, *vice* Colonel G. J. D. Hay, Military Accountant, 1st class, 1st grade, deceased.

No. 517.—NATIVE ARMY—

17th Bengal Cavalry.

Woordie-Major Kuppoor Singh, to be Ressaldar, *vice* Kumurooddeen Khan, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided; Jemadar Mehmood

Khan, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Mehboob Khan, invalided; Jemadar Hazara Singh, to be Woordie-Major, *vice* Kuppoor Singh, promoted; Duffadar Mohomed Azim Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Mehmood Khan, promoted; Duffadar Taj Mohomed, to be Jemadar, *vice* Hazara Singh, promoted,— 1st May, 1881.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 518.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 506 of 1881, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1881, with effect from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Browne William Ryall, Bengal S. C.,—12th September, 1881.

SPECIAL.

No. 519.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction the following appointment.

Quetta Division.

Major C. W. Murray, 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, to be Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster General, from the 27th August, 1881, *vice* Major P. C. Story, vacated on proceeding on leave to England.

No. 520.—In the list of officers of the Public Works Department mentioned in the Minute by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, dated the 15th January, 1881, published in G. G. O. No. 315 of 1881, *for* "Mr. T. W. Morse," *read* "Mr. F. W. Morse."

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 16th September, 1881.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 33.—Mr. J. T. Bonnett, to be an Assistant Engineer, 2nd class, in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, with effect from date of joining.

Mr. W. Cooper, to be an Assistant Engineer, 2nd class, in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, with effect from date of joining.

Mr. P. R. Officer, to be an Assistant Engineer, 2nd class, in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, with effect from date of joining.

Mr. J. V. Gonsalves, to be an Assistant Engineer, 2nd class, in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, with effect from date of joining.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th September 1881.

No. 296.—Colonel R. deBourbel, R.E., Chief Engineer, Class III, is appointed to officiate in Class II till further orders, with effect from 27th August.

No. 297.—The services of Captain C. C. C. Barlow, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Railway Branch, were, on return from furlough, placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, British Burma.

The 13th September 1881.

No. 298.—Mr. F. L. Dibblee, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, on the Establishment under the Director General of Railways, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer in Class III, with effect from the 24th July 1881.

No. 299.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following *officiating* promotions, with effect from the 23rd August 1881:—

Major J. M. Heywood, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Class II, to Class I.

Major R. H. Palmer, S.C., Temporary Superintending Engineer, Class III, to Class II.

No. 300.—Mr. C. L. DesMazures, Storekeeper, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Establishment under the Director General of Railways to that of the Chief Commissioner, British Burma.

The 15th September 1881.

No. 301.—Mr. J. Ramsay, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Engineer-in-Chief of the Indus Valley and Kandahar Railways, is transferred to the Establishment of the Government of Bengal, Railway Branch, with effect from the date of the return of Mr. H. F. Storey from privilege leave.

Mr. H. F. Storey, Superintending Engineer, Class III, temporary rank, Railway Branch, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Indus Valley and Kandahar Railways, *vice* Mr. J. Ramsay, transferred to Bengal.

No. 302.—Captain F. Firebrace, R.E., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Railway Branch, and Captain R. A. Sargeaunt, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Class III, temporary rank, attached to the Office of the Director General of Railways, are granted three months' special leave, under Public Works Department Notification No. 223,* dated 26th March 1873, with effect from 1st November 1881, or any subsequent date.

* G. G. O., Military Department, No. 249 of 1873.

The 16th September 1881.

No. 303.—Consequent on the retirement from the service of Lieutenant-General C. W. Hutchinson, R.E., Major-General A. Cadell, R.E., Deputy Inspector General of Military Works and Chief Engineer, 1st Class, is appointed Inspector General of Military Works, with effect from this date.

No. 304.—The undermentioned officers are transferred from the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department to the Establishment of the Government of the Punjab:—

Mr. M. S. Dooley, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. T. J. Dumayne, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.

Mr. F. B. Hebbert, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. J. S. Brown, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Dharm Sing Soin, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1881.

From the 2nd April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 26th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned:—

Edward Straton, a Captain in the 2nd Battalion, 22nd Regiment of Foot, died at Kandahar, on the 1st September 1880.

Oswald Eric Stewart Forbes, a Lieutenant in the 3rd Hussars, attached to the 14th Bengal Lancers, at Chardeh Valley, in Cabul, on the 11th December 1879.

James Daniel MacGiveson, of Monghyr, in the District of Bhaugulpore, at Monghyr, on the 25th August 1880.

Charles T. Brigden, of Allahabad, late an Assistant in the business of Mr. Thomas A. Rust, Photographer, in Allahabad, at Allahabad, on the 18th December 1880.

Elizabeth Sylva, of No. 6, Grant's Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, widow, at Calcutta, on the 25th June 1881.

Thomas John Nuthall, of Torquary, in the County of Devon, a Major-General in Her Majesty's Indian Army, Retired List, in England, on the 21st December 1880.

Thomas Nall Haigh, Locomotive Superintendent, Punjab Northern State Railway, at Jhelum, on the 23rd September 1880.

William Longheed, a Surgeon-Major in the Army Medical Department, at Peshawur, on the 25th September 1880.

James Andrews, a Band-supplier, and a Christian Inhabitant of the Town of Calcutta, at Calcutta, on the 9th June 1881.

Stephen William Woodstock, Chief Officer of the Screw Steamer *Hazara*, at Howrah, on the 3rd July 1881.

Thomas Brown, Inspector of Police, Sandoway District, British Burmah, in the Kyouk Phyoo District, on the 14th April 1881.

Charles Thomas Osmond Woodford, a European British Subject of Her Majesty, and a Doctor of Medicine, at Coonoor, in Madras, on the 19th June 1881.

William Phaire, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Bengal Staff Corps, at Fyzabad, on the 2nd June 1881.

Kenneth Mackay, of the Government Telegraph Department, at Agra, on the 15th June 1881.

In the following Estates certificates have been granted under Section 36, Act II of 1874, by the Administrator General, and all persons having claims against the said Estates, should communicate with the persons to whom certificates have been granted:—

Emily Adeline Louisa Houston, of Howrah, widow of the late Peter Houston, at Howrah, on the 22nd March 1878, to Edward Clinton Stevenson, brother of the deceased.

Henry Granger, a Signaller in the Government Telegraph Department, Lahore, at Lahore, on the 13th September 1879, to Ann Johnson, sister of the deceased.

Grace Barnes, of Purneah, widow, at Purneah, on the 9th May 1881, to Robert Charles Poulson Perry, nephew of the deceased.

Henry Walter Moore Sleigh, a Passed Hospital Apprentice, at Howrah, on the 28th April 1881, to Henry Sleigh, father of the deceased.

William Charles Herd, Station Master, Arrah, East Indian Railway, at Sea, on board the P. and O. Company's Steamer *Siam*, on the 16th July 1881, to Isabella Herd, widow and executrix of the deceased's will.

F. CLARKE,
Offg. Administrator Genl.

HIGH COURT, CALCUTTA,
The 10th September 1881.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICES.

Calcutta, the 5th September 1881.

DOORGA POOJAH HOLIDAYS.

The Bank will be open till 1 P.M. for the transaction of urgent business on the following days:—

Wednesday,	September	28th.
Thursday,	„	29th.
Tuesday,	October	4th.
Wednesday,	„	5th.
Thursday,	„	6th.

By Order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

The 13th September 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on Friday, the 23rd instant, on account of Hindoo festival "Mohalaya."

By Order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussooree, the 9th September 1881.

No. 239.—Lieutenant the Hon'ble M. G. Talbot, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade, is granted special Afghanistan leave for forty-seven days, from the forenoon of this date.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 9th September 1881.

No. 1819 *G.*—Second Class Hospital Assistant Runjeet Singh is granted forty days' privilege leave from the 9th August 1881.

No. 1821 *G.*—Second Class Hospital Assistant Gholam Ahmed and 3rd Class Hospital Assistant Nidhe Lal are transferred from the Reserve List of Hospital Assistants, for service in the Jeypore State, with effect from 1st September 1881.

The 10th September 1881.

No. 1828 *G.*—With reference to this Office Notification No. 1512 G., dated 29th July 1881, Captain A. C. Talbot and Major V. E. Law, respectively, delivered over, and received, charge of the Ulwar Political Agency on the forenoon of the 13th August 1881.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 3rd September 1881.

No. 1402—499.—Mr. A. B. Bride is appointed Special Sub-Registrar of Assurances of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, on probation for six months, from the 1st September 1881.

By Order,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Asst. to the Resident.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th June 1881.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans								4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, seven shillings sterling per cent. portion.	5 per cent. Debenture for 15 years, re-payable June 1882.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
		Of 1824-25.	Of 1828-29.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Of 1870.	Of 1871.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. portion.					
Balance of 15th June 1881	54,100	38,506	3,413	15,09,973	30,48,500	2,21,35,500	1,08,73,600	1,78,36,200	2,90,59,700	46,02,400	2,59,000	1,07,84,200	9,25,52,700	1,08,500	33,07,000	64,300	7,400	19,62,44,992
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 30th June 1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	...	3,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th June 1881	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	2,64,500	...	...	...	...	2,66,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th June 1881	...	...	...	10,666	9,400	68,500	3,000	1,49,500	10,000	...	...	1,31,300	3,55,300	...	...	...	...	7,37,666
	54,100	38,506	3,413	15,20,639	30,57,900	2,22,05,000	1,08,76,600	1,79,85,700	2,90,69,700	46,02,400	2,59,000	1,09,16,500	9,31,76,000	1,08,500	33,07,000	64,300	7,400	19,72,53,658
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	93,866	1,000	2,32,000	10,900	2,79,100	1,26,700	...	...	47,300	1,84,400	...	...	...	7,400	9,82,966
Balance on 30th June 1881	54,100	38,506	3,413	14,26,773	30,56,900	2,19,73,000	1,08,65,700	1,77,06,600	2,89,43,000	46,02,400	2,59,000	1,08,69,000	9,29,91,600	1,08,500	33,07,000	64,300	...	19,62,69,792

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th April 1881, enfaced from India 4,119 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,566 lakhs.

„ 1st May 1881 to 15th May	„	„	„	10 „	„	„ 8 „
„ 16th „ „ to 31st „	„	„	„	39 „	„	„ 8 „
„ 1st June „ to 15th June	„	„	„	34 „	„	„ 8 „
„ 16th „ „ to 30th „	„	„	„	10 „	„	„ 9 „
				4,312 lakhs.		3,599 lakhs.
				3,599 „		
Balance against India				613 lakhs.		

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 6th September 1881.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 1st September 1881.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Assam	June 1881	Aug. 18, 1881
	Coorg		
3	Mysore ...	Do. "	Do. 19, "
4	Military Works Branch ...	Do. "	Do. 20, "
	Port Blair		
6	Punjab	Do. "	Do. 22, "
7	Rajputana	Do. "	Do. 24, "
8	Central India ...	Do. "	Do. 25, "
9	Hyderabad (Imperial) ...	Do. "	Do. 26, "
	Hyderabad (Assigned Districts).		
11	Bengal	Do. "	Do. 27, "
	Beluchistan Agency ...		
13	Madras	Do. "	Do. 29, "
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		
15	British Burmah ...	Do. "	Do. 31, "
16	Bombay	Do. "	Sep. 1, "
17	Central Provinces ...	May "	Aug. 2, "
	TELEGRAPH DEPT.		
1	Indian Telegraph ...	May 1881	Aug. 5, 1881
	Indo-European ...		

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Assam	June 1881	Aug. 17, 1881
2	Punjab	Do. "	Do. 22, "
3	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. "	Do. 23, "
4	Rajputana	Do. "	Do. 24, "
	British Burmah ...		
6	Bengal	Do. "	Do. 26, "
7	Madras	Do. "	Do. 29, "
8	Bombay	Do. "	Sep. 1, "
	GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.		
1	Punjab	June 1881	Aug. 22, 1881
2	Bengal	Do. "	Do. 24, "
	Madras		
3	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. "	Do. 29, "
5	Bombay	Do. "	Sep. 1, "

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	June 1881	Aug. 17, 1881
	Nalhati		
3	Umballa & Kalka ...	Do. "	Do. 20, "
4	Dhond & Manmad ...	Do. "	Do. 24, "
5	Calcutta & South-Eastern	Do. "	Do. 25, "
	Northern Bengal ...		
	Patna and Gya ...		
8	Calcutta & South-Eastern Extension.	Do. "	Do. 26, "
	State Railway Stores Branch.		
	Wardah Coal		
	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh ...		
12	Bhopal	Do. "	Do. 27, "
	Bhopal Extension ...		
	Holkar		
	Lala Moosa to Chak Nizam		
	Indus Valley		
	Kandahar (Upper and Lower Secs.)		
	Central Bengal ...		
19	Rajputana	Do. "	Do. 29, "
	Sindia		
	Indore-Nasirabad ...		
	Delhi & Ferozepore ...		
	Sindia Extension ...		
24	Punjab Northern ...	Do. "	Do. 30, "
25	Rangoon & Sittang Valley	Do. "	Do. 31, "
	Nizam's		
27	Bombay (Eastern Deccan)	Do. "	Sep. 1, "
28	Tirhoot	May "	July 19, "
29	Mysore	Do. "	Do. 29, "
30	Bhavnagar & Gondal ...	Do. "	Aug. 1, "
31	Muttra-Hathras ...	Do. "	Do. 13, "
	Cawnpore-Farukhabad ...		
	Cawnpore-Farukhabad Extension.		
	Ghazipore-Dildarnagar ...		
	Muttra-Achneyra ...		
	Bareilly-Pilibhit ...		
	Bhawpore-Kalpi ...		
	Patna-Bahraich ...		
39	East Indian	Do. "	Do. 22, "

STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	June 1881	Aug. 17, 1881
2	Calcutta & South-Eastern	Do. "	Do. 25, "
	Northern Bengal ...		
4	Nizam's	Do. "	Do. 31, "
5	Dhond & Manmad ...	May "	July 18, "
6	Nalhati	Do. "	Do. 20, "
7	Tirhoot	Do. "	Do. 25, "
	Patna and Gya ...		
	Wardah Coal		
10	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh ...	Do. "	Do. 26, "
11	Holkar & Sindia-Nimach	Do. "	Do. 27, "
12	Indus Valley	Do. "	Do. 30, "
13	Rajputana	Do. "	Aug. 1, "
	Sindia		
	Punjab Northern ...		
16	Mysore	Do. "	Do. 2, "
	Bhavnagar & Gondal ...		
18	Muttra-Hathras ...	Do. "	Do. 13, "
	Cawnpore-Farukhabad ...		
20	East Indian	Do. "	Do. 22, "

SIMLA,
The 8th September 1881.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th September 1881.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	25,12,001	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 1,14,82,791 8 7) + Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,61,36,273 0 10)	2,76,19,064	4	5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,47,49,962	14	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,73,702	3	9
Sundries	11,20,584	1	5
RUPEES	7,63,75,314	12	5

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,00,42,602	0	0
Other authorized Investments	37,94,980	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	59,19,239	15	9
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	57,01,325	6	11
Bills discounted and purchased	2,06,13,425	15	6
Balances with other Banks	6,66,042	15	6
Bullion	1,51,414	5	5
Dead Stock	11,25,841	3	3
Stamps	8,321	2	11
Sundries	4,90,301	5	6
	4,85,13,494	6	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 1,10,16,375 12 1) + Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 1,68,45,444 9 7)	2,78,61,820	5	8
RUPEES	7,63,75,314	12	5

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1881.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE.
Secy. & Treasurer.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1881.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sept. 5	...	...	...	1,29,034	21,14,032	4,57,269
" 6	...	...	...	1,29,034	21,13,973	4,57,269
" 7	...	...	1,24,004	12,421	22,80,585	5,73,881
" 8	...	...	...	12,421	21,30,585	5,73,881
" 9	...	...	13,123	72	20,43,868	5,86,231
" 10	...	...	...	72	20,43,868	5,86,231

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 12th Sept. 1881.

R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Mint Master.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 8th September 1881.

No. 60.—Mr. H. S. Harington, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani in January 1881.

F. S. STANTON, *Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Director General of Rys.

Report of a Deserter from the 1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards, dated at Meerut, this day of September 1881.

Number, Rank, and Name,—Unpassed Hospital Apprentice Edwin Murray.
Age,—19 years 1 month.
Size,—5 feet 8 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fair; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion,—9th September 1881.
Place of Desertion,—Meerut.
Date of Enlistment,—Not known.
Place of Enlistment,—Not known.
Parish and County in which Born,—Not known.
Marks,—Not known.
Trade,—Not known.
Coat or Jacket,— } White or plain clothes.
Waistcoat,— ...
Breeches or Trowsers,— ...
REMARKS,—Supposed to have gone to Saharunpur.

H. ALEXANDER, *Col.,*
Comdg. 1st Dragoon Guards.

Report of a Deserter from the I Battery, 5th Brigade, Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Barrackpore, this 13th day of September 1881.

Number, Rank and Name,—No. 4479-4, Acting Bombardier Mathew Treacey.
Age,—22 years 6 months.
Size,—5 feet 11 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, hazel.
Parish and County in which Born,—In India.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—None.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals (white).
Waistcoat,— ...
Breeches or Trowsers— ...
Date of Desertion,—10th September 1881.
Place of Desertion,—Barrackpore.
Date of Enlistment,—31st May 1875.
Place of Enlistment,—Barrackpore.
REMARKS,—None.
Under 7 years' service.

H. C. L. HOLDEN, *Lieut., R.A.,*
Comdg. I-5th R.A.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
191	D 17—16008	50	Pundit Peyarey Kishon, Lucknow.
	" —27725	50	
	" —29490	50	
	D 18—27991	100	
	" —65923	100	
	" —70429	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
125	D 11—46322	10	Omrao Singh, Lahore.
126	D 17—11735	50	Mr. L B. B. King, B.C.S., Dinagepur.

ALLAHABAD,
The 14th September 1881.

GODREZJEE D. PUDUMJEE, *A. A. G.,*
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
174	O 88—49173	100	Hullodhur Shaha.
175	O 88—08863	100	Babu Jogendra Nath Banerjee.
178	O 96—02116	100	Brojobasi Shamabin Shaha.
179	O 96—46133	100	Balgobind Shah.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
106	L 11—42679	5	Babu Prosanno Comar Paul.
	L 9—40085		
	L 21—03361	5	
	„ —03360		
	O 43—40418	10	
	O 12—04679		
	O 80—51047	10	
	O 92—13695		
107	O 60—57755	20	Mr. W. Rahn.
	O 62—85812		
108	L 59—06154	10	Mr. J. Dyer.
	„ —06152		
133	O 96—49239	100	Messrs. J. Dickinson & Co.
	O 87—28673	20	
134	L 20—22414	5	Abdul Rouff.
135	O 75—60788	10	Mr. Dorabjee Hormusjee Mehta.
	O 61—91723	20	
136	O 96—39786	100	Mohamed Syeed.
137	O 71—52789	500	Deby Chand.
	O 96—28034	100	
138	O 78—27157	10	Hajee Abdul Latif.
	„ —27158	10	

CALCUTTA,
The 16th September 1881.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
35	O 71—37110	500	Sohan Shah, Banker, Lahore.
	„ —37111	500	
36	E 13—56269 to „ —56279	100 each.	Baboo Sri Ram Chander Ghosal, Cantonment, Jullundur.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
36	E 4—67623	50	Jai Ram Das, Nandi Ram, Mehar.
41	N 5—03351	100	Pandit Rakhi Kesh, Lahore.

LAHORE,
The 10th September 1881.

H. J. BRERETON,
for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
39	B 64—26636	20	R. C. Chapman, Esq., Financial Department, Madras.
	„ —53517	20	
	„ —53520	20	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
68	B 68—02690	100	N. Krishnaswami Mudali, Subroya Mudali Street, Madras.
69	B 47—64924	5	Mrs. Tingey, St. John's Hill, Bangalore.
	B 63—82856	10	
71	B 56—07598	10	Venkata Rao, Record-keeper, Banavar Taluk, Kadur District, Mysore Province.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 5th September 1881.

C. HALL,
Offg. Chief Clerk to the Acott. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Commissioner.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th September 1881.

No. 6308.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India :—

POSTAL CIRCLE, BEHAR.

Mr. J. W. Buckner, 1st Grade Superintendent, is posted to the Bhagalpur Division.

Munshi Habibul Rahmon Ahmed, 4th Grade Superintendent, is posted to the Purneah Division.

Mr. J. F. Meik is promoted to the 3rd Grade of Superintendents, and posted to the Arrah Division.

Mr. Colin Currie is appointed to be a 4th Grade Superintendent, and posted to the Mozufferpore Division.

Mr. R. H. Grainger, 4th Grade Superintendent, is posted to the Patna Division.

Mr. H. Tulloch is appointed to be an Examiner of Post Office Accounts.

The 13th September 1881.

No. 6551.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India :—

POSTAL CIRCLE, MADRAS.

Mr. V. Kanakasabai Pellay, B.A., B.L., is appointed temporarily to be Personal Assistant to the Post Master General.

Mr. P. Auantha Charlu, B.A., 4th Grade Superintendent, on probation, is posted temporarily to the St. Thomas' Mount Division.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 8th September 1881.

Tenders are invited for a service by steamer from Calcutta to Port Blair and thence to Camorta, and back *viâ* Port Blair, Rangoon and Port Blair to Calcutta, once in every four weeks. The contract to commence on the 1st May 1882 and to last two years.

Tenders should state—

(1).—Tonnage of steamer, both gross register and net register.

(2).—The horse-power of the engines.

(3).—The maximum number of passengers of each class that can be carried.

(4).—The rates of fares for Government passengers of each class.

(5).—The rates of freight at which cargo will be carried.

(6).—The time to be occupied between port and port.

(7).—The subsidy required.

(8).—Any further particulars of importance.

2. Tenders should be submitted on or before the 1st January 1882, addressed to the Director General of the Post Office of India, Calcutta, to whom intending tenderers may in the meantime apply for any further information they desire.

3. The Director General does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender, or any tender, or to assign any reason for rejection of tender.

F. R. HOGG,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 16th September 1881.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1881.	
Persian Gulf	7 P. M.	23rd Sep.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	7 "	23rd "	Str. *Madura.*
Madras and Ceylon	7 "	22nd "	P. & O. Str. *Khedive.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai; also *viâ* Hong-Kong for Yokohama; also for Australian Colonies	7 "	20th "	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	7 "	26th "	From Bombay.
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	7 "	26th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits	7 "	22nd "	Str. *Rajpootana.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	7 "	22nd "	Str. *Madras.*
Foreign Mail *viâ* Bombay	7 "	17th "	From Bombay.*

* Also *viâ* Aden for Zanzibar, Mozambique; also *viâ* Aden for Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Bé and Réunion, can be forwarded by this opportunity.

From the 29th September 1881 and until further notice the Foreign Mail Steamer will be despatched from Bombay every Thursday, the Mails closing in Calcutta every Monday. The last Saturday Mail will be closed at the Calcutta General Post Office on the 17th September 1881 and the first Monday Mail on the 26th September 1881.

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master.

NOTICE.

The undersigned is prepared to receive tenders from parties desirous of leasing the water-power available at Kharakwasla, "Lake Fife;" the available power is variable: from July to January, inclusive, the minimum is about 130 actual horse-power, from beginning of February to end of April, it decreases from about 130 to about 40, and during the months of May and June the power which can be guaranteed is very small. Kharakwasla is situated south-west of Poona, 11 miles from the Railway Station, with which it is connected by a good road; about 4 acres of land close to the canal are available as sites for factories, &c. In the last year the area of sugarcane grown under the Mutha canals in the neighbourhood of Poona was 1,066 acres; this area is capable of still further extension to a probable area of 2,500 acres. Under these circumstances, it is thought that the above power offers an inducement for the erection of a sugar manufactory, of which none at present exists in the Bombay Presidency.

Information regarding the actual heads and discharges available throughout the year and all other particulars can be obtained on application to the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona. Tenders will be received up to the 15th November 1881.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

WILLIAM CLERKE, M.INST., C.E.,
Exe. Engr. for Irrigation,
Poona Division.

POONA,
The 31st August 1881.

NOTICE.

The following stock in the Nilambur Division is open to inspection and offers :—

Nos.	Varieties.	Contents. C. feet	In.	P.
371	Teak	9,230	8	6
33	Blackwood	1,196	4	8
270	Benteak	7,848	7	5
208	Karimardu	7,028	4	1
45,500	Teak saplings of classes according to size varying from 15 to 40 feet in length and from 3 to 10 inches diameter butt-end.			

The above stock is stored in the Forest and Plantation Depôts, respectively, on the river bank, convenient for tying into rafts for transport to the sea coast at Calicut and Beypore. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

J. FERGUSON,
Depy. Conservator.

DEPY. CONSVR.'S OFFICE,
NILAMBUR;
The 17th June 1881.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates :—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8;* per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 20.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كوئينائين كا خوب قائم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سيواے اونكے جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد ليے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانونمين بكتي هى ماسيواے قيمت مذكورۂ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا باره آنه

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1878, 4to., 149 pages text, 380 pages tables, 3 plates, 4 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to., 86 pages, 2 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to., 62 pages, 8 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 87 pages, 4 plates ...	2	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclone, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	2	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set :

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„ ALLAHABAD SERIES	„ 8	„ 9
Complete set... ...	„ 45	„ 47-8

The price of each Part purchased separately will vary according to the amount of matter it contains, and will be printed on the wrapper. It will, however, never be below the following :—

For a Part of the CALCUTTA SERIES ...	Rs.	3	8
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„ „ BOMBAY SERIES ...	„	1	0
„ „ ALLAHABAD SERIES.	„	1	0
Complete set	„	4	0

Persons desiring to subscribe for or purchase the Reports, should apply to—

MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA ;

MESSRS. THACKER AND CO., BOMBAY ;

MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS ;

THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY ;

THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted.

THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS.

A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, at Rs. 375 a set.

Charts, &c., issued at the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, by order of the Government of India, and sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street.

Indian Ocean—

Indian Ocean, Curves of equal magnetic variation. *Annas 8.*

India, West Coast—

Kurrachee to Vingorla. *Re. 1-12.*
Vingorla to Cape Comorin. *Re. 1-12.*
Port of Salaya or Seraia. *Re. 1.*
Cutch Mandvi. *Re. 1.*
Veráwal Roads. *Re. 1.*
Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. *Annas 8.*
Ratnagiri, including Mirya and Kalbadavie Bays. *Re. 1.*
Kunduri Island to Chaul. *Re. 1.*
Chaul and Entrance to Kundalika River. *Re. 1.*
Rajapur Bay and Viziadurg with adjacent Coast. *Re. 1.*
Jaygad and Entrance to Shastri River. *Re. 1.*
Dabhol and Entrance to Washisti River. *Re. 1.*
Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. *Annas 12.*
Narakel Anchorage. *Annas 8.*
Quilon Roads. *Annas 8.*
Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlac and Kiltan Islands. *Annas 12.*
Byramgore Reef or Chereapani, and Angria Bank. *Annas 8.*
Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enciam Rocks. *Re. 1-8.*

India, East Coast, Bay of Bengal, Ceylon, &c.—

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon. *Re. 1-12.*
Tuticorin Roadstead and Harbour. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Jafnapatam. *Re. 1.*
Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
Mullaittivu or Moeletivoe. *Annas 8.*
Colombo Harbour and its approaches. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour, Ceylon. *Re. 1.*
Bay of Bengal, Western Sheet. *Rs. 2.*
Bay of Bengal, Eastern Sheet. *Rs. 2.*
Coromandel Coast. Sheet No. 2, from Latitude 15° to 16° 30′ N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweny, I. N., 1859-60. *Re. 1.*
Madras Roadstead. *Re. 1.*
Orissa Coast, Narsapoor Point to Palmyras Point, adapted to the latest determinations of the G. T. S. and observations by Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N. *Re. 1.*
Coconada to Bassein River. *Re. 1-12.*
Coringa or Coconada Bay, showing the Northern Godavery Mouths. *Re. 1-8.*

False Point Harbour and Approaches. *Re. 1.*
Hooghly River.—Luff Point to Anchoring Creek, showing the James and Mary Shoals and entrance to the Roopnarain River. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point to Mutlah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads. From the latest Government Surveys. *Re. 1.*
Mutlah River to the Chittagong Coast.
Chittagong or Kornafuli River. *Re.*

Ceylon, East Coast—

Batticaloa Roadstead. *Annas 8.*

Coast of Burma, &c.—

Bassein River to Pulo Penang, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. *Re. 1-12.*
Coronge Island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban. *Re. 1.*
Preparis North Channel and Entrance to Bassein River. *Re. 1.*
Rangoon River Approaches. *Re. 1.*
Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. *Re. 1.*
Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River, from a sketch by Lieutenant R. Moresby, with Corrections and Additions. *Re. 1.*
Port Mouat, Andamans.

Siam, Malay Peninsula, West Coast—

Hayes Island to the Pilgrims. *Re. 1.*
Kopah Inlet. *Re. 1.*
Salang Island (Junkseylon). *Re 1.*
Junkseylon, East Coast.—Puket or Tonkah Harbour. *Re. 1.*

Gulf of Siam—

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Hilly Cape to Lacon Bight. *Re. 1.*
Siam Gulf, West Coast, Lacon Bight to Lem Chang P'ra. *Re. 1.*
Patani Bay. *Annas 8.*
Singora Roadstead and Inner Harbour. *Re. 1.*
Lacon Roads. *Re. 1.*
Samuie Strait. *Re. 1.*
Langsuen Roads. *Re 1.*

Sailing Directions, &c.—

The Sailing Directory, Part I, India, Africa and South America, with Charts. *Rs. 16; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1877, together with a Chart showing the positions in which they occurred. *Rs. 2.*

Ditto ditto for 1878. *Price, Rs. 2.*

Ditto ditto for 1879. *Price, Rs. 2.*

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India (Suez to Singapore), corrected from official information. *Re. 1.*

Spheroidal Tables, for every ten minutes of the quadrant, showing the length in feet of a degree, minute, and second of latitude and longitude; the corresponding number of statute miles in each degree of latitude; the number of minutes of latitude, or nautic miles contained in a degree of longitude under each parallel of latitude; and the length, in cables, of a minute of longitude, corresponding to each nautic mile, Compression $\frac{1}{162}$. *Re. 1.*

Glossary of French Terms adopted on French Charts and Maps and in Sailing Directions. *Annas 12.*

Catalogue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., in the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta. *Annas 5.*

Hydrographic Notices—

No. 1. Rangoon River. *Annas 4.*
" 2. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 8. *Annas 4.*
" 3. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
" 4. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 23. *Annas 4.*
" 5. Kyouk Phyou Harbour. *Annas 4.*
" 6. Salween (Maulmain) River. *Annas 4.*
" 7. Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. *Annas 4.*
" 8. Mergui Archipelago. Pages 7 to 10 of this Notice superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
" 9. Indus Banks and Kurrachee. *Annas 4.*
" 10. Pamban (Paumben) Pass. *Annas 4.*
" 11. Andaman Islands. *Annas 4.*
" 12. Jiddah Harbour Red Sea. *Annas 4.*
" 13 Red Sea, Navigation. In shore Passages. 1878. *Annas 4.*
No. 14. Red Sea, 1878. *Annas 4.*
" 15. South Indian Ocean, Seychelle, Farquhar Islands, and Madagascar. *Annas 4.*
" 16. Torres Strait and New Guinea, South-east Coast. *Annas 4.*
" 17. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri, Rajapur Bay, and Viziadurg. *Annas 4.*
" 18. Coast of Siam, including Junkseylon and adjacent islands. *Annas 4.*
" 19. Africa, East Coast, Pemba Island and adjacent Coast. *Annas 4.*
" 20. India, West Coast, the coast from Kundari Island to Chaul, and the harbours of Dabhol and Jaygad. *Annas 4.*
" 21. Arabian Coast, Ras Matbakh, 1880. *Annas 4.*
" 22. Red Sea. Notes from various sources, 1880.
" 23. Coast of Orissa. False Point Harbour and Approaches.
" 24. Harbours of Karwar and Bankot.

Notices to Mariners.

Notices issued during the year 1880—

No. 1. Prohibited Anchorage near the Telegraph Cables in Zanzibar Harbour.
" 2. Discontinuance of Maroon Lights at Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
" 3. Exhibition of the new fixed Light at False Point.
" 4. Extension of the period of exhibition of the "intermediate" Light at the Entrance to the Hooghly River.
" 5. Alterations in the position and visibility of the Light exhibited from Fort Canning, Singapore.
" 6. Alteration of position and elevation of the red Light at Cannanore.
" 7. Discontinuance of the exhibition of maroons from the Light-vessels of the Hooghly River.
" 8. Fixed Light at Tolkeshwar, Dabhol or Anjanvel.
" 9. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
" 10. Changes in the buoyage of the port, Madras.
" 11. Kenery (Kundari) Island Light. Intended alteration, Bombay.
" 12. Flashing Light on Flat Cape, Sunda Strait, Sumatra.
" 13. Destruction of First Point Light-house, Java, Sunda Strait.
" 14. Harbour Light at Beliling, Baly Island.
" 15. Position of Gwalia Reef, Carimata Strait.
" 16. Position of Parkin Rock, Hanish Islands.
" 17. Shoal south-west of Barren Islands, Madagascar, West Coast.
" 18. Intended alteration in Light Apparatus, Calicut.
" 19. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
" 20. Intermittent flashing Light on Pulo Undan.

Notices to Mariners, 1881.

No. 1. River Hooghly Sandheads. Light Regulations for Pilot Brigs.
" 2. Coromandel Coast. Rules for regulating the entry and departure of vessels using the Harbour.
" 3. Java. Approach to Sunda Strait. Re-exhibition of flashing Light on First Point.
" 4. Java, North Coast. Harbour Light at Tegal.
" 5. British Burma, Akyab. Beacon on Table-land of Borongo Island.
" 6. (1) Exhibition of a 4th order dioptric white revolving Light at Armeghon.
(2) Change of Pulicat red fixed Light to a white fixed Light.
" 7. Erection of Bar Tidal Semaphore on Jooldea Flagstaff Hill, entrance to Chittagong or Kornafuli river.
" 8. Alteration in colour of Light exhibited from the south bastion of Ratnagiri Fort.
" 9. Exhibition of red Light on Breakwater, Colombo.
" 10. Red Buoy off point Gordeware (Godavery.)
" 11. Slight alteration in Lights, Paumben Pass, Gulf of Manar.
" 12. Particulars of first point Light, Java, approach to Sunda Strait.
" 13. Alteration in character of Flat Cape Light, Sumatra.
" 14. Removal of North Buoy, entrance to Madras Harbour.
" 15. Range of visibility of Paumben Light.
" 16. Leading beacons for clearing the S. W. Prong, Kolaba.
" 17. Zanzibar Island—
(1) Ras Kizimkazi Light-house.
(2) Light-house near Mungopani.
(3) Light-house on Mwana Mwana Island.
(4) Ras Nungwe Light-house.
" 18. Port Said entrance—Experimental Buoy lighted by gas.
" 19. Exhibition of revolving Light, Armeghon.
" 20. Beacon on Tucker's Patch—Bombay Harbour.
" 21. Exhibition of fixed white Light—Pulicat.
" 22. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri. Exhibition of fixed white Light.
" 23. Bay of Bengal, Coast of Orissa, False Point. Occasional obscuration of Light by fog.

No. 24. India, West Coast, Karwar or Sadashivgad. Breaking adrift of Karwar Rock Buoy.
„ 25. India, West Coast, Calicut. Date of exhibition of permanent white Light.
„ 26. Bay of Bengal—Chittagong Coast, Kutubdea. Alteration of colour of Light house.
„ 27. India—Coromandel Coast, Pondicherry—Exhibition of red and green Lights.
„ 28. Red Sea, Gulf of Suez, Suez Bay—Beacon on Kal-ah-Kebeireh Shoal.
„ 29. Reported reef off Batticaloa, Ceylon—East Coast.
„ 30. Revised Rules for regulating the entry and departure of vessels using the Madras Harbour.
„ 31. Buoy marking wreck off Pentacottah—Bay of Bengal—Madras Coast.

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IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT OF 1866 AND OF THE CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice to Shareholders.

The shareholders of the abovenamed Company are required, on or before the 1st day of November next, to send their names and addresses, together with their share certificates, to Alexander Ranken McIntosh, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, at No. 3, Fairlie Place, in the Town of Calcutta, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator of the said Company, are by their Attornies or Pleaders to come in and prove their claims as such shareholders at the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made to such shareholders as shall have come in and duly proved their claims.

Dated this 13th day of August 1881.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

JOSCELINE F. WATKINS,
Solicitor for the Official Liquidator.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note, No. 038622, of the 4 per cent. of 1854-55, for Rs. 2,000, originally standing in the name of Gopi Lall Pande, and last endorsed to Tares Chandra Pande, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

TARES CHANDRA PANDE,
Pakour, Zillah Bhagulpore.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 17, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 31st August, 1881, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XIX OF 1881.

THE BURMA FOREST ACT, 1881.

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SCHEDULE.—ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

An Act to amend the law relating to Forests, Forest-produce, and the duty leviable on Timber in British Burma.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to forests, forest-produce, and the duty leviable on timber in British Burma; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Forest Act, 1881":

Local extent.

It extends to all the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, provided that the Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt any place from its operation; but not so as to affect anything done, or any offence committed, or any fine or penalty incurred, or any proceedings

commenced in such place before such exemption; and

Commencement.

it shall come into force on such day as the Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from such day the enactments and rules mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the same schedule.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, and in all rules made hereunder, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Forest-officer."

"Forest-officer" means all persons appointed by name or as holding an office by or under the orders of the Governor General in Council or the Chief Commissioner to be—

Conservators, Deputy Conservators, Assistant Conservators, Sub-Assistant Conservators, Forest-rangers, Foresters, or Forest-guards, or to discharge any function of a Forest-officer under this Act or any rule made hereunder:

"tree":

"tree" includes also bamboos, stumps and brushwood:

"timber":

"timber" includes trees when they have fallen or have been felled, and all wood, whether cut up or fashioned or hollowed out for any purpose or not:

"forest-produce."

"forest-produce" includes the following things when found in, or brought from a forest (that is to say):—

minerals (including limestone and laterite), surface-soil, trees, timber, plants, grass, peat, canes, creepers, reeds, leaves, moss, flowers, fruits, seeds, roots, juice, catechu, bark, caoutchouc, gum, wood-oil, resin, varnish, lac, charcoal, honey and wax;

"forest-offence":

"forest-offence" means an offence punishable under this Act or any rule made hereunder:

"cattle":

"cattle" includes also elephants, buffaloes, horses, mares, geldings, ponies, colts, fillies, mules, asses, pigs, rams, ewes, sheep, lambs, goats and kids:

"river":

"river" includes also streams, canals, creeks and other channels, natural or artificial:

"land at the disposal of Government."

"land at the disposal of Government" means

(a) land in respect of which no person has acquired the status of a land-holder under section seven of the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876,

(b) land in respect of which no person has acquired any right created by grant or lease made by, or on behalf of, the British Government.

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" means a Magistrate of the first or second class and includes a Magistrate of the third class when he is specially empowered by the Chief Commissioner to try forest-offences.

Saving of rights of profit from the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876.

4. Nothing in the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876, shall be deemed to affect or ever to have affected any right by which one person is entitled to remove and appropriate, for his own profit, any part of the soil belonging to another person or to the Government, or anything growing in, or attached to, or subsisting upon, the land of another person or of the Government.

CHAPTER II.

OF RESERVED FORESTS.

Power to reserve forests.

5. The Chief Commissioner may constitute any land at the disposal of Government, a reserved forest in manner hereinafter provided.

Notification by Chief Commissioner.

6. Whenever it is proposed to constitute any land a reserved forest, the Chief Commissioner shall publish a notification in the official Gazette—

(a) specifying as nearly as possible the situation and limits of such land;

(b) declaring that it is proposed to constitute such land a reserved forest;

(c) appointing an officer (hereinafter called "the Forest-Settlement-officer") to inquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed by, or alleged to exist in favor of, any person in or over any land comprised within such limits, and any claims relating to the practice within such limits of toungya cultivation, and to deal with the same as provided in this chapter.

The officer appointed under clause (c) of this section shall ordinarily be a person other than a Forest-officer; but a Forest-officer may be appointed by the Chief Commissioner to assist the Forest-Settlement-officer in the inquiry prescribed by this chapter.

Proclamation by Forest-Settlement-officer.

7. When a notification has been published under section six, the Forest-Settlement-officer shall publish in the language of the country, at the head-quarters of each township in which any portion of the land comprised in such notification is situate, and in every town and village in the neighbourhood of such land, a proclamation—

(a) specifying as nearly as possible the situation and limits of the proposed forest;

(b) setting forth the substance of the provisions of section eight;

(c) explaining the consequences which, as hereinafter provided, will ensue on the reservation of such forest; and

(d) fixing a period of not less than three months from the date of publishing such proclamation, and requiring every person claiming any right or making any claim referred to or mentioned in section six either to present to such officer within such period a written notice specifying, or to appear before him within such period and state, the nature of such right or claim.

Bar of accrual of forest-rights.

8. During the interval between the publication of such proclamation and the date fixed by the notification declaring the forest to be reserved as hereinafter provided, no right shall be acquired in or over the land comprised in such notification, except by succession or under a grant or contract in writing made or entered into by, or on behalf of, the Government or some person in whom such right, or power to create the same, was vested when the

Prohibition of building, clearing, &c.

proclamation was published; and, on such land, no new house shall be built or plantation formed, no fresh clearings for cultivation or for any other purpose shall be made, and no trees shall be cut for the purpose of trade or manufacture, except as hereinafter provided.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit any act done with the permission in writing of the Forest-Settlement-officer, or any clearings lawfully made for toungya cultivation by persons in the habit of practicing such cultivation on such land.

Inquiry by Forest-Settlement-officer.

9. The Forest-Settlement-officer shall take down in writing all statements made under section seven, and shall inquire into all claims made under that section, and the existence of any right or practice mentioned in section six in respect of which no claim is made. The Forest-Settlement-officer shall at the same time consider and record any objection which the Forest-officer (if any), appointed under section six to assist him, may make to any such claim or to the existence of any such right or practice.

Powers of Forest-Settlement-officer.

10. For the purposes of such inquiry, the Forest-Settlement-officer may exercise the following powers (that is to say):—

(a) the powers of a demarcation-officer under The Burma Boundaries Act, 1880; and

(b) the powers conferred on a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure for compelling the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents.

Claims relating to practice of toungya cultivation how dealt with.

11. In the case of a claim relating to the practice of toungya cultivation, the Forest-Settlement-officer shall pass an order specifying the particulars of such claim and permitting, or refusing to permit, such practice wholly or in part.

If such practice is permitted wholly or in part, the Forest-Settlement-officer may—

(a) alter the limits of the proposed reserved forest so as to exclude land of sufficient extent, of a suitable kind, and in a locality reasonably convenient for the purposes of the claimants; or

(b) cause certain portions of the reserved forest to be separately demarcated, and give permission to the claimants to practice toungya cultivation under such rules and conditions as he may prescribe.

No right to practice toungya cultivation shall be deemed to be conferred by an order under this section permitting such practice, and, except with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, such cultivation shall only be practiced by the person to whom such permission is granted.

Power to acquire land over which right is claimed.

12. In the case of a claim to a right in or over any land other than the following rights:—

(a) a right of way,

(b) a right to a water-course, and to use of water,

(c) a right of pasture, or to forest-produce,

the Forest-Settlement-officer shall pass an order specifying the particulars of such claim and admitting or rejecting the same wholly or in part.

If such claim is admitted wholly or in part, the Forest-Settlement-officer may (1) come to an agreement with the claimant for the surrender of the right; or, (2) exclude the land from the limits of the proposed forest; or, (3) proceed to acquire such land in the manner provided by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

For the purpose of so acquiring such land—

(i) the Forest-Settlement-officer shall be deemed to be a Collector proceeding under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870;

(ii) the claimant shall be deemed to be a person interested and appearing before him in pursuance of a notice given under section nine of that Act;

(iii) the provisions of the preceding sections of that Act shall be deemed to have been complied with; and

(iv) the Collector, with the consent of the claimant, or the Court, with the consent of both parties, may award compensation in land, or partly in land and partly in money.

Order on claims to rights of way, water-course, pasture, and to forest-produce.

13. In the case of a claim to rights of the kind specified in clauses (a), (b) and (c) of section twelve, the Forest-Settlement-officer shall pass an order specifying the particulars of such claim and admitting or rejecting the same wholly or in part.

When a claim to any such right is admitted, if the right is for the beneficial enjoyment of any land or buildings, he shall record the designation, position and area of such land, and the designation and position of such buildings.

Where the right is a right to forest-produce, he shall also record whether the forest-produce obtained by the exercise of such right may be sold or bartered, and such other particulars as may be necessary in order to define the nature, incidents and extent of the right.

Provision for rights of pasture or to forest-produce admitted.

14. When the Forest-Settlement-officer has admitted wholly or in part, and recorded under section thirteen, a claim to a right of pasture or to forest-produce, he shall as far as possible provide for the exercise of such right—

(a) by altering the limits of the proposed reserved forest so as to exclude land of sufficient extent, of a suitable kind, and in a locality reasonably convenient for the purposes of the claimant;

(b) by recording an order continuing to the claimant a right of pasture or to forest-produce (as the case may be), subject to such rules as may be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

The order passed under clause (b) shall record, as far as practicable, the number and description of the cattle which the claimant is from time to time entitled to graze, the local limits within which, and the seasons during which, such pasture is permitted; or

the quantity of timber or other forest-produce which the claimant is authorized to take or receive, the local limits within which, the season during which, and the mode in which, the taking of such produce is permitted; and

such other particulars as may be required in order to define the extent of the right which is continued, and the mode in which it may be exercised.

Commutation of such rights.

15. Whenever any right of pasture or to forest-produce admitted under section thirteen is not provided for in one of the ways prescribed in section fourteen, the Forest-Settlement-officer shall, subject to such rules as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe in this behalf, commute such right by paying a sum of money in lieu thereof, or, with the consent of the claimant, by the grant of land, or in such other manner as such officer thinks fit.

For the purpose of granting land under this section, the Forest-Settlement-officer shall be deemed to be an Assistant Commissioner in charge of a sub-division.

Appeal from order passed under foregoing sections.

16. Any person who has made a claim under this chapter may, within three months from the date of any order passed on such claim by the Forest-Settlement-officer under section eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen or fifteen, present an appeal from such order to such officer of the Revenue Department, of rank not lower than that of a Deputy Commissioner, as the Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint by name, or as holding an office, to hear appeals from such orders.

Appeal under section 16.

17. Every appeal under section sixteen shall be made by petition in writing, and may be delivered to the Forest-Settlement-officer, who shall forward it without delay to the officer competent to hear the same.

Hearing of appeals.

Every such appeal shall be heard in the manner prescribed for the time being for the hearing of appeals in matters relating to land-revenue, and the order passed thereon by such officer shall be final, except as hereinafter provided.

Notification declaring forest reserved.

18. When the following events have occurred (namely):—

(*a*) the period fixed under section seven for preferring claims has elapsed, and all claims (if any) made within such period have been disposed of by the Forest-Settlement-officer, and

(*b*) if such claims have been made, the period fixed by section sixteen for appealing from the orders passed on such claims has elapsed, and all appeals (if any) presented within such period have been disposed of by the appellate officer, and

(*c*) all lands (if any) to be included in the proposed forest, which the Forest-Settlement-officer has, under section twelve, elected to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, have become vested in the Government under section sixteen of that Act,

the Chief Commissioner may publish a notification in the official Gazette, specifying the limits of the forest which it is intended to reserve, and declaring the same to be reserved from a date fixed by such notification.

From the date so fixed, such forest shall be deemed to be a reserved forest.

Extinction of rights not claimed.

19. Rights in respect of which no claim has been preferred under section seven, and of the existence of which no knowledge has been acquired by enquiry under section nine, shall thereupon be extinguished, unless, before the publication of such notification, the person claiming them has satisfied the Forest-Settlement-officer that he had sufficient cause for not preferring such claim within the period fixed under section seven.

Publication of translation of such notification in neighbourhood of forest.

20. The Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the forest is situate shall, before the date fixed by such notification, cause a translation thereof in the language of the country to be published in the manner prescribed for the proclamation under section seven.

Power to revise arrangement made under section 11, 14 or 17.

21. The Chief Commissioner may, within five years from the publication of any notification under section eighteen, revise any arrangement made under section eleven, fourteen or seventeen, and may rescind or modify any order made under this chapter, and direct that any one of the proceedings specified in section fourteen be taken in lieu of any other of such proceedings, or that the permission granted under section eleven or rights admitted under section thirteen be commuted under section fifteen.

No right acquired over reserved forest except as here provided.

22. No right of any description shall be acquired in or over a reserved forest, except by succession, or under a grant or contract in writing made by, or on behalf of, the Government, or some person in whom such right, or the power to create such right, was vested when the notification under section eighteen was published.

Rights not to be alienated without sanction.

23. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, no right continued under section fourteen shall be alienated by way of grant, sale, lease, mortgage or otherwise, without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner: provided that, when any such right is continued for the beneficial enjoyment of any land or house, it may be sold or otherwise alienated with such land or house without such sanction.

No timber or other forest-produce obtained in exercise of any right so continued shall be sold or bartered except to the extent defined by the order recorded under section fourteen.

Power to stop ways and water-courses in reserved forest.

24. Any Forest-officer may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner or of any officer duly authorized in that behalf, stop any public or private way or water-course in a reserved forest: provided that for the way or water-course so stopped, another way or water-course which in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner is equally convenient, already exists, or has been provided or constructed by such Forest-officer.

Penalties for trespass or damage in reserved forests.

25. Any person who in a reserved forest—

(*a*) trespasses, or pastures cattle, or permits cattle to trespass,

(*b*) causes any damage by negligence in felling any tree or cutting or dragging any timber,

(*c*) strips off the bark or leaves from or otherwise damages any tree,

(*d*) in contravention of any rules made by the Chief Commissioner, hunts, shoots, fishes, poisons water, or sets traps or snares,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or when the damage resulting from his offence amounts to more than twenty-five rupees, to double the amount of such damage.

Acts prohibited in such forests.

26. Any person who—

(*a*) makes any fresh clearing prohibited by section eight, or

(*b*) sets fire to a reserved forest, or kindles any fire or, in contravention of any rules made by the Chief Commissioner, leaves any fire burning in such manner as to endanger the same,

or who, in a reserved forest,

(*c*) kindles, keeps or carries any fire except at such seasons and in such manner as a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf may from time to time notify,

(*d*) fells, girdles, lops, taps, or burns any tree,

(*e*) quarries stone, burns lime or charcoal, or collects, subjects to any manufacturing process, or removes, any forest-produce,

(*f*) clears or breaks up any land for cultivation or any other purpose,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both, in addition to such compensation for damage done to the forest as the convicting Court may direct to be paid.

Acts excepted from prohibition contained in sections 25 and 26.

27. Nothing in section twenty-five or section twenty-six shall be deemed to prohibit (*a*) any act done in accordance with any rule made by the Chief Commissioner or with the permission in writing of a Forest-officer, specially empowered to grant such permission; or (*b*) any practice of toungya cultivation permitted under section eleven; or (*c*) the exercise of any right continued under section fourteen or created by grant or contract in the manner described in section twenty-two.

Penalty for offences committed by persons having rights in reserved forests.

28. Whenever fire is caused wilfully or by gross negligence in a reserved forest by any person having rights in such forest, or having permission to practice toungya cultivation therein, or by any person in his employment, or whenever any person having rights in such forest contravenes the provisions of section twenty-three, the Chief Commissioner may (notwithstanding that a penalty has been inflicted under section twenty-six in respect of such fire) direct that in such forest or any specified portion thereof the exercise of all or any of the rights of pasture or to forest-produce shall be extinguished or suspended for such period as he thinks fit, and may withdraw any permission to practice toungya cultivation in such forest or portion.

Power to declare forest no longer reserved.

29. The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct that, from a date fixed by such notification, any forest or any portion thereof reserved under this Act shall cease to be reserved.

From the date so fixed, such forest or portion shall cease to be reserved; but the rights (if any) which have been extinguished therein shall not revive in consequence of such cessation.

Forests reserved under former rules.

30. Any forest which has been declared a reserved forest under any rules in force previous to the day on which this Act comes into force shall be deemed to have been reserved hereunder;

and all questions decided, orders issued and records prepared in connection with the reservation of such forest shall be deemed to have been decided, issued and prepared hereunder, and all provisions of this Act relating to reserved forests shall apply to such forest.

CHAPTER III.

OF VILLAGE-FORESTS.

Constitution of village-forests.

31. The Chief Commissioner may by notification in the official Gazette constitute any land at the disposal of Government a village-forest for the benefit of any village-community or group of village-communities, and may in like manner vary or cancel any such notification.

Every such notification shall specify the limits of such village-forest.

Teak trees in village-forest the property of Government.

32. All teak trees in a village-forest shall be deemed to be the property of Government; and no person shall cut, mark, lop, girdle, or injure by fire or otherwise, any such trees without the permission in writing of a Forest-officer specially empowered to grant such permission.

Power to make rules for village-forests.

33. The Chief Commissioner may make rules for regulating the management of village-forests, prescribing the conditions under which the community or group of communities for the benefit of which any such forest is constituted may be provided with timber or other forest-produce or with pasture, and their duties in respect of the protection and improvement of such forest.

The Chief Commissioner may, by such rules, declare any of the provisions of Chapter II of this Act to be applicable to village-forests.

Saving of private rights.

34. Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to affect any existing rights of any person in or over any village-forest.

Power to inquire into and deal with such rights.

The Chief Commissioner may in any case direct that all claims to any such rights, other than the rights of the village-community or group of village communities for the benefit of which such village-forest is constituted, shall be inquired into, recorded and provided for in the manner prescribed by Chapter II of this Act.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE PROTECTION OF CERTAIN TREES AND NATURAL PRODUCE.

Reserved trees.

35. All teak trees standing on any land not included in a reserved or village-forest shall be deemed to be the property of Government and shall be reserved trees.

The Chief Commissioner may by notification in the official Gazette—

(*a*) declare that any other trees or any specified class of other trees standing on any land at the disposal of Government shall, from a date to be fixed by such notification, be reserved trees;

(*b*) vary or cancel any such notification;

(*c*) declare that any teak trees standing on land other than land at the disposal of Government shall, from a date to be fixed by such notification, cease to be the property of Government and to be reserved trees.

Protection of reserved trees.

36. No person shall cut, mark, lop, girdle, tap, or injure by fire or otherwise, any reserved tree, except as provided by rules made by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf, or with the permission in writing of a Forest-officer specially empowered to grant such permission.

Whoever cuts, marks, lops, girdles, taps, or injures by fire or otherwise, any reserved tree in contravention of this section shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or when the damage resulting from his offence amounts to more than ten rupees, to double the amount of such damage.

Power to make rules generally.

37. No person shall make use of the pasturage or of the natural produce of any land at the disposal of Government and not included in a reserved or village-forest, except in accordance with rules which may be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner. Such rules may, with respect to such land,—

(*a*) regulate or prohibit the cutting of toungyas, or the issue of grants or leases by Government with respect to land on which teak trees are growing;

(*b*) regulate or prohibit the kindling of fires, and prescribe the precautions to be taken to prevent the spreading of fires;

(*c*) regulate or prohibit the cutting, sawing, conversion and removal of trees and timber, and the collection and removal of natural produce;

(*d*) regulate or prohibit the quarrying of stone, the boiling of cutch, or the burning of lime or charcoal;

(*e*) regulate or prohibit the cutting of grass and pasturing of cattle, and regulate the payments (if any) to be made for such cutting or pasturing;

(*f*) regulate or prohibit hunting, shooting, fishing, poisoning water and setting traps or snares;

(*g*) regulate the sale or free grant of timber or other natural produce; and

(*h*) prescribe, or authorize any Forest-officer to prescribe, subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner, the fees, royalties or other payments for such timber or other natural produce, and the manner in which such fees, royalties or other payments shall be levied, whether in transit, or partly in transit, or otherwise.

Penalties for acts in contravention of rules.

The Chief Commissioner may, by such rules, prescribe, as penalties for the infringement thereof, imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

The Chief Commissioner may exempt any person or class of persons or any local area from the operation of any such rule, and may cancel such exemption.

Nothing in this chapter to prohibit acts done in certain cases.

38. Nothing in this chapter or in any rule made under this chapter shall be deemed to prohibit any act done with the permission in writing of a Forest-officer specially empowered to grant such permission, or in the exercise of any right.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE DUTY ON TIMBER.

Power to impose duty on timber.

39. The Chief Commissioner may levy a duty, in such manner, at such places, and at such rates, as he may prescribe by notification in the official Gazette, on all timber which is brought into British Burma from any place beyond the frontier of British Burma.

Power to fix value for *ad valorem* duty.

In every case in which such duty is directed to be levied *ad valorem*, the Chief Commissioner may, by like notification, fix the value on which such duty shall be assessed.

Duty on certain timber floated down the Attaran.

40. On all teak timber cut within the limits of the Attaran Forest and floated down the Attaran river, duty shall be levied at the following rates, that is to say:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
On logs above five feet in girth ...	4	0	0	per log.
Ditto below " " ...	2	0	0	"
On stem pieces	0	9	0	per piece.
On ship crooks	0	4	0	per crook.

These rates shall not apply to timber for which special rates have been fixed by any agreement entered into with Government.

Power to exempt timber from duty.

41. The Chief Commissioner may exempt any timber from the duty to which it is liable under section thirty-nine or section forty, and revoke such exemption.

Provisions of chapter not to limit purchase-money or royalty.

42. Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to limit the amount (if any) chargeable as purchase-money or royalty on any timber.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE CONTROL OF TIMBER IN TRANSIT.

Power to make rules to regulate transit of timber.

43. The control of all rivers and their banks as regards the floating of timber, as well as the control of all timber in transit by land or water, is vested in the Chief Commissioner, and he may make rules to regulate the transit of all timber.

Such rules may (among other matters)—

(*a*) prescribe the routes by which alone timber may be imported into, exported from, or moved within, British Burma;

(*b*) prohibit the import and export or moving of such timber without a pass from an officer duly authorized to issue the same, or otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of such pass;

(*c*) provide for the issue, production and return of such passes;

(*d*) fix, or authorize any Forest-officer to fix, subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner, the fees payable for such passes;

(*e*) in the case of timber formed into a raft or fastened to the shore, prohibit the loosening or the setting adrift of such timber by any person not the owner thereof, or not acting on behalf of such owner or of the Government;

(*f*) provide for the stoppage, reporting, examination and marking of timber in transit in respect of which there is reason to believe that any money is payable to Government or to which it is desirable, for the purposes of this Act, to affix a mark;

(*g*) establish, or authorize any Forest-officer to establish, subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner, stations to which such timber shall be taken by those in charge of it for examination, or for the realization of such money, or in order that such mark may be affixed to it; and the conditions under which such timber shall be brought to, stored at, and removed from, such station;

(*h*) provide for the management and control of such stations, and for regulating the appointment and duties of persons employed thereat;

(*i*) authorize the transport of timber the property of Government across any land, and regulate the compensation to be paid for any damage done by the transport of such timber;

(*j*) prohibit the closing up or obstruction of the channel or banks of any river used for the transit of timber, and the throwing of grass, brushwood, branches and leaves into any such river, or any other act which tends to cause the obstruction of such channel;

(*k*) provide for the prevention and removal of any obstruction in the channel or on the banks of any such river, and for recovering the cost of such prevention or removal, from the person, or by the sale of any timber, causing such obstruction;

(*l*) prohibit absolutely, or subject to conditions within specified local limits, the establishment of sawpits, the converting, cutting, burning, concealing, marking or supermarking of timber, the altering or effacing of any marks on the same, and possession or carrying of marking-hammers or other implements used for marking timber;

(*m*) regulate the use of property-marks for timber, and the registration of such marks; declare the circumstances in which the registration of any property-marks may be refused or cancelled; prescribe the time for which such registration shall hold good; limit the number of such marks that may be registered by any one person, and provide for the levy of fees for such registration.

Penalties for breach of rules made under section 43.

44. The Chief Commissioner may, by such rules, prescribe, as penalties for the infringement thereof, imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

In cases where the offence is committed after sunset and before sunrise, or after making preparation for resistance to the execution of any law or any legal process, or where the offender has been previously convicted of a like offence, the convicting Magistrate may inflict double the penalty prescribed for such offence.

All persons bound to aid in case of accident at station.

45. In case of any accident or emergency involving danger to any property at any such station, every person employed at such station, whether by the Government or by any private person, shall render assistance to any Forest-officer or Police-officer demanding his aid in averting such danger and securing such property from damage or loss.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE COLLECTION OF DRIFT, STRANDED AND OTHER TIMBER.

Certain kinds of timber to be deemed property of Government until title thereto proved.

46. All timber found adrift, beached, stranded or sunk,

all timber bearing marks which have not been registered under rules made under section forty-three,

all timber which has been supermarked, or on which the marks have been obliterated, altered or defaced by fire or otherwise, and

in such areas as the Chief Commissioner directs, all unmarked timber,

shall be deemed to be the property of Government unless and until any person establishes his right thereto as provided in this chapter.

Power to collect the same.

Such timber may be collected by any Forest-officer or other person entitled to collect the same, and may be brought to such stations as a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf may from time to time notify as stations for the reception of drift-timber.

The Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt any class of timber from the provisions of this section, and withdraw such exemption.

Notice to claimants of drift-timber.

47. Public notice shall from time to time, as occasion may require, be given by a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf of timber collected under section forty-six. Such notice shall contain a description of the timber, and shall require any person claiming the same to present to such officer, within a period not less than one month from the date on which such notice is given, a written statement of such claim.

Procedure on claim preferred to such timber.

48. When any such statement is presented as aforesaid, the Forest-officer may, after making such inquiry as he thinks fit, either reject the claim after recording his reasons for so doing, or deliver the timber to the claimant.

If such timber is claimed by more than one person, the Forest-officer may either deliver the same to any of such persons whom he deems entitled thereto, or may refer the claimants to the Civil Court and retain the timber pending the receipt of an order from such Court for its disposal.

On rejection of claim to such timber, claimant may institute suit.

Any person whose claim has been rejected under this section may, within two months from the date of such rejection, institute a suit to recover possession of the timber claimed by him; but no person shall recover any compensation against the Government or against any Forest-officer on account of such rejection, or the

detention or removal of any timber, or the delivery thereof to any other person under this section.

No such timber shall be subject to process of any Civil Court until it has been delivered, or a suit brought under this section has been decided.

Disposal of unclaimed timber.

49. If no statement is presented in the manner and within the period prescribed by the notice issued under section forty-seven, or, where such statement having been so presented and the claim having been rejected, the claimant omits to institute a suit to recover possession of such timber within the further period mentioned in section forty-eight, the ownership of such timber shall vest in the Government free from all incumbrances; or, when such timber has been delivered to another person under section forty-eight, in such other person, free from all incumbrances not created by him.

Payments to be made by claimant before timber is delivered to him.

50. No person shall be entitled to recover possession of any timber collected or delivered as aforesaid until he has paid to the Forest-officer, or other person entitled to receive it, such sum on account thereof as may be due for salving, collecting, moving, storing and disposing of the same.

Power to make rules and prescribe penalties.

51. The Chief Commissioner may make rules to regulate the following matters (namely) :—

(*a*) the salving, collection and disposal of all timber mentioned in section forty-six;

(*b*) the use and registration of boats used in salving and collecting timber;

(*c*) the amount to be paid for salving, collecting, moving, storing and disposing of such timber; and

(*d*) the use and registration of hammers and other instruments to be used for marking such timber.

The Chief Commissioner may, by such rules, prescribe, as penalties for the infringement thereof, imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

CHAPTER VIII.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

Seizure of property liable to confiscation.

52. When there is reason to believe that a forest-offence has been committed in respect of any timber or forest-produce, such timber or produce, together with all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing any such offence, may be seized by any Forest-officer or Police-officer.

Report to Magistrate.

Every officer seizing any property under this section shall place on such property, or the receptacle (if any) in which it is contained, a mark indicating that the same has been so seized, and shall, as soon as may be, make a report of such seizure to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence on account of which the seizure has been made:

Provided that when the timber or forest-produce with respect to which such offence is believed to have been committed is the property of Government and the offender is unknown, it shall be sufficient if the officer makes, as soon as may be, a report of the circumstances to his official superior.

Procedure thereupon.

53. Upon the receipt of any such report, the Magistrate shall take such measures as may be necessary for the trial of the accused and the disposal of the property according to law.

Timber, forest-produce, tools, &c., when liable to confiscation.

54. When any person is convicted of a forest-offence, all timber or forest-produce in respect of which such offence has been committed, and all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing such offence, shall be liable, by order of the convicting Magistrate, to confiscation.

Such confiscation may be in addition to any other punishment prescribed for such offence.

Disposal, on conclusion of trial for forest-offence, of produce in respect of which it was committed.

55. When the trial of any forest-offence is concluded, any timber or forest-produce in respect of which such offence has been committed shall, if it is the property of Government, or has been confiscated, be taken possession of by a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf; and in any other case may be disposed of in such manner as the Court may order.

Procedure when offender not known or cannot be found.

56. When the offender is not known or cannot be found, the Magistrate enquiring into the offence, if he finds that an offence has been committed, may, on application in this behalf, order the property in respect of which the offence has been committed to be confiscated and taken possession of by a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf, or to be made over to such Forest-officer or other person as the Magistrate considers entitled to the same:

Provided that no such order shall be made until the expiration of one month from the date of seizing such property, or without hearing the person (if any) claiming any right thereto, and the evidence (if any) which he may produce in support of his claim.

The Magistrate shall either cause a notice of any application under this section to be served upon any person whom he has reason to believe is interested in the property seized, or shall publish such notice in any way which he thinks fit.

Procedure as to perishable property seized under section 52.

57. The Magistrate may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, direct the sale of any property seized under section fifty-two and subject to speedy and natural decay, and may deal with the proceeds as he might have dealt with such property if it had not been sold.

Appeal from orders under sections 54, 55 and 56.

58. Any person claiming to be interested in property seized under section fifty-two may, within one month from the date of any order passed under section fifty-four, section fifty-five or section fifty-six, present an appeal therefrom to the Court to which orders made by such Magistrate are ordinarily appealable, and the order passed on such appeal shall be final.

Property when to vest in Government.

59. When an order for the confiscation of any property has been passed under section fifty-four or fifty-six, and the period limited by section fifty-eight for presenting an appeal

from such order has elapsed, and no such appeal has been presented, or when, on such an appeal being presented, the Appellate Court confirms such order in respect of the whole or a portion of such property, such property or portion, as the case may be, shall vest in the Government free from all incumbrances.

Saving of power to release property seized.

60. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall be deemed to prevent any officer empowered in this behalf by the Chief Commissioner from directing at any time the immediate release of any property seized under section fifty-two and the withdrawal of any charge made in respect of such property.

Punishment for wrongful seizure.

61. Any Forest-officer or Police-officer who vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes any property on pretence of seizing property liable to confiscation under this Act shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Any fine so imposed, or any portion thereof, shall, if the convicting Magistrate so direct, be given as compensation to the person aggrieved by such seizure.

Penalty for counterfeiting or defacing marks in trees and timber and for altering boundary-marks.

62. Whoever, with intent to cause damage or injury to the public or to any person, or to cause wrongful gain as defined in the Indian Penal Code—

(*a*) knowingly counterfeits upon any timber or standing tree a mark used by Forest-officers to indicate that such timber or tree is the property of the Government or of some person, or that it may lawfully be cut or removed by some person, or

(*b*) unlawfully affixes to any timber or standing tree a mark used by Forest-officers, or

(*c*) alters, defaces or obliterates any such mark placed on any timber or standing tree by or under the authority of a Forest-officer, or

(*d*) alters, moves, destroys or defaces any boundary-mark of any forest or waste-land to which any provisions of this Act apply,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Power to arrest without warrant.

63. Any Forest-officer or Police-officer may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person reasonably suspected of having been concerned in any forest-offence punishable with imprisonment for one month or upwards, if such person refuses to give his name and residence, or gives a name or residence which there is reason to believe to be false, or if there is reason to believe that he will abscond.

Every officer making an arrest under this section shall, without unnecessary delay, take or send the person arrested before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case.

Power to prevent commission of offence.

64. Every Forest-officer and Police-Officer shall prevent, and may interfere for the purpose of preventing, the commission of any forest-offence.

Operation of other laws not barred.

65. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes a forest offence or from being liable under such other law to any higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Act or the rules made hereunder;

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Power to compound offences.

66. Any Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf may accept from any person reasonably suspected of having committed any forest-offence other than an offence under section sixty-one or section sixty-two a sum of money by way of compensation for the offence which may have been committed; and where any property has been seized as liable to confiscation, may release the same on payment of the value thereof as estimated by such officer.

On the payment of such sum of money, or such value, or both, as the case may be, to such officer, the accused person, if in custody, shall be discharged, the property seized shall be released, and no further proceedings shall be taken against such person or property.

Presumption that timber or forest-produce belongs to Government.

67. When in any proceedings taken under this Act, or in consequence of anything done under this Act, a question arises as to whether any timber or forest-produce is the property of the Government, such timber or produce shall be presumed to be the property of the Government until the contrary is proved.

CHAPTER IX.

CATTLE-TRESPASS.

Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, to apply.

68. Cattle trespassing in a reserved forest or in a village-forest shall be deemed to be cattle doing damage to a public plantation within the meaning of the eleventh section of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, and may be seized and impounded as such by any Forest-officer or Police-officer.

Power to alter fines fixed by that Act.

69. The Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that, in lieu of the fines fixed by the twelfth section of the Act last aforesaid, there shall be levied for each head of cattle impounded under section sixty-eight of this Act, such fines as he thinks fit, but not exceeding the following (that is to say):—

	Rs.	A.
For each elephant	10	0
For each buffalo	2	0
For each horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow or heifer ...	1	0
For each calf, ass, pig, ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat or kid ...	0	8

CHAPTER X.

OF FOREST-OFFICERS.

Chief Commissioner may invest Forest-officers with certain powers.

70. The Chief Commissioner may invest any Forest-officer by name, or as holding an office, with the following powers (that is to say):—

(*a*) the powers of a Demarcation-officer under the Burma Boundaries Act, 1880;

(*b*) the powers of a Civil Court to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents;

(*c*) power to issue search-warrants under the Code of Criminal Procedure;

(*d*) power to hold enquiries into forest-offences, and in the course of such enquiries to receive and record evidence;

(*e*) power to notify seasons and manner in which fire may be kindled, kept or carried in a reserved forest;

(*f*) power to grant any permission referred to in section twenty-seven, thirty-two, thirty-six or thirty-eight;

(*g*) power to notify stations for the reception of drift timber;

(*h*) power to give public notice of timber collected under section forty-six;

(*i*) power to take possession of property under this Act;

(*j*) power to direct the release of property or withdrawal of charges;

(*k*) power to accept compensation for forest-offences;

and may withdraw any powers so conferred.

Any evidence recorded under clause (*d*) of this section shall be admissible in any subsequent trial before a Magistrate of the alleged offender: Provided that it has been taken in the presence of the accused person, and recorded in the manner provided by section 333, section 334 or section 335 of the Code of Criminal Procedure,

Forest-officers deemed public servants.

71. All Forest-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Indemnity for acts done in good faith.

72. No suit or criminal prosecution shall lie against any public servant for anything done or omitted by him in good faith under this Act.

Forest-officers not to trade.

73. Except with the permission in writing of the Chief Commissioner, no Forest-officer shall, as principal or agent, trade in timber or forest-produce, or be or become interested in any lease or mortgage of any forest or in any contract for working any forest, whether in British or foreign territory.

CHAPTER XI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Additional powers to make rules.

74. The Chief Commissioner may make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*) to declare by what Forest-officer or class of Forest-officers the powers or duties conferred or imposed by or under this Act on a Forest-officer shall be exercised or performed;

(*b*) to regulate the procedure of Forest-Settlement-officers;

(*c*) to regulate the rewards to be paid to officers and informers from the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Act or from the Public Treasury; and

(*d*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Rules when to have force of law.

75. All rules made by the Chief Commissioner under this Act shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Powers of Chief Commissioner exercisable from time to time.

All powers conferred by this Act on the Chief Commissioner may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

Persons bound to assist Forest-officer and Police-officer.

76. Every person who exercises any right in a reserved forest or a village-forest, or who is permitted to take any forest-produce from, or to cut and remove timber or to pasture cattle or to practice toungya cultivation in, such forest, and

every person who is employed by any such person in such forest, and

every person in any village contiguous to such forest who is employed by the Government, or who receives emoluments from the Government for services to be performed to the community,

shall be bound to furnish without unnecessary delay to the nearest Forest-officer or Police-officer any information he may possess respecting the occurrence of a fire in or near such forest, or, the commission of, or intention to commit, any forest-offence, and shall assist any Forest-officer or Police-officer demanding his aid—

(*a*) in extinguishing any fire occurring in such forest;

(*b*) in preventing any fire which may occur in the vicinity of such forest from spreading to such forest;

(*c*) in preventing the commission in such forest of any forest-offence; and

(*d*) when there is reason to believe that any such offence has been committed in such forest, in discovering and arresting the offender.

Recovery of money due to Government.

77. All money, other than fines, payable to the Government under this Act, or under any rule made hereunder, or on account of the price of any timber or forest-produce, or of expenses incurred in the execution of this Act in respect of such timber or forest-produce, may, if not paid when due, be recovered under the law for the time being in force as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

Lien on forest-produce for such money.

78. When any such money is payable for, or in respect of, any forest-produce, the amount thereof shall be deemed to be a first charge on such produce; and such produce may be taken possession of by a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf, and may be retained by him until such amount has been paid.

Power to sell such produce.

If such amount is not paid when due, such Forest-officer may sell such produce by public auction, and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied first in discharging such amount.

The surplus (if any), if not claimed within two months from the date of the sale by the person entitled thereto, shall be forfeited to Government.

Government and its officers not liable for loss or damage in respect of certain timber.

79. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any timber while at a station established under a rule

made under section forty-three, or while detained elsewhere for the purposes of this Act, or in respect of any timber collected under section forty-six; and no Forest-officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage unless he causes the same negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

Land required under this Act to be deemed to be needed for a public purpose under Land Acquisition Act.

80. Whenever it appears to the Chief Commissioner that any land is required for any of the purposes of this Act, such land shall be deemed to be needed for a public purpose within the meaning of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, section four.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section 2.*)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Number and year of Act or Regulation.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Act VII of 1865...	An Act to give effect to rules for the management and preservation of Government forests.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act VII of 1869...	An Act to give validity to certain rules relating to forests in British Burma.	The whole.
Act XIII of 1873	An Act to amend the law relating to timber floated down the rivers of British Burma.	So much as has not been repealed.
Regulation IX of 1874.	The Arakan Hill District Laws Regulation, 1874.	So far as it relates to Acts VII of 1865 and VII of 1869.
	The Rules for the better management and preservation of the Government Forests in British Burma, dated the second day of August, 1865.	The whole.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 7th September, 1881, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XX OF 1881.

THE SINDH INCUMBERED ESTATES ACT, 1881.

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An Act to amend the law providing for the relief of Jágírdárs and Zamíndárs in Sindh.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law providing for the relief of Jágírdárs and Zamíndárs in Sindh; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Sindh Incumbered Estates Act, 1881"; and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of Act No. XIV of 1876.

2. Act No. XIV of 1876 (*to relieve from Incumbrances the estates of Jágírdárs and Zamíndárs in Sindh*) is repealed; but all applications, appointments and rules made, all notices published and all other things duly done under the said Act shall be deemed to have been respectively made, published and done under this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"Jágír land": "Jágír land" includes also a share held hereditarily of the revenues of a Government village, but does not include *siri* or *máwul* or garden grants:

"Jágírdár": "Jágírdár" means a person who, or whose ancestor, was found in possession of jágír land in Sindh on the seventeenth day of February, 1843, and to whom the said land, or a portion of the same, or other land in lieu thereof, has been continued by the British Government, and to whom, or to whose ancestor, a sanad has been, or hereafter may be, granted confirming such continuance:

"Zamíndár": "Zamíndár" means a person holding lands in Sindh on the aggregate of which he or his ancestor has been assessed by the Government, on account of land-revenue for any one of the five revenue years next before the fourteenth day of September, 1876, a sum not less than three hundred rupees:

"Commissioner": "Commissioner" means the Commissioner in Sindh.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE APPLICATION AND PRELIMINARY INQUIRY.

Application for the benefit of this Act.

4. At any time within six months after the passing of this Act, any jágírdár or zamíndár,

or any person who would be sole heir or one of the heirs to such jágírdár or zamíndár if he then died intestate,

may apply, in writing, to the Commissioner, stating that such jágírdár or zamíndár is subject to debts or liabilities, other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or that his immoveable property is charged with debts or liabilities other than as aforesaid, and requesting that the provisions of this Act be applied to his case.

When any jágírdár, zamíndár or other person entitled to make an application under this section is a minor, or of unsound mind, or an idiot, such application may be made on his behalf by the guardian or other legal curator of his person, or by the legally constituted administrator or manager of his estate.

Order to inquire.

5. When any such application is made by or on behalf of a jágírdár, or the person who would be his sole heir if he then died, the Commissioner shall direct an inquiry to be made by such officer as he thinks fit into the nature and amount of such debts and liabilities, and the sufficiency of the debtor's property, whether moveable or immoveable, to discharge the same.

When such an application is made in any other case, it shall be in the discretion of the Commissioner, subject to any general rules which may from time to time be made by the Governor of Bombay in Council in this behalf, either to reject such application or to direct an inquiry to be made as aforesaid.

Verified statement to be submitted.

6. When an inquiry has been directed under section five, the applicant shall, within a period to be fixed by the Commissioner, submit to the officer appointed to make such inquiry a statement duly verified by the said applicant, or by some other competent person, in the manner required by law for the verification of plaints, and containing, so far as may be practicable, such details as to the debts and liabilities, and as to the sufficiency of the debtor's property, whether moveable or immoveable, to meet the same, as the Commissioner, or the said officer subject to his control, may require.

False averments in statement.

If any such statement contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true, such person shall be deemed to have intentionally given false evidence within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Report of inquiry and proceedings thereon.

7. The officer so appointed, after making inquiry, shall submit a report of the proceedings to the Commissioner.

On receipt of such report, the Commissioner may (*a*) direct a further inquiry; or (*b*) dismiss the application; or (*c*), by order published in the *Sindh Official Gazette*, appoint an officer (hereinafter called the manager) to manage the immoveable property of the debtor, and to arrange for the liquidation of his debts in manner hereinafter provided.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE ORDER OF MANAGEMENT.

"Order of management;" to what it extends.

8. Such order (hereinafter called "the order of management") shall extend to all immoveable property of or to which the debtor is on the date of its

publication possessed or entitled in his own right, or which he is entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by or devolve on him during the continuance of the management, and to all debts and liabilities to which he is subject, or which are charged on the whole or any part of his immoveable property on the said date, and to the amount of any loan which may be received by the manager from Government in the manner hereinafter provided.

Commencement of management.

The management shall be deemed to commence from the date on which the order is published.

Effect of order of management.

9. On the publication of the order of management the following consequences shall ensue :—

Stay of pending proceedings, &c.

First, all proceedings then pending in any civil Court in British India in respect to the debts and liabilities mentioned in section eight shall be stayed ; and the operation of all processes, executions and attachments then in force for or in respect of such debts and liabilities shall be suspended ;

Bar of fresh proceedings.

Secondly, so long as the management continues, no fresh proceedings, processes, executions or attachments shall be instituted in or issued by any civil Court in British India in respect of such debts and liabilities ;

The debtor incompetent—

Thirdly, so long as the management continues, the debtor shall be incompetent—

to contract debts,

(*a*) to enter into any contract involving him in pecuniary liability, or

to encumber or alienate property under management.

(*b*) to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate the property under management or any part thereof, or

to grant receipts for rent thereof.

(*c*) to grant valid receipts for the rents and profits arising or accruing therefrom :

Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall be deemed to preclude the manager from letting, and the debtor from taking, the whole or any part of such property on such terms consistent with this Act as may be agreed upon between the parties ;

Fourthly, so long as the management continues, no person other than the manager shall be competent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate such property or any part thereof.

Manager to have powers of owner and to receive rents and profits,

10. The manager shall, during the management of the property, have all powers which the owner thereof might, as such, have legally exercised, and shall receive and recover all rents and profits due in respect of the property under management,

to have powers of a Collector for their recovery.

and for the purpose of recovering such rents and profits shall have, in addition to any powers possessed by a jágírdár or zamíndár, as the case may be, all the powers possessed by a Collector under the law for the time being in force for the recovery of land-revenue due to Government :

Provided that he shall not, before the liquidation-scheme hereinafter mentioned has been sanctioned, demise the property under management, or any part thereof, for any term exceeding two years, to take effect in possession.

Manager to pay therefrom—

11. From the sums received or recovered under section ten, the manager shall pay—

costs of management and repairs,

First, the costs of the management, including the costs of necessary repairs ;

Government revenue, &c.,

Secondly, the Government revenue and all debts and liabilities for the time being due or incurred to Government in respect of the property under management ;

rent due to superior holder,

Thirdly, the rent (if any) due to the jágírdár or other superior holder in respect of the said property ;

allowance for maintenance of debtor,

Fourthly, such periodical allowances as the Commissioner may from time to time fix for the maintenance of the debtor and his family ;

cost of improvements, &c.

Fifthly, the cost of such improvements of the said property as he thinks necessary, and are approved by the Commissioner.

Residue how disposed of.

The residue shall be retained by the manager for the liquidation, in manner hereinafter provided, of the debts and liabilities mentioned in section eight other than those so due or incurred to Government, and also for the repayment, either before or after the liquidation of such debts and liabilities, of any loan received from Government by the manager under this Act.

CHAPTER IV.

PROOF OF DEBTS AND SCHEME FOR LIQUIDATION.

Notice to claimants against debtor.

12. On the publication of the order of management, the manager shall publish in the *Sindh Official Gazette* a notice in English and Sindhí, calling upon all persons having claims against the debtor, or the property under management, to notify the same in writing to such manager within six months from the date of the publication.

Copies of notice to be exhibited.

He shall also cause copies of such notice to be exhibited at the mukhtiárkárs' kachahrís in the district in which the said property lies, and at such other places as he thinks fit.

Claim to contain full particulars.

13. Every such claimant shall, along with his claim, present full particulars thereof.

Documents to be given up.

Every document on which the claimant founds his claim, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the manager along with the claim.

Entries in books.

If the document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the manager, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies. The manager shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

If any document in the possession or under the control of the claimant is not delivered or produced by him to the manager along with the claim, the manager may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

Exclusion of documents not produced.

14. Every such claim (other than claims of the Government) not notified to the manager within the time and in the manner required by such notice shall, except as provided in section nineteen, clause (*d*), be deemed for all purposes and on all occasions, whether during the continuance of the management or afterwards, to have been duly discharged:

Claim not duly notified to be barred.

Provided that, when proof is made to the manager that the claimant was unable to comply with the provisions of section twelve, the manager may receive such claim within the further period of six months from the expiration of the original period of six months.

Provision for admission of claims within further period of six months.

15. The manager shall inquire into the history and merits of every claim received under sections twelve and fourteen, and shall, in accordance with the rules to be made under this Act, determine the amount of the debts and liabilities (if any) justly due to the several claimants.

Determination of debts and liabilities.

16. If such amount cannot be paid at once, the manager shall then proceed to rank such debts and liabilities according to the order in which they shall be paid, and to fix the interest (if any) to be paid thereon, respectively, from the date of the final decision thereon to the date of the payment and discharge thereof.

Power to rank debts and to fix interest.

17. When the total amount of the debts and liabilities (including those due and incurred to Government) has been finally determined, the manager shall prepare and submit to the Commissioner a schedule of such debts and liabilities, and a scheme (hereinafter called the liquidation-scheme) showing the mode in which it is proposed to pay and discharge the same, whether from the income of the property under management, or with the aid of funds raised under the powers hereinafter conferred, or partly in one of such ways and partly in the other.

Scheme for liquidation.

Every such scheme shall further provide for the continuance of the payments to be made by the manager under section eleven, and for the repayment of the money (if any) which the manager proposes to borrow from Government under this Act; and may provide for the improvement of the property under management either from the said income or with the aid of the funds raised as aforesaid, or partly in one of such ways and partly in the other.

Provisions of scheme.

Proceedings of Commissioner on submission of scheme.

18. The Commissioner may

(*a*) as often as he thinks fit send back such scheme to the manager for revision, and direct him to make such further inquiry as may be requisite for the proper preparation of the scheme, or

(*b*) sanction any liquidation-scheme or any revised liquidation-scheme submitted to him, either as it stands, or subject to such modifications as he may deem expedient.

19. At any time before he has sanctioned a liquidation-scheme under section eighteen, the Commissioner may, by an order published in the *Sindh Official Gazette*, direct that on a date fixed by such order the management shall be relinquished.

Power to relinquish management.

On the date so fixed—

(*a*) the management shall terminate;

(*b*) the owner of the property under management shall be restored to the possession thereof, subject to any leases made under section ten;

(*c*) any residue of the rents and profits of the said property retained under the last clause of section eleven shall be paid to him; and

(*d*) the proceedings, processes, executions and attachments stayed and suspended under section nine, and the debts and liabilities barred by section fourteen, shall revive.

In calculating the periods of limitation applicable to suits to recover and enforce debts and liabilities revived under this section, the time during which the management has continued shall be excluded.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO SANCTION OF THE LIQUIDATION-SCHEME.

20. When the Commissioner sanctions the liquidation-scheme, he shall notify the fact of such sanction at such places and in such manner as the local Government may from time to time by rule direct; and thereupon—

Effects of sanctioning scheme.

1*st*, all proceedings, processes, executions and attachments stayed or suspended under section nine shall be for ever barred, and

2*nd*, every debt or liability due or owing to any person which was proveable before the manager shall be extinguished; and such person shall be entitled to receive under the liquidation-scheme the amount (if any) finally awarded to him under Chapter IV of this Act in respect of such debt or liability.

21. If the property under management or any part thereof be in the possession of a mortgagee or conditional vendee, the manager, at any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, may, by an order in writing, require such incumbrancer to deliver up possession of the same to him at the end of the then current revenue year.

Power to remove mortgagee in possession.

If such incumbrancer refuse or neglect to obey such order, the manager may, without resorting to a civil Court, enter upon the property and summarily evict therefrom the said incumbrancer and any other person obstructing or resisting on his behalf.

Nothing in this section shall be held to affect the right of any incumbrancer to receive, under the liquidation-scheme, the amount (if any) awarded to him under Chapter IV of this Act.

Power to inquire into consideration given for leases.

22. If the property under management or any part thereof be in the possession of any person claiming to hold under a lease dated within the three years immediately preceding the commencement of the management, the manager, with the sanction of the Commissioner, may inquire into the sufficiency of the consideration for which the lease was given; and if such consideration appear to him insufficient, may by order, at any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, either set aside the lease or require the person so in possession to pay such consideration for the said lease as the manager thinks fit; and in default of such payment the lease shall be cancelled.

Power to lease.

23. Subject to the rules made under section thirty-one, the manager, after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, shall have power to demise all or any part of the property under management for any term of years not exceeding twenty years absolute, to take effect in possession, in consideration of the payment to him of any fine, or without fine, and reserving such rents, and under such conditions, as may be agreed upon.

Power to raise money by mortgage or sale.

24. At any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, the manager, with the previous assent of the Commissioner, shall have power to raise any money which may be required for carrying out such scheme—

(*a*) by demising by way of mortgage the whole or any part of the property under management for a term not exceeding twenty years from the publication of the order of management; or

(*b*) by selling, by public auction or by private contract, and upon such terms as the manager thinks fit, such portion of the said property as may appear expedient; or

(*c*) by borrowing money from Government at such rate of interest as appears reasonable to the local Government.

Manager's receipt to be a discharge.

25. The manager's receipt for any moneys, rents or profits raised or received by him under this Act shall discharge the person paying the same therefrom and from being concerned to see to the application thereof.

Termination of management.

26. When the debts and liabilities mentioned in the liquidation-scheme and the amount of any loan received from Government under clause (*c*) of section twenty-four, together with the interest (if any) due thereon, have been paid and discharged, the manager shall publish in the *Sindh Official Gazette* a notice fixing a date for the termination of the management.

Restoration of owner.

On the date so fixed the management shall terminate, and the owner shall be restored to the possession and enjoyment of the property under management, or of such part thereof as has not been sold by the manager under the power conferred by section twenty-four, but subject to the leases and mortgages (if any) granted and made by the manager under the powers conferred by sections ten, twenty-three and twenty-four.

Death of debtor during management.

27. If the debtor dies after the publication of the order of management and before the management has been terminated in either of the modes hereinbefore provided—

1st, the management shall continue and proceed in all respects as if such debtor were still living;

2ndly, any person succeeding to the whole or any portion of the property under management shall, while such management continues, be subject in respect of such property to the disabilities imposed by clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of section nine; and

3rdly, no civil Court in British India shall, during the continuance of the management, issue any attachment or other process against any portion of the property under management for or in respect of any debt or liability incurred by any such person whether before or after his said succession.

Mortgages, &c., made by restored jágírdár valid only for his life.

28. When a jágírdár or zamíndár has been restored under section twenty-six to the possession of any property, no mortgage, charge, lease or alienation of such property, or of any part thereof, made by such jagírdár or zamíndár shall be valid as to any time beyond his natural life.

CHAPTER VI.

OF APPEAL AND REVISION.

Appeal.

29. An appeal against any decision or order under sections fourteen, fifteen, sixteen and twenty-two, and imposing a fine or imprisonment in exercise of the powers conferred by section thirty-five, shall lie to the Commissioner, if preferred within six weeks from the date of such decision or order.

There shall be no appeal against the decision of the Commissioner on such appeal.

Power to call for proceedings and pass order thereon.

30. The Commissioner may, of his own motion or on the application of any person concerned, call for the proceedings in any case under this Act, and pass such order thereon consistent with the provisions of this Act as he thinks fit.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to make rules.

31. The Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor of Bombay in Council, may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*) to regulate the security to be required from subordinate officers under this Act;

(*b*) to regulate the procedure in all cases under this Act;

(*c*) for the guidance of officers enquiring into and determining on claims under Chapter IV of this Act; and in particular as to the allowance of interest (if any) on each of the principal debts and liabilities so determined, from the date on which it was incurred down to the date of the determin-

ation, and on the aggregate amount of such debts and liabilities from the date of the determination down to the date of payment, and as to the order of paying debts and liabilities and repaying any loan received hereunder from Government;

(*d*) for investing any moneys received or raised by the manager under this Act in any Government securities of British India, and for the sale of such securities; and

(*e*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Such rules shall be published in the *Sindh Official Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Power to appoint new manager.

32. Whenever the Commissioner thinks fit, he may suspend or remove any manager, and may appoint any officer in the stead of any manager appointed under this Act; and thereupon the management then vested under this Act in the former manager shall become vested in the new manager.

Every such new manager shall have the same powers as if he had been originally appointed.

Managers to be public servants.

33. Every manager appointed under this Act shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Investigation to be deemed a judicial proceeding.

34. Every investigation conducted by the manager with reference to any claim preferred before him under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be taken to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Power to summon witnesses and compel production of documents.

35. For the purposes of this Act, the manager may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence, and compel the production of documents, by the same means and, as far as possible, in the same manner, as is provided in the case of a civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Bar of suits.

36. No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of anything done by him *bonâ fide* pursuant to this Act.

Saving of jurisdiction of Courts in Sindh in respect of certain suits.

37. Nothing in this Act precludes the Courts in Sindh having jurisdiction in suits relating to the succession to any immoveable property brought under the operation of this Act from entertaining and disposing of such suits; but to all such suits the manager of such property shall be made a party.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 7th September, 1881, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXI OF 1881.

THE BROACH AND KAIRA INCUMBERED ESTATES ACT, 1881.

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An Act to amend the law providing for the relief of Thákurs in the Districts of Broach and Kaira.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law providing for the relief of Thákurs in the Districts of Broach and Kaira; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Broach and Kaira Incumbered Estates Act, 1881":

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Partial repeal of Act No. XIV of 1877.

2. Act No. XIV of 1877 (*to relieve from Incumbrances the estates of Thákurs in Broach and Kaira*), except the last three sections, is repealed;

But all applications, appointments and rules made, all notices published and all other things duly done under the said Act or under Act No. XV of 1871 (*to relieve from Incumbrances the estates of Thákurs in Broach*) shall be deemed to have been respectively made, published and done under this Act.

In section 40 of the said Act No. XIV of 1877, for the words "the said Taluqdárí Settlement Officer," the words "the Taluqdárí Settlement Officer mentioned in the Broach and Kaira Incumbered Estates Act, 1881, section seven," shall be substituted.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"Thákur": "Thákur" means also taluqdár, jágírdár and kasbátí, and such other classes of holders of estates as the local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, declare to be Thákurs for the purposes of this Act:

"Heir": "Heir" means the person for the time being entitled as heir to a Thákur:

"Commissioner." "Commissioner" means the Revenue Commissioner of the Northern Division of the Presidency of Bombay.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE APPLICATION AND PRELIMINARY INQUIRY.

Application for benefit of Act.

4. At any time within six months after the passing of this Act, any Thákur, or any person who would be sole heir or one of the heirs to such Thákur if he then died intestate, may apply, in writing, to the Commissioner stating that such Thákur is subject to debts or liabilities, other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or that his immoveable property is charged with debts or liabilities other than as aforesaid, and requesting that the provisions of this Act be applied to his case.

When any Thákur or other person entitled to make an application under this section is a minor, or of unsound mind, or an idiot, such application may be made on his behalf by the guardian or other legal curator of his person, or by the legally constituted administrator or manager of his estate.

Order to inquire.

5. When any such application is made by or on behalf of a Thákur, or the person who would be his sole heir if he then died, the Commissioner shall direct an inquiry to be made by such officer as he thinks fit into the nature and amount of such debts and liabilities and the sufficiency of the debtor's property, whether moveable or immoveable, to discharge the same.

When such an application is made in any other case, it shall be in the discretion of the Commissioner, subject to any general rules which may from time to time be made by the Governor of Bombay in Council in this behalf, either to reject such application or to direct an inquiry to be made as aforesaid.

Verified statement to be submitted.

6. When an inquiry has been directed under section five, the applicant shall, within a period to be fixed by the Commissioner, submit to the officer appointed to make such inquiry a statement duly verified by the said applicant, or by some other competent person, in the manner required by law for the verification of plaints, and containing, so far as may be practicable, such details as to the debts and liabilities, and as to the sufficiency of the debtor's property, whether moveable or immoveable, to meet the same, as the Commissioner, or the said officer subject to his control, may require.

False averments in statement.

If any such statement contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true, such person shall be deemed to have intentionally given false evidence within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Report of inquiry and proceedings thereon.

7. The officer so appointed, after making inquiry, shall submit a report of his proceedings to the Commissioner.

On receipt of such report, the Commissioner may—

(*a*) direct a further inquiry, or

(*b*) dismiss the application, or

(*c*) by order published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, direct that the immoveable property of the debtor shall be managed, and that his debts shall be liquidated, in the manner hereinafter provided, by a manager.

The Taluqdárí Settlement-officer for the time being shall, unless the local Government in any case otherwise directs, be such manager.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE ORDER OF MANAGEMENT.

"Order of management;" to what it extends.

8. Such order (hereinafter called "the order of management") shall extend to all immoveable property of or to which the debtor is on the date of its publication possessed or entitled in his own right, or which he is entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by or devolve on him during the continuance of the management, and to all debts and liabilities to which he is subject, or which are charged on the whole or any part of his immoveable property on the said date, and to the amount of any loan which may be received by the manager from Government in the manner hereinafter provided.

Commencement of management.

The management shall be deemed to commence from the date on which the order is published.

Effect of order of management.

9. On the publication of the order of management the following consequences shall ensue:—

Stay of pending proceedings, &c.

First, all proceedings then pending in any civil Court in British India in respect to the debts and liabilities mentioned in section eight shall be stayed; and the operation of all processes, executions and attachments then in force for or in respect of such debts and liabilities shall be suspended;

Bar of fresh proceedings.

Secondly, so long as the management continues, no fresh proceedings, processes, executions or attachments shall be instituted in or issued by any civil Court in British India in respect of such debts and liabilities;

The debtor incompetent—

Thirdly, so long as the management continues, the debtor shall be incompetent—

to contract debts,

(*a*) to enter into any contract involving him in pecuniary liability, or

to incumber or alienate property,

(*b*) to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate the property under management or any part thereof, or

to grant receipts for rent.

(*c*) to grant valid receipts for the rents and profits arising or accruing therefrom:

Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall be deemed to preclude the manager from letting, and the debtor from taking, the whole or any part of such property on such terms consistent with this Act as may be agreed upon between the parties;

Fourthly, so long as the management continues, no person other than the manager shall be competent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate such property or any part thereof.

Manager to have powers of owner and to receive rents and profits;

10. The manager shall, during the management of the property, have all powers which the owner thereof might, as such, have legally exercised, and shall receive and recover all rents and profits due in respect of the property under management,

to have powers of Collector for their recovery.

and for the purpose of recovering such rents and profits shall have, in addition to any powers possessed by a Thákur, all the powers possessed by a Collector, under the law for the time being in force, for securing and recovering land-revenue due to Government:

Provided that he shall not, before the liquidation-scheme hereinafter mentioned has been sanctioned, demise the property under management, or any part thereof, for any term exceeding two years, to take effect in possession.

Manager to pay therefrom—

11. From the sums received or recovered under section ten, the manager shall pay—

costs of management and repairs,

First, the costs of the management, including the costs of necessary repairs;

Government revenue, &c.,

Secondly, the Government revenue and all debts and liabilities for the time being due or incurred to Government in respect of the property under management;

rent due to superior holder,

Thirdly, the rent (if any) due to any superior holder in respect of the said property;

allowance for maintenance and expenses of debtor and family,

Fourthly, such periodical allowance as the Commissioner may from time to time fix for the maintenance and other necessary expenses of the debtor and of such members of his family as the Commissioner directs;

cost of improvements, &c.

Fifthly, the cost of such improvements of the said property as he thinks necessary, and as are approved by the Commissioner.

Residue how disposed of.

The residue shall be retained by the manager for the liquidation, in manner hereinafter provided, of the debts and liabilities mentioned in section eight other than those so due or incurred to Government, and also for the repayment, either before or after the liquidation of such debts and liabilities, of any loan received from Government by the manager under this Act.

CHAPTER IV.

PROOF OF DEBTS AND SCHEME FOR LIQUIDATION.

Notice to claimants against debtor.

12. On the publication of the order of management, the manager shall publish in the *Bombay Government Gazette* a notice in English and Gujráti calling upon all persons having claims against the debtor or the property under management to notify the same in writing to such manager within six months from the date of the publication.

Copies of notice to be exhibited.

He shall also cause copies of such notice to be exhibited at the Mámlatdárs' kachahrís in the district in which the said property lies, and at such other places as he thinks fit.

Claim to contain full particulars.

13. Every such claimant shall, along with his claim, present full particulars thereof.

Documents to be given up.

Every document on which the claimant founds his claim, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the manager along with the claim.

Entries in books.

If the document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the manager together with a copy of the entry on which he relies.

The manager shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

Power to exclude documents not produced with claim.

If any document in the possession or under the control of the claimant is not delivered or produced by him to the manager along with the claim, the manager may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

Claim not duly notified to be barred.

14. Every such claim (other than claims of the Government) not notified to the manager within the time and in the manner required by such notice shall, except as provided in section nineteen, clause (*d*), be deemed for all purposes and on all occasions, whether during the continuance of the management or afterwards, to have been duly discharged:

Admission of claims within further period of six months.

Provided that, when proof is made to the manager that the claimant was unable to comply with the provisions of section twelve, the manager may receive such claim within the further period of six months from the expiration of the original period of six months.

Determination of debts and liabilities.

15. The manager shall inquire into the history and merits of every claim received under sections twelve and fourteen, and shall, in accordance with the rules to be made under this Act, determine the amount of the debts and liabilities (if any) justly due to the several claimants.

Power to rank debts and to fix interest.

16. If such amount cannot be paid at once, the manager shall then proceed to rank such debts and liabilities according to the order in which they shall be paid, and to fix the interest (if any) to be paid thereon, respectively, from the date of the final decision thereon to the date of the payment and discharge thereof.

Scheme for liquidation.

17. When the total amount of the debts and liabilities (including those due and incurred to Government) has been finally determined, the manager shall prepare and submit to the Commissioner a schedule of such debts and liabilities, and a scheme (hereinafter called the liquidation-scheme) shewing the mode in which it is proposed to pay and discharge the same, whether from the income of the property under management, or with the aid of funds raised under the powers hereinafter conferred, or partly in one of such ways and partly in the other.

Provisions of scheme.

Every such scheme shall further provide for the continuance of the payments to be made by the manager under section eleven, and for the repayment of the money (if any) which the manager proposes to borrow from Government under this Act, and may provide for the improvement of the property under management either from the said income or with the aid of the funds raised as aforesaid, or partly in one of such ways and partly in the other.

Proceedings of Commissioner on submission of scheme.

18. The Commissioner may—

(*a*) as often as he thinks fit send back such scheme to the manager for revision, and direct him to make such further inquiry as may be requisite for the proper preparation of the scheme, or

(*b*) sanction any liquidation-scheme, or any revised liquidation-scheme, submitted to him, either as it stands, or subject to such modifications as he may deem expedient.

Power to relinquish management.

19. At any time before he has sanctioned a liquidation-scheme under section eighteen, the Commissioner may, by an order published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, direct that on a date fixed by such order the management shall be relinquished.

On the date so fixed—

(*a*) the management shall terminate;

(*b*) the owner of the property under management shall be restored to the possession thereof, subject to any leases made under section ten;

(*c*) any residue of the rents and profits of the said property retained under the last clause of section eleven shall be paid to him; and

(*d*) the proceedings, processes, executions and attachments stayed and suspended under section nine, and the debts and liabilities barred by section fourteen, shall revive.

In calculating the periods of limitation applicable to suits to recover and enforce debts and liabilities revived under this section, the time during which the management has continued shall be excluded.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO SANCTION OF THE LIQUIDATION-SCHEME.

Effects of sanctioning scheme.

20. When the Commissioner sanctions the liquidation-scheme, he shall notify the fact of such sanction at such places and in such manner as the local Government may from time to time by rule direct; and thereupon—

1st, all proceedings, processes, executions and attachments stayed or suspended under section nine shall be for ever barred, and

2nd, every debt or liability due or owing to any person which was proveable before the manager shall be extinguished, and such person shall be entitled to receive under the liquidation-scheme the amount (if any) finally awarded to him under Chapter IV of this Act in respect of such debt or liability.

Power to remove mortgagee in possession.

21. If the property under management or any part thereof be in the possession of a mortgagee or conditional vendee, the manager, at any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, may, by an order in writing, require such incumbrancer to deliver up possession of the same to him at the end of the then current revenue year.

If such incumbrancer refuse or neglect to obey such order, the manager may, without resorting to a civil Court, enter upon the property and summarily evict therefrom the said incumbrancer and any other person obstructing or resisting on his behalf.

Nothing in this section shall be held to affect the right of any incumbrancer to receive, under

the liquidation-scheme, the amount (if any) awarded to him under Chapter IV of this Act.

Power to inquire into consideration given for leases.

22. If the property under management or any part thereof be in the possession of any person claiming to hold under a lease dated within the three years immediately preceding the commencement of the management, the manager may inquire into the sufficiency of the consideration for which the lease was given; and if such consideration appear to him insufficient, may by order, with the consent of the Commissioner, at any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, either set aside the lease or require the person so in possession to pay such consideration for the said lease as the manager thinks fit; and in default of such payment, the lease shall be cancelled.

Power to lease.

23. Subject to the rules made under section thirty-one, the manager, after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, shall have power to demise all or any part of the property under management for any term of years not exceeding twenty years absolute, to take effect in possession, in consideration of the payment to him of any fine, or without fine, and reserving such rents, and under such conditions, as may be agreed upon.

Power to raise money by mortgage or sale.

24. At any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, the manager, with the previous assent of the Commissioner, shall have power to raise any money which may be required for carrying out such scheme—

(*a*) by mortgaging the whole or any part of the property under management for a term not exceeding twenty years from the publication of the order of management; or

(*b*) by charging the whole or any part of such property; or

(*c*) by selling, by public auction or by private contract, and upon such terms as the manager thinks fit, such portion of the said property as may appear expedient; or

(*d*) by borrowing money from Government at such rate of interest as appears reasonable to the local Government.

Manager's receipt a discharge.

25. The manager's receipt for any moneys, rents or profits raised or received by him under this Act shall discharge the person paying the same therefrom and from being concerned to see to the application thereof.

Termination of management.

26. When the debts and liabilities mentioned in the liquidation-scheme and the amount of any loan received from Government under clause (*d*) of section twenty-four, together with the interest (if any) due thereon, have been paid and discharged as therein provided, or in such other manner as the Commissioner thinks fit, the manager shall publish in the *Bombay Government Gazette* a notice fixing a date for the termination of the management.

Restoration of owner.

On the date so fixed the management shall terminate, and the owner shall be restored to the possession and enjoyment of the property under management, or of such part thereof as has not been sold by the manager under the power conferred by section twenty-four, but subject to the leases and mortgages (if any) granted and made by the manager under the powers conferred by sections ten, twenty-three and twenty-four.

Death of debtor during management.

27. If the debtor dies after the publication of the order of management and before the management has been terminated in either of the modes hereinbefore provided—

1*st*, the management shall continue and proceed in all respects as if such debtor were still living;

2*ndly*, any person succeeding to the whole or any portion of the property under management shall, while such management continues, be subject in respect of such property to the disabilities imposed by clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of section nine; and

3*rdly*, no civil Court in British India shall, during the continuance of the management, issue any attachment or other process against any portion of the property under management, for or in respect of any debt or liability incurred by any such person whether before or after his said succession.

Mortgages, &c., made by restored Thákur valid only for his life.

28. When a Thákur has been restored under section twenty-six to the possession of any property, no mortgage, charge, lease or alienation of such property, or of any part thereof, made by such Thákur, shall be valid as to any time beyond his natural life.

CHAPTER VI.

OF APPEAL AND REVISION.

Appeal.

29. An appeal against any decision or order under sections fourteen, fifteen, sixteen and twenty-two, or imposing a fine or imprisonment in exercise of the powers conferred by section thirty-five, shall lie to the Commissioner, if preferred within six weeks from the date of such decison or order.

There shall be no appeal against the decision of the Commissioner on such appeal.

Power to call for proceedings and pass order thereon.

30. The Commissioner may, of his own motion or on the application of any person concerned, call for the proceedings in any case under this Act, and pass such order thereon consistent with the provisions of this Act as he thinks fit.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to make rules.

31. The local Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*) to regulate the security to be required from subordinate officers under this Act;

(*b*) to regulate the procedure in all cases under this Act;

(*c*) for the guidance of officers enquiring into and determining on claims under Chapter IV of this Act; and in particular as to the allowance of interest (if any) on each of the principal debts and

liabilities so determined, from the date on which it was incurred down to the date of the determination, and on the aggregate amount of such debts and liabilities from the date of the determination down to the date of payment, and as to the order of paying debts and liabilities and repaying any loan received hereunder from Government;

(*d*) for investing any moneys received or raised by the manager under this Act in any Government securities of British India, and for the sale of such securities; and

(*e*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Such rules shall be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and when so published shall have the force of law.

Power to appoint new manager.

32. The local Government may suspend or remove any manager, and may appoint any officer in the stead of any manager appointed under this Act; and thereupon the management then vested under this Act in the former manager shall become vested in the new manager.

Every such new manager shall have the same powers as if he had been originally appointed.

Managers and their agents to be public servants.

33. Every manager appointed under this Act and every agent of such manager shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Investigation, a judicial proceeding.

34. Every investigation conducted by the manager with reference to any claim preferred before him under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be taken to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Power to summon witnesses and compel production of documents.

35. For the purposes of this Act, the manager and any officer making an inquiry under section five may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence, and compel the production of documents, by the same means and, as far as possible, in the same manner, as is provided in the case of a civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Bar of suits.

36. No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of anything done by him *bonâ fide* pursuant to this Act.

Saving of jurisdiction of Courts in Broach and Kaira in respect of certain suits.

37. Nothing in this Act precludes the Courts in Broach and Kaira having jurisdiction in suits relating to the succession to any immoveable property brought under the operation of this Act from entertaining and disposing of such suits; but to all such suits the manager of such property shall be made a party.

Exemption of certain Thákurs from certain provisions of Act.

38. Nothing in section nine shall be deemed to render any of the following Thákurs, namely, the Thákur of Ahmod, the Thákur of Sarod, the Thákur of Kerwára, the Thákur of Dehej, and the Thákur of Janiádra incompetent to enter into contracts involving him in pecuniary liability, nor shall anything in section twenty-eight apply to any of the said Thákurs:

Provided that, if any such Thákur has, since the scheme for the settlement of his debts and liabilities was approved under section 11 of the said Act No. XV of 1871, entered into any contract involving him in pecuniary liability exceeding the average annual income derived during the previous five years from his immoveable property after deducting therefrom the land-tax and other dues of Government, the local Government may, by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, declare that the exemption made by the former part of this section shall cease in his case, and thereupon such exemption shall cease accordingly.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st August, 1881, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 16 OF 1881.

THE COURT-FEES' BILL, 1881.

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SCHEDULE I.—AD VALOREM FEES.
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A Bill to amend the law relating to Court-fees.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Court-Fees' Act, 1882."

Extent of Act.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement of Act.

And it shall come into force on the first day of April, 1882.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and after that day, the Acts specified in the fourth schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the same schedule. But all rules made and all notifications published under any such Act and then in force shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, be deemed to have been respectively made and published hereunder. And all references made in Acts or Regulations passed before the first day of April, 1882, to the Court-Fees' Act, 1870, shall be deemed to be made to this Act.

CHAPTER II.

FEES IN THE HIGH COURTS AND IN THE COURTS OF SMALL CAUSES AT THE PRESIDENCY-TOWNS.

Levy of fees in High Courts on their original sides.

3. The fees payable for the time being to the clerks and officers (other than the sheriffs and attorneys) of the High Courts established by Letters Patent, Act VII of 1870, s. 3.

or chargeable in each of such Courts under number ten of the first, and numbers seven, twelve, fourteen, seventeen, twenty-one and twenty-two of the second, schedule to this Act annexed;

Levy of fees in Presidency Small Cause Courts.

and the fees for the time being chargeable in the Courts of Small Causes at the Presidency Towns and their several offices;

shall be collected in manner hereinafter appearing.

Fees on documents filed, &c., in High Courts in their extraordinary jurisdiction;

4. No document of any of the kinds specified in the first or second schedule to this Act annexed as chargeable with fees shall be filed, exhibited or recorded Act VII of 1870, s. 4.

in, or shall be received or furnished by, any of the said High Courts in any case coming before such Court in the exercise of its extraordinary original civil jurisdiction;

or in the exercise of its extraordinary original criminal jurisdiction;

In their appellate jurisdiction;

or in the exercise of its jurisdiction as regards appeals from the judgment of two or more Judges of the said Court, or of a Division Court;

or in the exercise of its jurisdiction as regards appeals from the Courts subject to its superintendence;

as Courts of reference and revision.

or in the exercise of its jurisdiction as a Court of reference or revision;

unless in respect of such document there has been paid a fee of an amount not less than that indicated by either of the said schedules as the proper fee for such document.

Act VII of 1870, s. 5.

Procedure in case of difference as to necessity or amount of fee.

5. When any difference arises between the officer whose duty it is to see that any fee is paid under this chapter and any suitor or legal practitioner as to the necessity of paying a fee or the amount thereof, the question shall, when the difference arises in any of the said High Courts, be referred to the taxing-officer, whose decision thereon shall be final; except when the question is, in his opinion, one of general importance, in which case he shall refer it to the final decision of the Chief Justice of such High Court, or of such Judge of the High Court as the Chief Justice shall appoint either generally or specially in this behalf.

When any such difference arises in any of the said Courts of Small Causes, the question shall be referred to the Clerk of the Court, whose decision thereon shall be final, except when the question is, in his opinion, one of general importance, in which case he shall refer it to the final decision of the Chief Judge of such Court.

The Chief Justice shall declare who shall be taxing-officer within the meaning of the first paragraph of this section.

CHAPTER III.

FEES IN OTHER COURTS AND IN PUBLIC OFFICES.

Act VII of 1870. s. 6.

Fees on documents filed, &c., in other Courts or in public offices.

6. Except in the Courts hereinbefore mentioned, no document of any of the kinds specified as chargeable in the first or second schedule to this Act annexed shall be filed, exhibited or recorded in any Court of justice, or shall be received by any public officer, or granted under his seal or signature, unless in respect of such document there has been paid a fee of an amount not less than that indicated by either of the said schedules as the proper fee for such document.

Stamp Bill of 1877, s. 53.

Act VII of 1870, s. 7.

Computation of fees payable in certain suits.

7. The amount of fee payable under this Act in the suits next hereinafter mentioned shall be computed as follows:—

for money:

i. In suits for money (including suits for damages or compensation, or arrears of maintenance, of annuities, or of other sums payable periodically)—according to the amount claimed:

for maintenance and annuities:

ii. In suits for maintenance and annuities or other sums payable periodically—according to the value of the subject-matter of the suit; and such value shall be deemed to be ten times the amount claimed to be payable for one year:

for other moveable property having a market-value:

iii. In suits for moveable property other than money, where the subject-matter has a market-value—according to such value at the date of presenting the plaint:

iv. In suits—

for moveable property of no market-value:

(a) for moveable property where the subject-matter has no market-value, as, for instance, in the case of documents relating to title,

to enforce a right to share in joint family property:

(b) to enforce a right to share in any property on the ground that it is joint family property,

for a declaratory decree:

(c) to obtain a declaratory decree or order where consequent relief is prayed,

for an injunction:

(d) to obtain an injunction,

for easements:

(e) for a right to some benefit (not herein otherwise provided for) to arise out of land, and

for accounts:

(f) for accounts—

according to the amount at which the relief sought is valued in the plaint or memorandum of appeal;

for possession of land, houses and gardens:

v. In suits for the possession of land, houses and gardens—according to the value of the subject-matter; and such value shall be deemed to be—

where the subject-matter is land, and—

(a) where the land forms an entire estate, or a definite share of an estate, paying annual revenue to Government,

or forms part of such an estate and is recorded in the Collector's register as separately assessed with such revenue,

and such revenue is permanently settled—

ten times the revenue so payable:

(b) where the land forms an entire estate, or a definite share of an estate, paying annual revenue to Government, or forms part of such estate and is recorded as aforesaid;

and such revenue is settled, but not permanently—

five times the revenue so payable:

(c) where the land pays no such revenue, or has been partially exempted from such payment, or is charged with any fixed payment in lieu of such revenue,

and net profits have arisen from the land during the year next before the date of presenting the plaint—

fifteen times such net profits:

but where no such net profits have arisen therefrom—the amount at which the Court shall estimate the land with reference to the value of similar land in the neighbourhood:

(*d*) where the land forms part of an estate paying revenue to Government, but is not a definite share of such estate and is not separately assessed as abovementioned—the market-value of the land:

Provided that, in the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council, the value of the land shall be deemed to be—

Proviso as to Bombay Presidency.

(1) where the land is held on settlement for a period not exceeding thirty years and pays the full assessment to Government—a sum equal to five times the survey-assessment;

(2) where the land is held on a permanent settlement, or on a settlement for any period exceeding thirty years, and pays the full assessment to Government—a sum equal to ten times the survey-assessment; and

(3) where the whole or any part of the annual survey-assessment is remitted—a sum computed under clause (1) or clause (2) of this proviso, as the case may be, in addition to ten times the assessment, or the portion of assessment, so remitted.

Explanation.—The word "estate," as used in this paragraph, means any land subject to the payment of revenue, for which the proprietor or a farmer or raiyat shall have executed a separate engagement to Government, or which, in the absence of such engagement, shall have been separately assessed with revenue;

(*e*) Where the subject-matter is a house or garden—according to the market-value of the house or garden:

for houses and gardens:

vi. In suits to enforce a right of pre-emption—according to the value (computed in accordance with paragraph v of this section) of the land, house or garden in respect of which the right is claimed:

to enforce a right of pre-emption:

vii. In suits for the interest of an assignee of land-revenue—fifteen times his net profits as such for the year next before the date of presenting the plaint:

for interest of assignee of land-revenue:

viii. In suits to set aside an attachment of land or of an interest in land or revenue—according to the amount for which the land or interest was attached:

to set aside an attachment:

Provided that, where such amount exceeds the value of the land or interest, the amount of fee shall be computed as if the suit were for the possession of such land or interest:

ix. In suits against a mortgagee or incumbrancer for the recovery of the property mortgaged, or to have the instrument of charge cancelled, and in suits by a mortgagee to foreclose the mortgage, or, where the mortgage is made by conditional sale, to have the sale declared absolute—

to redeem:

to foreclose:

Stamp Bill of 1877, s. 56, ix.

according to the principal money expressed to be secured by the instrument of mortgage or charge:

for specific performance:

x. In suits for specific performance—

(*a*) of a contract of sale—according to the amount of the consideration:

(*b*) of a contract of mortgage—according to the amount agreed to be secured:

(*c*) of a contract of lease—according to the aggregate amount of the fine or premium (if any) and of the rent agreed to be paid during the first year of the term:

(*d*) of an award—according to the amount or value of the property in dispute:

between landlord and tenant.

xi. In the following suits between landlord and tenant (namely):—

(*a*) for the delivery by a tenant of the counterpart of a lease,

(*b*) for the delivery by a landlord of a lease,

(*c*) to contest a notice of ejectment,

(*d*) to recover the occupancy of land from which a tenant has been illegally ejected by the landlord—

according to the amount of the rent of the land to which the suit refers, payable for the year next before the date of presenting the plaint;

(*e*) to enhance the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy, Stamp Bill of 1877, s. 56, XI.

(*f*) for abatement of rent—

five times the amount by which the rent is sought to be enhanced or abated.

The plaint or memorandum of appeal in every suit or appeal mentioned in this section shall state the amount or value with reference to which the fee payable in respect of such plaint or memorandum is to be computed. Stamp Bill of 1877, s. 56, last clause.

8. The amount of fee payable under this Act on a memorandum of appeal against an order relating to compensation under any law for the time being in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes shall be computed according to the difference between the amount awarded and the amount claimed by the appellant. Act VII of 1870, s. 8.

Fee on memorandum of appeal against order relating to compensation.

9. If the Court sees reason to think that the annual net profits or the market-value of any such land, house or garden as is mentioned in section seven, paragraphs v and vi, have or has been wrongly estimated, the Court may, for the purpose of computing the fee payable in any suit therein mentioned, issue a commission to any proper person directing him to make such local or other investigation as may be necessary, and to report thereon to the Court. Act VII of 1870, s. 9.

Power to ascertain net profits or market-value.

10. If in the result of any such investigation the Court finds that the net profits or market-value have or has been wrongly estimated, the Court, if the estimation has been excessive, may in its discretion refund the excess paid as such fee; but if the estimation has been insufficient, the Court shall require the plaintiff to pay so much additional fee as would have been payable had the said market-value or net profits been rightly estimated: Act VII of 1870, s. 10.

Procedure where net profits or market-value wrongly estimated.

In such case the suit shall be stayed until the additional fee is paid. If the additional fee is not

paid within such time as the Court shall fix, the suit shall be dismissed.

Act VII of 1870, s. 11.

Procedure in suits for mesne profits or account when amount decreed exceeds amount claimed.

11. In suits for mesne profits or for immoveable property and mesne profits, or for an account, if the profits or amount decreed are or is in excess of the profits claimed or the amount at which the plaintiff valued the relief sought, the decree shall not be executed until the difference between the fee actually paid and the fee which would have been payable had the suit comprised the whole of the profits or amount so decreed has been paid to the proper officer.

Where the amount of mesne profits is left to be ascertained in the course of the execution of the decree, if the profits so ascertained exceed the profits claimed, the further execution of the decree shall be stayed until the difference between the fee actually paid and the fee which would have been payable had the suit comprised the whole of the profits so ascertained has been paid. If the additional fee is not paid within such time as the Court shall fix, the application for the execution of the decree shall be dismissed.

Act VII of 1870, s. 12. The words "and such decision shall be final as between the parties to the suit" are omitted. See *Narayan Madhávrao Náik v. Collector of Thá-*, I. L. R. II, p. 145.

Decision of questions as to valuation.

12. Every question relating to valuation for the purpose of determining the amount of any fee chargeable under this chapter on a plaint or memorandum of appeal shall be decided by the Court in which such plaint or memorandum, as the case may be, is filed.

When any suit or appeal in which any such question arises comes before a Court of appeal, reference or revision, if such Court considers that the said question has been wrongly decided, to the detriment of the revenue, it shall require the party by whom such fee has been paid to pay so much additional fee as would have been payable had the question been rightly decided, and the provisions of the second paragraph of section ten shall apply.

Act VII of 1870, s. 13.

Refund of fee paid on memorandum of appeal.

13. If a plaint or appeal which has been rejected by the lower Court on any of the grounds mentioned in the Code of Civil Procedure is ordered to be received, or if a suit is remanded in appeal, on any of the grounds mentioned in section 562 of the same Code, for a second decision by the lower Court, the Appellate Court shall grant to the appellant a certificate, authorizing him to receive back from the Collector the full amount of fee paid on the memorandum of appeal:

Provided that, if, in the case of a remand in appeal, the order of remand does not cover the whole of the subject-matter of the suit, the certificate so granted shall not authorize the appellant to receive back more than so much fee as would have been originally payable on the part or parts of such subject-matter in respect whereof the suit has been remanded.

Act VII of 1870, s. 14.

Refund of fee on application for review of judgment.

14. Where an application for a review of judgment is presented on or after the ninetieth day from the date of the decree, the Court, unless the delay was caused by the applicant's laches, may, in its discretion, grant him a certificate authorizing him to receive back from the Collector so much of the fee paid on the application as exceeds the fee which would have been payable had it been presented before such day.

Act VII of 1870, s. 15.

Refund where Court reverses or modifies its former decision on ground of mistake.

15. Where an application for a review of judgment is admitted, and on the rehearing the Court reverses or modifies its former decision on the ground of mistake in law or fact, the applicant shall be entitled to a certificate from the Court authorizing him to receive back from the Collector the fee paid on the application.

Stamp Bill of 1877, s. 83.

But nothing in the former part of this section shall entitle the applicant to such certificate where the reversal or modification is due, wholly or in part, to fresh evidence which might have been produced at the original hearing.

Act VII of 1870, s. 16.

Additional fee where respondent takes objection to unappealed part of decree.

16. When any appeal is presented to a Civil Court, not against the whole of a decision, but only against so much thereof as relates to a portion of the subject-matter of the suit, and, on the hearing of such appeal, the respondent takes, under section 561 of the Code of Civil Procedure, an objection to any part of the said decision other than the part appealed against, the Court shall not hear such objection until the respondent has paid the additional fee which would have been payable had the appeal comprised the part of the decision so objected to.

Mul Chand v. Shib Charan Lal and others, I. L. R. II All., p. 676.

Act VII of 1870, s. 17.

Multifarious suits.

17. Where a suit comprises two or more distinct causes of action the plaint or memorandum of appeal shall be chargeable with the aggregate amount of the fees to which the plaints or memoranda of appeal in suits comprising separately each of such causes of action would be liable under this Act.

Nothing in the former part of this section shall apply to suits for the price of goods sold and delivered, or shall be deemed to affect the power conferred by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 45.

Act VII of 1870, s. 18.

Written examinations of complainants.

18. When the first or only examination of a person who complains of the offence of wrongful confinement, or of wrongful restraint, or of any offence other than an offence for which police-officers may arrest without a warrant, and who has not already presented a petition on which a fee has been levied under this Act, is reduced to writing under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the complainant shall pay a fee of eight annas, unless the Court thinks fit to remit such payment.

Act VII of 1870, s. 19.

Exemption of certain documents.

19. Nothing contained in this Act shall render the documents specified in the third schedule hereunto annexed chargeable with any fee.

CHAPTER IV.

PROBATES, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION AND CERTIFICATES.

Act XIII of 1875, s. 6.

Relief where too high a Court-fee has been paid on probate or letters of administration.

20. Where any person on applying for the probate of a will or letters of administration has estimated the property of the deceased to be of greater value than the same has afterwards proved to be, and has consequently paid too high a Court-fee thereon, if

within six months after the true value of the property has been ascertained, such person produces the probate or letters to the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority of the province in which the probate or letters has or have been granted,

and delivers to such Authority a particular inventory and valuation of the property of the deceased, verified by affidavit or affirmation,

and if such Authority is satisfied that a greater fee was paid on the probate or letters than the law required,

the said Authority may—

(*a*) cancel the stamp on the probate or letters, if such stamp has not been already cancelled;

(*b*) substitute another stamp for denoting the Court-fee which should have been paid thereon; and

(*c*) make an allowance for the difference between them as in the case of spoiled stamps, or repay the same in money, at his discretion.

Act XIII of 1875, s. 6.

Relief where debts due from a deceased person have been paid out of his estate.

21. Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of such Authority that an executor or administrator has paid debts due from the deceased to such an amount as, being deducted out of the amount or value of the estate, reduces the same to a sum which, if it had been the whole gross amount or value of the estate, would have occasioned a less Court-fee to be paid on the probate or letters of administration granted in respect of such estate than has been actually paid thereon under this Act,

such Authority may return the difference, provided the same be claimed within three years after the date of such probate or letters.

But whenever, by reason of any legal proceeding, the debts due from the deceased have not been ascertained and paid, or his effects have not been recovered and made available, and in consequence thereof the executor or administrator is prevented from claiming the return of such difference within the said term of three years, the said Authority may allow such further time for making the claim as may appear to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Ibid.

Relief in case of several grants.

22. Whenever a grant of probate or letters of administration has been or is made in respect of the whole of the property belonging to an estate, and the full fee chargeable under this Act has been or is paid thereon, no fee shall be chargeable hereunder when a like grant is made in respect of the whole or any part of the same property belonging to the same estate;

Whenever such a grant has been or is made in respect of any property forming part of an estate, the amount of fees then actually paid under this Act shall be deducted when a like grant is made in respect of property belonging to the same estate, identical with or including the property to which the former grant relates.

Ibid.

Probates declared valid as to trust-property though not covered by Court-fee.

23. The probate of the will, or the letters of administration of the effects, of any person deceased heretofore or hereafter granted shall be deemed valid and available by his executors or administrators for recovering, transferring or assigning any moveable or immoveable property whereof or whereto the deceased was possessed or entitled, either wholly or partially as a trustee, notwithstanding the amount or value of such property is not included in the amount or value of the estate in respect of which a Court-fee was paid on such probate or letters of administration.

Act XIII 1875, s. 6.

Provision for case where too low a Court-fee has been paid on probates, &c.

24. Where any person on applying for probate or letters of administration has estimated the estate of the deceased to be of less value than the same has afterwards proved to be, and has in consequence paid too low a Court-fee thereon, the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority of the province in which the probate or letters has or have been granted may, on the value of the estate of the deceased being verified by affidavit or affirmation, cause the probate or letters of administration to be duly stamped on payment of the full Court-fee which ought to have been originally paid thereon in respect of such value and of the further penalty, if the probate or letters is or are produced within one year from the date of the grant, of five times, or if it or they is or are produced after one year from such date, of twenty times, such proper Court-fee, without any deduction of the Court-fee originally paid on such probate or letters:

Provided that, if the application be made within six months after the ascertainment of the true value of the estate and the discovery that too low a Court-fee was at first paid on the probate or letters, and if the said Authority is satisfied that such fee was paid in consequence of a mistake or of its not being known at the time that some particular part of the estate belonged to the deceased, and without any intention of fraud or to delay the payment of the proper Court-fee, the said Authority may remit the said penalty, and cause the probate or letters to be duly stamped on payment only of the sum wanting to make up the fee which should have been at first paid thereon.

Ibid.

Administrator to give proper security before letters stamped under section 24.

25. In case of letters of administration on which too low a Court-fee has been paid at first, the said Authority shall not cause the same to be duly stamped in manner aforesaid until the Administrator has given such security to the Court by which the letters of administration have been granted as ought by law to have been given on the granting thereof in case the full value of the estate of the deceased had been then ascertained.

Ibid.

Executors, &c., not paying full Court-fee on probates, &c., within six months after discovery of underpayment.

26. Where too low a Court-fee has been paid on any probate or letters of administration in consequence of any mistake, or of its not being known at the time that some particular part of the estate belonged to the deceased, if any executor or administrator acting under such probate or letters does not, within six months after the discovery of the mistake or of any effects not known at the time to have belonged to the deceased, apply to the said Authority and pay what is wanting to make up the Court-fee which ought to have been paid at first on such probate or letters, he shall forfeit the sum of one thousand rupees and also a further sum at the rate of ten rupees per cent. on the amount of the sum wanting to make up the proper Court-fee.

Act XIII of 1875, s. 6. Stamp Bill of 1877, s. 76.

This chapter applied to certificates under Act XL of 1858 and other Acts.

27. The provisions of this chapter shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to certificates and to the holders of certificates granted under—

Act No. XL of 1858 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*, or

Act No. XXVII of 1860 (*for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*), or

Act No. XX of 1864 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Bombay*), or

Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827 (*to provide for the formal recognition of Heirs, Executors and Administrators, and for the appointment of Administrators and Managers of property by the Courts*).

Act VII of 1870, Sch. 1, 12, Note.

Statement of property realized under certificate to be filed.

28. The person to whom any such certificate is granted, or his representative, shall after the expiration of twelve months from the date of such certificate and thereafter whenever the Court granting such certificate requires him so to do, file a statement on oath of all property recovered or realized by him under such certificate.

If the property so recovered or realized exceed the amount of debts or other property as sworn to by the person to whom the certificate is granted, the Court may cancel the same and order such person to take out a fresh certificate and pay the fee prescribed by this Act for such excess.

In default of filing such statement within the time allowed, the Court may cancel the certificate.

Govindappah v. Kondappah Sástralu, VI Madras Rep., p. 131.

A certificate which has become liable to cancellation under any of the provisions of this section shall remain in force until it is actually cancelled.

CHAPTER V.

PROCESS FEES.

Act VII of 1870, s. 20.

Rules as to costs of processes.

29. The High Court may, from time to time, make rules as to the following matters:—

(*a*) the fees chargeable for serving and executing processes issued by such Court in its appellate jurisdiction, and by the other Civil and Revenue Courts established within the local limits of such jurisdiction:

(*b*) the fees chargeable for serving and executing processes issued by the Criminal Courts established within such limits in the case of offences other than offences for which police-officers may arrest without a warrant; and

(*c*) the remuneration of the peons and all other persons employed by leave of a Court in the service or execution of processes.

The High Court may from time to time alter and add to the rules so made.

Confirmation and publication of rules.

All such rules, alterations and additions shall, after being confirmed by the Local Government, and sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Act VII of 1870, s. 21.

Tables of process-fees.

30. A table in the English and vernacular languages, showing the fees chargeable for such service and execution, shall be exposed to view in a conspicuous part of each court.

Act VII of 1870, s. 22.

Number of peons in District and subordinate Courts.

31. Subject to rules to be made by the High Court and approved by the Local Government and the Governor General in Council, every District Judge and every Magistrate of a District may from time to time fix the number of peons necessary to be employed for the service and execution of processes issued out of his Court and each of the Courts subordinate thereto,

Number of peons in mufassal Small Cause Courts.

and for the purposes of this section, every Court of Small Causes established under Act No. XI of 1865 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature*) shall be deemed to be subordinate to the Court of the District Judge.

Act VII of 1870, s. 23.

Number of peons in Revenue Courts.

32. Subject to rules to be framed by the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority and approved by the Local Government and the Governor General in Council, every officer performing the functions of a Collector of a District may from time to time fix the number of peons necessary to be employed for the service and execution of processes issued out of his Court or the Courts subordinate to him.

Act VII of 1870, s. 24.

Costs of process served under this chapter to be costs under Civil Procedure Code.

33. The costs of every process served or executed under this chapter shall be held to be costs within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE MODE OF LEVYING FEES.

Act VII of 1870, s. 25. Conf. Act I of 1879, s. 5.

Collection of fees by stamps.

34. All fees referred to in section three or chargeable under this Act shall be collected by stamps.

Act VII of 1870, s. 26.

Stamps to be impressed or adhesive.

35. The stamps used to denote any fee chargeable under this Act shall be impressed or adhesive, or partly impressed and partly adhesive, as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time direct.

Act VII of 1870, s. 27.

Rules for supply, sale number, renewal and keeping accounts of stamps.

36. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules for regulating—

Mr. Cockell's note, par. 55; Act I 1879, s. 55.

(*a*) the supply and sale of stamps to be used under this Act, the persons by whom alone such sale is to be conducted, and the duties and remuneration of such persons,

Act VII 1870, s. 27.

(*b*) the number of stamps to be used for denoting any fee chargeable under this Act,

(*c*) the renewal of damaged or spoiled stamps, and

(*d*) the keeping accounts of all stamps used under this Act:

Provided that, in the case of stamps used under section three in a High Court, such rules shall be made with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of such Court.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Act VII of 1870, s. 28.

Stamping documents inadvertently received.

37. No document which ought to bear a stamp under this Act shall be of any validity unless and until it is properly stamped.

But if any such document is through mistake or inadvertence received, filed or used in any Court or office without being properly stamped, the presiding Judge or the head of the office, as the case may be, or in the case of a High Court, any Judge of such Court, may, if he thinks fit, order that such document be stamped as he may direct; and on such document being stamped accordingly, the same and every proceeding relative thereto shall be as valid as if it had been properly stamped in the first instance.

Act VII of 1870, s. 29, modified as in Stamp Bill of 1877, s. 55.

Amended document.

38. Where any such document is amended in order merely to correct a mistake and to make it conform to the original intention of the parties, and the duty with which it is chargeable is not thereby increased, it shall not be necessary to impose a fresh stamp.

Act VII of 1870, s. 30.

Cancellation of stamp.

39. No document requiring a stamp under this Act shall be filed or acted upon in any proceeding in any Court or office until the stamp has been cancelled.

Mr. Cockerell's note, para. 55.

The Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules for regulating the mode of cancelling stamps and the persons by whom such cancellation is to be effected.

Such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

CHAPTER VII.

CRIMINAL OFFENCES AND PROCEDURE.

Mr. Cockerell's note, paras 55, 56, and Act I of 1879, s. 63.

Failing to file statement on oath under section twenty-eight.

40. Whoever, being bound to file a statement on oath under the provisions of section twenty-eight, fails or neglects to file such statement within the time mentioned in that section, or, when required by an order of the Court to file such statement, within the time which may be specified in such order, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Act I of 1879, s. 68.

Penalty for breach of rule relating to sale of stamps and for unauthorized sale.

41. Any person appointed to sell stamps who disobeys any rule made under section thirty-six, and any person not so appointed who sells or offers for sale any stamp, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

New.

Fraudulent possession of used and cancelled stamp.

42. Whoever, fraudulently or with intent to cause loss to Government, has in his possession any adhesive stamp which has been used and cancelled under this Act and has been removed from the document to which it was affixed, shall be punished, in addition to any other penalty to which he may be liable, with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Act I of 1879, s. 69.

Institution and conduct of prosecution.

43. No prosecution in respect of any offence punishable hereunder shall be instituted without the sanction of the Collector or such other officer as the Local Government generally, or the Collector specially, authorizes in that behalf.

The Chief Controlling Revenue Authority, or any officer authorized by it in this behalf, may stay any such prosecution or compound any such offence.

Act I of 1879, s. 72.

Operation of other laws not barred.

44. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act, or the rules made hereunder:

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Act VII of 1870, s. 36.

Saving of certain fees to certain officers of High Courts.

45. Nothing in this Act applies to the commission payable to the Accountant General of the High Court at Fort William, or to the fees which any officer of a High Court is allowed to receive in addition to a fixed salary.

Act VII of 1870, s. 31.

Repayment of fees paid on applications to Criminal Courts.

46. Whenever an application or petition containing a complaint or charge of an offence other than an offence for which police-officers may arrest without warrant is presented to a criminal Court, the Court, if it convict the accused person, shall, in addition to the penalty imposed upon him, order him to repay to the complainant the fee paid on such application or petition.

In the case mentioned in section eighteen the Court, if it convict the accused person, shall, in addition to the penalty imposed upon him, order him to repay to the complainant the fee, if any, paid by the latter for the examination.

When the complainant has paid fees for serving processes in either of the cases mentioned in the first and second paragraphs of this section, the Court, if it convict the accused person, shall, in addition to the penalty imposed upon him, order him to repay such fees to the complainant.

All fees ordered to be repaid under this section may be recovered as if they were fines imposed by the Court.

Act VII of 1870, s. 33.

Admission in criminal cases of documents for which proper fee has not been paid.

47. Whenever the filing or exhibition in a Criminal Court of a document in respect of which the proper fee has not been paid is, in the opinion of the presiding Judge, necessary to prevent a failure of justice, nothing contained in section four or section six shall be deemed to prohibit such filing or exhibition.

Act I of 1879, s. 54.

Allowance for stamps not required for use.

48. When any person is possessed of a stamp which has not been spoiled or rendered unfit or useless for the purpose intended, but for which he has no immediate use, the Collector shall repay to such person the value of such stamp in money, deducting one anna for each rupee or portion of a rupee, upon such person delivering up the same to be cancelled, and proving to the Collector's satisfaction that it was purchased by such person in good faith with intention to use it, and that he has paid the full price thereof, and that it was so purchased within the period of six months next preceding the date on which it is so delivered.

Act I of 1879, s. 8.

Power to reduce or remit fees.

49. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*,

(*a*) reduce or remit, whether prospectively or retrospectively, in the whole or in any part of British India, all or any of the fees chargeable under this Act in respect of any documents or any particular class of documents, or any of the documents belonging to such class, when filed, exhibited or recorded in any Court, or in any specified Court of justice, or when received from, or furnished or granted under his seal or signature to, any particular class of persons by any public officer, and

(*b*) cancel or vary such order to the extent of the powers hereby given.

SCHEDULE I.

Ad valorem fees.

Number.		Proper Fee.	
1. Plaint or memorandum of appeal (not otherwise provided for in this Act) presented to any Civil or Revenue Court, except those mentioned in section three.*	When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed five rupees ...	Six annas.	Act VII of 1870, Sch. I, 1.
	When such amount or value exceeds five rupees,—For every five rupees or part thereof in excess of five rupees, up to one hundred rupees ...	Six annas.	Ditto.
	When such amount or value exceeds one hundred rupees—For every ten rupees or part thereof in excess of one hundred rupees, up to one thousand rupees ...	Twelve annas.	Ditto.
	When such amount or value exceeds one thousand rupees—For every one hundred rupees or part thereof in excess of one thousand rupees, up to five thousand rupees ...	Five rupees.	Ditto.
	When such amount or value exceeds five thousand rupees—For every five hundred rupees or part thereof in excess of five thousand rupees, up to ten thousand rupees ...	Twenty-five rupees.	Mr. Cockerell's note, para. 54.
	When such amount or value exceeds ten thousand rupees—For every one thousand rupees or part thereof in excess of ten thousand rupees, up to twenty-five thousand rupees ...	Twenty-five rupees.	Ditto.
	When such amount or value exceeds twenty-five thousand rupees—For every five thousand rupees or part thereof in excess of twenty-five thousand rupees up to fifty thousand rupees ...	One hundred rupees.	Ditto.

* To ascertain the proper fee leviable on the institution of a suit or the presentation of an appeal, see the table annexed to this schedule.

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

Ad valorem fees.

Number.		Proper fee.	
1. Plaint, &c.—*continued.*	When such amount or value exceeds fifty thousand rupees—For every twenty-five thousand rupees or part thereof in excess of fifty thousand rupees, up to four hundred thousand rupees ...	One hundred rupees.	Mr. Cockerell's note, para. 54.
	When such amount or value exceeds four hundred thousand rupees—For every fifty thousand rupees or part thereof in excess of four hundred thousand rupees :	One hundred rupees.	Ditto.
	Provided that the maximum fee leviable on a plaint or memorandum of appeal shall be three thousand rupees.		Act VII of 1870, Sch. I, 1.
2. Plaint in a suit for possession under the Specific Relief Act, 1877, section nine.	.....	A fee of one-half the amount prescribed in the foregoing scale.	Notification, Financial Department, No. 2127, dated 27th July, 1877.
3. Application for review of judgment, if presented on or after the ninetieth day from the date of the decree.	.....	The fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal.	Act VII of 1870, Sch. I, 4.
4. Application for review of judgment if presented before the ninetieth day from the date of the decree.	.....	One-half of the fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal.	Act VII of 1870, Sch. I, 5.
5. An authenticated copy or translation of a judgment or order not being, or having the force of, a decree.	When such judgment or order is passed by any Civil Court other than a High Court, or by the presiding officer of any Revenue Court or office, or by any other judicial or executive authority—		Act VII of 1870, Sch. I, 6.
	(*a*) If the amount or value of the subject-matter is fifty or less than fifty rupees	Four annas.	
	(*b*) If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees ...	Eight annas.	
	When such judgment or order is passed by a High Court ...	One rupee.	

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

Ad valorem fees.

	Number.		Proper fee.
Act VII of 1870, Sch. I, 7.	6. An authenticated copy of a decree or order having the force of a decree.	When such decree or order is made by any Civil Court other than a High Court, or by any Revenue Court—	
		(*a*) If the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit wherein such decree or order is made is fifty or less than fifty rupees ...	Eight annas.
		(*b*) If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees ...	One rupee.
		When such decree or order is made by a High Court ...	Four rupees.
Act VII of 1870, Sch. I, 8.	7. An authenticated copy of any document liable to stamp-duty under the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, when left by any party to a suit or proceeding in place of the original withdrawn.	(*a*) When the stamp-duty chargeable on the original does not exceed eight annas.	The amount of the duty chargeable on the original.
		(*b*) In any other case	Eight annas.
Act VII of 1870, Sch. I, 9.	8. Copy of any revenue or judicial proceeding or order not otherwise provided for by this Act, or copy of any account, statement, report or the like, taken out of any Civil or Criminal or Revenue Court or office, or from the office of any chief officer charged with the executive administration of a Division.	For every three hundred and sixty words or fraction of three hundred and sixty words ...	Eight annas.
Act VII of 1870, Sch. I, 10.	9. Certificate of administration granted under Act No. XL of 1858 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), or under Act No. XX of 1864 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Bombay*).	If the amount or value of the property in respect to which such certificate is granted does not exceed five hundred rupees ...	Five rupees.
		If such amount or value exceeds five hundred rupees, but not one thousand rupees ...	Ten rupees.
		And for every one thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one thousand rupees ...	Five rupees.

SCHEDULE I—*concluded.*

Ad valorem fees.

Number.		Proper fee.	
10. Probate of a will or letters of administration with or without will annexed. 11. Certificate granted under Act No. XXVII of 1860 (*for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*), or under Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827 (*to provide for the formal recognition of Heirs, Executors and Administrators, and for the appointment of Administrators and Managers of Property by the Courts*).	If the amount or value of the property in respect of which the probate or letters or certificate shall be granted exceeds one thousand rupees.	Two per centum on such amount or value: Provided that when, after a certificate has been granted as aforesaid in respect of any estate, probate or letters of administration is or are granted in respect of the same estate, the fee payable in respect of such latter grant shall be reduced by the amount of the fee paid in respect of the former grant.	Act VII of 1870, Sch. I, 11. Act VII of 1870, Sch. I, 12. Act V of 1881, s. 153.

Table of rates of ad valorem fees leviable on the institution of suits or presentation of appeals. Act VII, 1870, table annexed to Sch. I; with modifications.

When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper fee.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
...	5	0 6 0
5	10	0 12 0
10	15	1 2 0
15	20	1 8 0
20	25	1 14 0
25	30	2 4 0
30	35	2 10 0
35	40	3 0 0
40	45	3 6 0
45	50	3 12 0
50	55	4 2 0
55	60	4 8 0
60	65	4 14 0
65	70	5 4 0
70	75	5 10 0
75	80	6 0 0
80	85	6 6 0
85	90	6 12 0
90	95	7 2 0
95	100	7 8 0
100	110	8 4 0
110	120	9 0 0
120	130	9 12 0
130	140	10 8 0

Table of rates of ad valorem fees, &c.—continued.

When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper fee.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
140	150	11	4	0
150	160	12	0	0
160	170	12	12	0
170	180	13	8	0
180	190	14	4	0
190	200	15	0	0
200	210	15	12	0
210	220	16	8	0
220	230	17	4	0
230	240	18	0	0
240	250	18	12	0
250	260	19	8	0
260	270	20	4	0
270	280	21	0	0
280	290	21	12	0
290	300	22	8	0
300	310	23	4	0
310	320	24	0	0
320	330	24	12	0
330	340	25	8	0
340	350	26	4	0
350	360	27	0	0
360	370	27	12	0
370	380	28	8	0
380	390	29	4	0
390	400	30	0	0
400	410	30	12	0
410	420	31	8	0
420	430	32	4	0
430	440	33	0	0
440	450	33	12	0
450	460	34	8	0
460	470	35	4	0
470	480	36	0	0
480	490	36	12	0
490	500	37	8	0
500	510	38	4	0
510	520	39	0	0
520	530	39	12	0
530	540	40	8	0
540	550	41	4	0
550	560	42	0	0
560	570	42	12	0
570	580	43	8	0
580	590	44	4	0
590	600	45	0	0
600	610	45	12	0
610	620	46	8	0
620	630	47	4	0
630	640	48	0	0
640	650	48	12	0
650	660	49	8	0
660	670	50	4	0
670	680	51	0	0
680	690	51	12	0
690	700	52	8	0
700	710	53	4	0
710	720	54	0	0
720	730	54	12	0
730	740	55	8	0
740	750	56	4	0
750	760	57	0	0
760	770	57	12	0
770	780	58	8	0
780	790	59	4	0
790	800	60	0	0
800	810	60	12	0
810	820	61	8	0
820	830	62	4	0

Table of rates of ad valorem fees, &c.—continued.

When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper fee.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
830	840	63	0	0
840	850	63	12	0
850	860	64	8	0
860	870	65	4	0
870	880	66	0	0
880	890	66	12	0
890	900	67	8	0
900	910	68	4	0
910	920	69	0	0
920	930	69	12	0
930	940	70	8	0
940	950	71	4	0
950	960	72	0	0
960	970	72	12	0
970	980	73	8	0
980	990	74	4	0
990	1,000	75	0	0
1,000	1,100	80	0	0
1,100	1,200	85	0	0
1,200	1,300	90	0	0
1,300	1,400	95	0	0
1,400	1,500	100	0	0
1,500	1,600	105	0	0
1,600	1,700	110	0	0
1,700	1,800	115	0	0
1,800	1,900	120	0	0
1,900	2,000	125	0	0
2,000	2,100	130	0	0
2,100	2,200	135	0	0
2,200	2,300	140	0	0
2,300	2,400	145	0	0
2,400	2,500	150	0	0
2,500	2,600	155	0	0
2,600	2,700	160	0	0
2,700	2,800	165	0	0
2,800	2,900	170	0	0
2,900	3,000	175	0	0
3,000	3,100	180	0	0
3,100	3,200	185	0	0
3,200	3,300	190	0	0
3,300	3,400	195	0	0
3,400	3,500	200	0	0
3,500	3,600	205	0	0
3,600	3,700	210	0	0
3,700	3,800	215	0	0
3,800	3,900	220	0	0
3,900	4,000	225	0	0
4,000	4,100	230	0	0
4,100	4,200	235	0	0
4,200	4,300	240	0	0
4,300	4,400	245	0	0
4,400	4,500	250	0	0
4,500	4,600	255	0	0
4,600	4,700	260	0	0
4,700	4,800	265	0	0
4,800	4,900	270	0	0
4,900	5,000	275	0	0
5,000	5,500	300	0	0
5,500	6,000	325	0	0
6,000	6,500	350	0	0
6,500	7,000	375	0	0
7,000	7,500	400	0	0
7,500	8,000	425	0	0
8,000	8,500	450	0	0
8,500	9,000	475	0	0
9,000	9,500	500	0	0
9,500	10,000	525	0	0
10,000	11,000	550	0	0
11,000	12,000	575	0	0

Table of rates of ad valorem fees, &c.—concluded.

When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper fee.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
12,000	13,000	600 0 0
13,000	14,000	625 0 0
14,000	15,000	650 0 0
15,000	16,000	675 0 0
16,000	17,000	700 0 0
17,000	18,000	725 0 0
18,000	19,000	750 0 0
19,000	20,000	775 0 0
20,000	21,000	800 0 0
21,000	22,000	825 0 0
22,000	23,000	850 0 0
23,000	24,000	875 0 0
24,000	25,000	900 0 0
25,000	30,000	1,000 0 0
30,000	35,000	1,100 0 0
35,000	40,000	1,200 0 0
40,000	45,000	1,300 0 0
45,000	50,000	1,400 0 0
50,000	75,000	1,500 0 0
75,000	1,00,000	1,600 0 0
1,00,000	1,25,000	1,700 0 0
1,25,000	1,50,000	1,800 0 0
1,50,000	1,75,000	1,900 0 0
1,75,000	2,00,000	2,000 0 0
2,00,000	2,25,000	2,100 0 0
2,25,000	2,50,000	2,200 0 0
2,50,000	2,75,000	2,300 0 0
2,75,000	3,00,000	2,400 0 0
3,00,000	3,25,000	2,500 0 0
3,25,000	3,50,000	2,600 0 0
3,50,000	3,75,000	2,700 0 0
3,75,000	4,00,000	2,800 0 0
4,00,000	4,50,000	2,900 0 0
4,50,000	.....	3,000 0 0

SCHEDULE II.

Fixed Fees.

Number.		Proper fee.
Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 1.	1. Application or petition. (*a*) When presented to any officer of the Customs or Excise Department or to any Magistrate by any person having dealings with the Government, and when the subject-matter of such application relates exclusively to those dealings;	One anna.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

Fixed Fees.

Number.		Proper fee.
1. Application or petition—(*continued*).	or when presented to any officer of land revenue by any person holding temporarily-settled land under direct engagement with Government, and when the subject-matter of the application or petition relates exclusively to such engagement; or when presented to any Municipal Commissioner under any Act for the time being in force for the conservancy or improvement of any place, if the application or petition relates solely to such conservancy or improvement; or when presented to any Civil Court other than a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, or to any Cantonment Magistrate sitting as a Court of Civil Judicature under Act No. III of 1859, or to any Court of Small Causes constituted under Act No. XI of 1865, or under Act No. VI of 1871, section twenty-nine, or to a Collector or other officer of revenue in relation to any suit or case in which the amount or value of the subject-matter is less than fifty rupees; or when presented to any Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court, or to any Board or executive officer for the purpose of obtaining a copy or translation of any judgment, decree or order passed by such Court, Board or officer, or of any other document on record in such Court or Office;	One anna.

Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 1.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

Fixed Fees.

Number.		Proper fee.	
1. Application or petition—(*continued*).	or when presented to a Collector for the purpose of obtaining the renewal or refund of value of stamps spoiled or not required for use.	One anna.	
	(*b*) When containing a complaint or charge of any offence other than an offence for which police-officers may, under the Criminal Procedure Code, arrest without warrant, and presented to any Criminal Court; or when presented to a Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court, or to a Collector, or any revenue officer having jurisdiction equal or subordinate to a Collector, or to any Magistrate in his executive capacity, and not otherwise provided for by this Act; or to deposit in Court revenue or rent; or for determination by a Court of the amount of compensation to be paid by a landlord to his tenant.	Eight annas.	Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 1.
	(*c*) When presented to a Chief Commissioner or other chief controlling revenue or executive authority, or to a Commissioner of Revenue or Circuit, or to any chief officer charged with the executive administration of a Division and not otherwise provided for by this Act ...	One rupee.	
	(*d*) When presented to a High Court	Two rupees.	

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

Fixed Fees.

Number.		Proper Fee.	
2. Application for leave to sue as a pauper ...	...	Eight annas.	Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 2.
3. Application for leave to appeal as a pauper ...	(*a*) When presented to a District Court.	One rupee.	Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 3.
	(*b*) When presented to a Commissioner or a High Court.	Two rupees.	
4. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to obtain possession under Act No. XVI of 1838, or the Mamlatdárs' Courts Act, Bombay Act No. III of 1876 ...	...	Eight annas.	Act VII of 1870, Sch. II,
5. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to establish or disprove a right of occupancy ...			Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 5.
6. Bail-bond or other instrument of obligation not otherwise provided for by this Act, when given by the direction of any court or executive authority ...			Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 6.
7. Undertaking under section forty-nine of the Indian Divorce Act ...			Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 7.
8. Petition of objection to assessment under the Northern India License Act, 1878	When presented to a Collector— (*a*) By a person charged under class III	One anna.	Notification, Financial Department, No. 1465, dated 5th July, 1878.
	(*b*) By a person charged under class II	Four annas.	
	(*c*) By a person charged under class I	Eight annas.	
9. Application for revision under the Northern India License Act, 1878, section 15 ...	...	One rupee.	New.
10. Mukhtárnáma, vakálatnáma or document empowering an Advocate of a High Court to act ...	When presented for the conduct of any one case— (*a*) to any Civil or Criminal Court other than a High Court, or to any Revenue Court, or to any Collector or Magistrate, or other executive officer, except such as are mentioned in clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of this Number ...	Eight annas.	Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 10.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

Fixed Fees.

	Number.		Proper Fee.
Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 10.	10. Mukhtárnáma, &c.—*contd.*	(*b*) to a Commissioner of Revenue, Circuit or Customs, or to any officer charged with the executive administration of a Division, not being the chief revenue or executive authority ...	One rupee.
		(*c*) to a High Court, Chief Commissioner, Board of Revenue, or other chief controlling revenue or executive authority ...	Two rupees.
Act VII of 1870, Sch. II 11.	11. Memorandum of appeal when the appeal is not from an order rejecting a plaint or from a decree or an order having the force of a decree, and is presented—	(*a*) to any Civil Court other than a High Court, or to any Revenue Court or executive officer other than the High Court or chief controlling revenue or executive authority ...	Eight annas.
		(*b*) to a High Court or Chief Commissioner, or other chief controlling executive or revenue authority ...	Two rupees.
	12. Caveat ...	... ...	Five rupees.
	13. Application under Act No. X of 1859, section twenty-six, or Bengal Act No. VI of 1862, section nine, or Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869, section thirty-seven.		
Act VII of 1870, Sch. II,	14. Petition in a suit under the Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866.		
See Stamp Bill of 1877, Sch. V, 25.	15. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit (other than a suit or proceeding under the Indian Divorce Act) for the restitution of conjugal rights.		

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

Fixed fees.

Number.		Proper Fee.	
16. Petition under the European British Minors Act, 1874, section five ...	.....	Five rupees.	New.
17. Administration-bond, including a bond given under the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, section 8 ...	.....	Eight rupees.	Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 16. See III Madras H. C. R., p. 10.
18. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in each of the following suits:— (i) to alter or set aside a summary decision or order of any of the Civil Courts not established by Letters Patent or of any Revenue Court: (ii) to alter or cancel any entry in a register of the names of proprietors of revenue-paying estates: (iii) to set aside an award: (iv) to set aside an adoption: (v) to obtain a declaratory decree where no consequential relief is prayed: (vi) every other suit where it is not possible to estimate at a money-value the subject-matter in dispute, and which is not otherwise provided for by this Act ...	.....	Ten rupees.	Act VII 1870, Sch. II, 17.
19. Application under section five hundred and twenty-three of the Code of Civil Procedure ...			Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 18.
20. Agreement under section five hundred and twenty-seven of the same Code ...			Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 19.
21. Every petition under the Indian Divorce Act, except petitions under section forty-four of the same Act, and every memorandum of appeal under section fifty-five of the same Act ...	.....	Twenty rupees.	Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 20.
22. Plaint or memorandum of appeal under the Pársi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865	.....	Twenty rupees.	Act VII of 1870, Sch. II, 21.

SCHEDULE III.

Exemptions from Court-fees.

1. Application in writing—

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 9.

(*a*) Or petition, to a Collector or other officer making a settlement of land-revenue, or to a Board of Revenue, or a Commissioner of Revenue, relating to matters connected with the assessment of land, or the ascertainment of rights thereto or interests therein, if presented previous to the final confirmation of such settlement;

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 10.

(*b*) Relating to a supply, for irrigation, of water belonging to Government;

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 11.

(*c*) For leave to extend cultivation, or to relinquish land, when presented to an officer of land-revenue by a person holding, under direct engagement with Government, land of which the revenue is settled but not permanently;

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 12.

(*d*) For service of notice of relinquishment of land or of enhancement of rent;

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 16.

(*e*) Or petition, containing any charge or information respecting any offence, when presented, made or laid to or before a police-officer, or to or before the heads of villages or the village-police in the territories respectively subject to the Governors in Council of Madras and Bombay;

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 19.

(*f*) For permission to cut timber in Government forests, or otherwise relating to such forests;

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 22.

(*g*) For compensation under any law for the time being in force relating to the acquisition of property for public purposes;

Notification, Financial Department, No. 1293, dated 20th February, 1874.

(*h*) Relating exclusively to the purchase of salt the property of Government;

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 20.

(*i*) For the payment of money due by Government to the applicant;

Notification, Financial Department, No. 669, dated 21st May, 1881.

(*j*) Or petition, to a Chief Commissioner, when such application or petition is accompanied by a petition to the Government of India and contains merely a request that such petition may be forwarded to the Government of India.

2. Authenticated copy—

Notification, Financial Department, No. 2520, dated 5th April, 1872.

(*a*) Of a final sentence or order passed by a criminal Court, which parties desirous of appealing from such sentence or order are required by section 275 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to file with their petition of appeal: Provided that the party who is desirous of appealing is in confinement under the operation of the sentence or order at the time that he applies for a copy of the same;

Of the judgment, or reasons for passing or making such sentence or order, as above;

SCHEDULE III—*continued.*

Exemptions from Court-fees.

(*b*) Or translation of the charge furnished to an accused person under section 199 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; — Notification, Home Department, No. 996, dated 6th June, 1873.

(*c*) Of a deposition furnished to an accused person under section 201 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; — Ditto.

(*d*) Of the judgment or order passed by a criminal Court, and of a Judge's charge to the jury, furnished under the Code of Criminal Procedure to any person affected by such judgment or order: Provided that such person is in jail, or the Court, for some special reason, sees fit to grant such copy free of expense; — Notification, Financial Department, No. 7317, dated 18th December, 1874.

(*e*) Of the examination of witnesses given to an accused person under the Code of Criminal Procedure; — Notification, Home Department, No. 996, dated 6th June 1873.

(*f*) Of a charge given to an accused person under the Code of Criminal Procedure; — Ditto.

(*g*) Of an order of maintenance given under the Code of Criminal Procedure; — Ditto.

(*h*) Of a judgment or decision passed on a claim preferred under the provisions of Madras Regulation No. VI of 1831; — Notification, Financial Department, No. 3307, dated 3rd October, 1872.

(*i*) Of a certificate granted under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 316. — Notification, Financial Department, No. 3906, dated 24th October, 1873.

(*j*) Of a village-settlement-record furnished to a landholder and cultivator during the currency or at the termination of settlement-operations; — Notification, Financial Department, No. 4193, dated 3rd July, 1874.

Of a list of fields extracted from village-settlement-records for the purpose of being filed with a plaint in Settlement-Courts;

Authenticated copy—

Nothing in this clause applies to copies of judicial proceedings or copies of village-settlement-records (other than lists of fields extracted as aforesaid) which may be filed in any Court or office;

(*k*) Of a document furnished under the orders of any Court or Magistrate to any Government Advocate or Pleader or other person specially empowered in that behalf for the purpose of conducting any trial or investigation on the part of Government before any criminal Court; — Notification, Financial Department, No. 2041, dated 20th July 1877.

(*l*) Of a document which any Government Advocate, Pleader or other person is required to take in connection with any such trial or investigation for the use of any Court or Magistrate, or may consider necessary for the purpose of advising the Government in connection with any criminal proceeding; — Ditto.

SCHEDULE III—*continued.*

Exemptions from Court-fees.

Notification, Financial Department, No. 2041, dated 20th July, 1877.

(*m*) Of a judgment or deposition required by an officer of the Police Department for conducting an appeal on behalf of Government before any criminal Court;

Notification, Financial Department, No. 1446, dated 27th June, 1879.

(*n*) Of an order which the Collector is required to furnish under section 14 of Madras Act No. III of 1878.

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 13.

3. Authority in writing to an agent to distrain.

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 15.

4. Bail-bonds in criminal cases, and recognizances to prosecute or give evidence, or for personal appearance or otherwise.

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 18.

5. Complaint by a public servant (as defined in the Indian Penal Code), a municipal officer, or an officer or servant of a Railway Company.

Notification, Financial Department, No. 3421, dated 22nd December, 1876.

6. Documents described as Form II in Rule 13 of the rules laid down by the Governor of Bombay in Council under the provisions of section 28 of the Bombay Survey and Settlement Act, No. 1 of 1865.

Notification, Financial Department, No. 11, dated 3rd January, 1880.

7. Documents filed in suits instituted before village munsifs under Chapter V of Act No. XVII of 1879.

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 14.

8. First application (other than a petition containing a criminal charge or information) for the summons of a witness or other person to attend either to give evidence or to produce a document, or in respect of the production or filing of an exhibit not being an affidavit made for the immediate purpose of being produced in Court.

9. Petition—

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 17.

(*a*) by a prisoner or other person in duress or under restraint of any Court or its officers;

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 21.

(*b*) of appeal against the chaukídárí assessment under Act No. XX of 1856, or against any municipal tax;

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 23.

(*c*) presented to the Special Commissioner appointed under Bengal Act No. II of 1869 (*to ascertain, regulate and record certain tenures in Chutiá Nágpur*);

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 24.

(*d*) under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, section 45 or section 48;

Notification, Financial Department, No. 302, dated 17th January, 1873.

(*e*) of appeal presented to Revenue-officers in accordance with section 55 of the Madras Act No. IV of 1871;

Stamp Bill of 1877, Sch. VI, 8. (*f*).

(*f*) or application, memorandum of appeal or other proceeding under the Oudh Taluqdárs' Relief Act, 1870.

10. Plaint—

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 4.

(*a*) presented to a Military Court of Requests, and petition for execution of a decree of such Court;

SCHEDULE III—*continued.*

Exemptions from Court-fees.

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 5.

(*b*) in a suit tried by village munsifs in the Presidency of Fort St. George;

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 6.

(*c*) and processes in a suit before district panchâyats in the same Presidency;

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 7.

(*d*) in a suit before a Collector under Madras Regulation XII of 1816;

Notification, Financial Department, No. 1511, dated 6th March, 1874.

(*e*) in a summary suit before a Collector under Madras Act No. VIII of 1865;

Notification, Financial Department, No. 3237, dated 16th October, 1880.

(*f*) in a suit under Act No. XVII of 1879, section 16.

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 1, modified as in Stamp Bill of 1877, Sch. VI, 10.

11. Power-of-Attorney to institute or defend a suit when executed by an officer, warrant-officer, non-commissioned officer or private of Her Majesty's army whilst serving in such capacity.

Notification, Financial Department, No. 11, dated 3rd January, 1880.

12. Powers-of-attorney furnished to a relative, servant or dependent under Act No. XVII of 1879, section 68.

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 8.

13. Probate of a will, letters of administration and certificate mentioned in the first schedule to this Act, No. 11, where the amount or value of the property in respect of which the probate, letters or certificate shall be granted does not exceed one thousand rupees.

Notification, Financial Department, No. 1431, dated 27th March, 1880.

14. Security-bond for keeping of the peace by, or for the good behaviour of, a person other than the executant.

Act VII of 1870, s. 19, cl. 3.

15. Written statements called for by the Court after the first hearing of a suit.

SCHEDULE IV.

Enactments repealed.

NUMBER AND YEAR.	SUBJECT OR SHORT TITLE.	EXTENT OF REPEAL.
VII of 1870 ...	The Court Fees' Act...	The whole.
XX of 1870 ...	Amending Act VII of 1870.	The whole.
XXIV of 1870 ...	The Taluqdárs' Relief Act.	Section twenty-four.
XIII of 1874 ...	The European British Minors Act.	In section five, the words "shall bear a stamp of five rupees, and the statements therein contained."
XIII of 1875 ...	Probates and Letters of Administration.	Section six.
V of 1881 ...	The Probate and Administration Act, 1881.	Section one hundred and fifty-three.

Stamp Bill of 1877, Sch. VI.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IN the year 1879 Mr. F. R. Cockerell was instructed by the Government of India to place himself on his arrival in England in communication with Messrs. De La Rue & Co., the eminent stamp-manufacturers. He was to bring before them the whole question of the stamp forgeries recently discovered in Oudh and the North-Western Provinces and to submit, for their inspection and examination, some specimens of those forgeries, together with the apparatus employed, or supposed to have been employed, in the manufacture of the forged labels. He was then, in consultation with Messrs. De La Rue and with the aid of their practical experience, to devise some kind of stamping machinery which would protect the revenue against the fraudulent practices by which its security has been menaced from time to time, and to submit, as the result of this conference, his conclusions on the whole question, and any recommendations for the alteration of the existing system of collecting fees, stating at the same time how far these conclusions and recommendations had the concurrence of that firm.

2. Mr. Cockerell has now submitted his report. The principal question for consideration was whether adhesive labels were to be retained for the collection of Court-fees wholly or partly.

3. The frauds to which the use of adhesive stamps has given rise are of two kinds:—

1st—Abstraction of the labels from the papers to which they have been affixed and re-use of such labels.

2nd—The production as genuine of counterfeit labels and making them pass current.

4. Messrs. De La Rue were of opinion that from the stamp-manufacturers' point of view there is no way of preventing such attempts at counterfeiting adhesive labels as had been recently discovered, or rendering their accomplishment more difficult. The Government of India had therefore to choose between persevering with the adhesive stamps and a partial or complete recourse to the use of stamped papers in lieu of the labels. Messrs. De La Rue advocated a complete re-introduction of stamped papers for the collection of Court-fees generally. They were of opinion that it is more profitable for forgers to work upon labels of the smaller values, as they pass with less scrutiny than labels of the higher values, and that the forgeries discovered were of so clumsy and inaccurate a nature that they should have been detected at once with ordinary care. The real difficulty and danger to the revenue, Messrs. De La Rue considered, arose out of the other kind of fraud, namely, the abstraction and re-use of the adhesive labels.

5. On the other hand, Mr. Cockerell was of opinion that the wisest course, under the present circumstances, would be a partial substitution of stamped papers for adhesive labels. If after a fair trial of such a measure it was found necessary to go further in the direction of the discontinuance of the use of adhesive labels, such progressive action would not have been rendered more difficult by the adoption of what he proposed, inasmuch as his proposals did not involve any considerable initial outlay, the value of which would be lost in the event of any closely following change of system. Mr. Cockerell also thought that, considering the great difficulty which forgers have in this country, owing to deficient mechanical appliances, in manufacturing forged stamps rapidly, and the great expense incurred in paying persons to pass the counterfeit labels, it was unlikely that forgers would work upon the smaller values. With regard to the abstraction and re-use of adhesive labels, he thought that an inquiry into the cases in which such frauds have been committed showed that they might have been prevented by a due examination and cancellation of the labels affixed to documents when presented to the Court or office in which the fraud occurred. He therefore came to the conclusion that it would be premature to condemn a system the checks and precautions for the proper working of which had never been fairly and perseveringly enforced.

6. The great advantage which the substitution of stamped papers for adhesive labels in the collection of the Court-fees of the higher values instead of those of the lower values possesses is that the increase of expenditure entailed by the former change is very much less than that entailed by the latter. Mr. Cockerell calculates that the average consumption of stamps of the value of ten rupees and upwards is less than Rs. 3,00,000, out of a total consumption of more than 25½ millions. Then the cost of the lower values of adhesive labels is two shillings and sixpence per thousand, while the cost of the smallest size of stamped papers is 37 shillings per thousand. Besides this vast difference in the cost of production, the introduction of stamped papers involves a great increase in the cost of carriage.

7. For these reasons Mr. Cockerell recommended that stamped papers should be used for the collection of all Court-fees of ten rupees' value and upwards, and that the use of adhesive labels in respect of all denominations of fees below that amount should be continued. His reasons for thinking that the change should commence at the ten rupees' denomination are briefly as follows:—

(1) that this would include all values of substantial amount in regard to which the greatest risk to the revenue from forgeries is to be apprehended;

(2) that, to avoid expense in the introduction of stamped papers, it will be necessary to manufacture them on the same pattern, using the same plates, &c., as the stamped papers used under the Indian Stamp Act, 1879. The classification of stamped papers for Court-fees should, therefore, be the same as that for stamp-duties and class III of the latter commences at ten rupees.

(3) that it is of great importance that the denominations below one rupee should be represented by adhesive labels, as these denominations are specially required for the purpose of making up the fractional parts of five rupees where the whole value of the stamp required exceeds ten rupees.

8. Mr. Cockerell proposed no change in the present scale of fees payable in suits the amount or value of the subject-matter of which does not exceed Rs. 5,000. With regard to the fees chargeable on suits of higher values, he proposed to re-adjust the scale of fees prescribed by Schedule I of the Court-fees' Act so as to reduce materially the number of denominations of stamps required for the collection of fees. The sliding scale fixed by the present law comprises no less than one hundred and thirty-five denominations of fees above Rs. 275, which is the fee chargeable on a suit for an amount or value of Rs. 5,000. To meet the requirements of this scale very many new denominations of stamped papers would have to be provided. Great additional expense would have to be incurred in making the proposed change, while the new stamp papers would, comparatively speaking, be seldom used, the number of suits for large amounts forming so small a portion of the entire litigation of the country.

9. The greatest enhancement in the fees which this change in the law will involve will be in suits for Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 10,000. In the former suits there will be an increase of twenty rupees and in the latter an increase of fifty. In the case of suits for sums exceeding Rs. 10,000 the increase will be less in proportion. Thus, the fee on a suit for Rs. 15,000 will be only twenty-five rupees above its amount under the existing scale, and the fee on a suit for Rs. 20,000 will be the same as that on a suit for Rs. 30,000 and only twenty-five rupees more than the present fee. The proposed increase, it is calculated, affects only about one per cent. of the entire litigation of the country.

10. Mr. Cockerell calculates that the annual cost of substituting stamped papers for all values of ten rupees and upwards, and continuing the use of adhesive labels, will be about £8,600, or an increase of rather more than £5,000 over the present cost. The total cost of substituting stamped papers in respect of all denominations of Court-fees and discontinuing the use of labels absolutely will be about £56,000, or an increase over the present expenditure for manufacture alone of about £53,000.

11. The Government of India has resolved to adopt Mr. Cockerell's recommendations, and it is therefore necessary to legislate and to amend the first article of Schedule I of the Court-fees' Act in accordance with his suggestions. The Act will also be amended so as to prevent the fraudulent removal and re-use of adhesive labels. The opportunity will be taken to make certain other amendments of the law which the reported decisions of the High Courts and the experience of the last eleven years have shewn to be desirable.

12. The following are the principal amendments which are made in the present law by the Bill.

13. In clause (*a*), section 36, of the Bill, corresponding to clause (*a*), section 27, of the present Act, power is given to the Local Government to make rules for regulating the supply and sale of Court-fee stamps, the persons by whom alone such sale is to be conducted, and the duties and remuneration of such persons. The Local Government has similar powers under the Indian Stamp Act, and such powers will be useful in preventing frauds against the revenue. It is easier to detect the fraudulent removal and re-use of labels when there are means of tracing the persons by whom and to whom the labels were sold. If the stamp-vendors are placed under the control of the Local Government and sales by non-authorized persons prohibited, means can be provided for tracing the vendors and purchasers of stamps with respect to which fraud is suspected.

14. This amendment has involved other changes in the law. In order to enforce the rules made under clause (*a*), section 36, a penalty is provided by section 41 for breach of the rules by authorized vendors and for the sale of stamps by a person not authorized. Then, as no one but a duly authorised person can sell stamps, section 48 provides for making an allowance for stamps which a person has purchased but afterwards finds that he has no use for.

15. In order to prevent the fraudulent removal and re-use of labels it is necessary to provide for the proper cancellation of stamps. The present law (section 30) directs that cancellation shall be effected by punching out the figure-head so as to leave the amount designated on the stamp untouched, and that the part removed by punching shall be burnt or otherwise destroyed. These provisions have not been found to work well in practice. The duty which they impose has not been fully performed, and experience has shown that there is more chance of getting the responsible officers concerned to observe regulations of this kind when they are prescribed by rules which can be adapted to the varying circumstances of the different provinces of the empire. Accordingly, section 39 of the Bill gives each Local Government power, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to make rules for regulating the mode of cancelling stamps and the persons by whom such cancellation is to be effected.

16. The other amendment involved by Mr. Cockerell's proposals is the alteration in the scale of *ad valorem* fees: the cause of this change in the law has been already explained. In suits when the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute exceeds Rs. 5,000, instead of charging a fee of ten rupees for every Rs. 250 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 5,000 up to Rs. 10,000, the Bill provides a charge of Rs. 25 for every Rs. 500 or part thereof. When such amount or value exceeds Rs. 10,000, instead of a fee of fifteen rupees for every Rs. 500

or part thereof in excess of Rs. 10,000 up to Rs. 20,000, the Bill provides a fee of Rs. 25 for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof up to Rs. 25,000. So the next class of suits, instead of ranging from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000 with an additional fee of Rs. 20 for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 20,000, ranges from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000 with an additional fee of Rs. 100 for every Rs. 5,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 25,000. The next class of suits, instead of ranging from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 50,000 is to range from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 4,00,000 with an increased fee of Rs. 100 on every Rs. 25,000 or part thereof. Lastly, instead of a fee of Rs. 25 for every Rs. 5,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 50,000, the Bill prescribes a fee of Rs. 100 for every Rs. 50,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 4,00,000.

17. The Bill also provides in section 42 a penalty for the fraudulent possession of used and cancelled stamps which have been removed from the documents to which they have been affixed. The fact of a person having such stamps in his possession is a clear indication of an intent to use them fraudulently.

18. A penalty has also been provided (section 40) for failing to file the statement on oath of all property received or realized under a certificate granted under Act No. XL of 1858, Act No. XXVII of 1860, Act No. XX of 1864, or Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827. At present the law requiring such statements to be furnished may be evaded to the detriment of the revenue, for the only penalty is cancellation of the certificate, and default in filing the statement is probably in many cases never brought to the notice of the Court.

19. To prevent vexatious prosecutions the Bill (section 43), following the Indian Stamp Act, provides that no prosecution for any offence punishable thereunder shall be instituted without the sanction of the Collector or an officer duly authorized in that behalf.

20. The above are the principal amendments; but opportunity has been taken to make some other alterations in the law, which appear to be advisable.

21. In section 6 of the Bill the words "granted under his seal and signature" have been substituted for the word "furnished." The practice was for many years to grant copies unauthenticated by seal or signature without payment of Court-fee. It is held that this practice is under the present law illegal; but as copies are frequently required for private use and not for filing, exhibiting and recording in a Court of justice, it is thought advisable in the interests of the public to render the former practice legal.

22. In section 7, paragraph xi, the fee in suits to enhance the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy and for abatement of rent is directed to be calculated on five times the amount by which the rent is sought to be enhanced or abated, instead of, as at present, according to the amount of the rent of the land to which the suit refers payable for the year next before the date of presenting the plaint. The amendment gives a fairer method of calculating the fee chargeable in such suits.

23. In section 12, corresponding with section 12 of the present law, the words "and such decision shall be final as between the parties to the suit" have been omitted. It has been held by the High Court at Calcutta, in the case of *Ajoodhya Pershad* v. *Gunga Pershad* (I. L. R., 6 Calc., p. 249), that an appeal lies against an order rejecting a plaint on the ground of its being insufficiently stamped, such an order being a decree within the meaning of the definition in the Code of Civil Procedure. An appeal should be allowed from an order so rejecting a plaint, and if the words "and such decision shall be final as between the parties to the suit" are retained in the Bill, it will probably be held that the right of appeal is taken away.

24. In section 17, which relates to the fee payable in multifarious suits, the expression "causes of action" is substituted for the expression "subjects" in accordance with a recent decision of the High Court at Allahabad.

25. The list of exemptions in section 19 of the Act has been transferred to Schedule III. The words "whilst serving in such capacity" have been substituted for the words "not in civil employment" in the eleventh exemption, and petitions, applications and memoranda of appeal under the Oudh Taluqdárs Act, 1870, have been added to the exemptions; and section twenty-four of that Act, which exempted those documents from Court-fees, has been entered in the schedule of enactments repealed. Other exemptions which have been made by the Governor General in Council under section 35 of the present Act have also for convenience been included in the schedule of exemptions and the whole has been arranged in alphabetical order.

26. The provisions as to probates, letters of administration and certificates which were inserted in the Court-fees' Act by the Probates and Letters of Administration Act of 1875 are printed in their proper place in Chapter IV of the Bill. By section 27 the provisions of this chapter are made applicable to certificates under Act XXVII of 1860 and Bom. Reg. VIII of 1827, as well as to certificates granted under Acts XL of 1858 and XX of 1864, and the note to Article 12, Schedule I, which requires a statement on oath of all property recovered or realized under a certificate to be filed by the certificate-holder, is removed from the schedule and added to the chapter as section 28. A provision has also been added to

section 28, in accordance with a decision of the High Court of Madras, that a certificate which has become liable to cancellation under the section shall remain in force until it is actually cancelled.

27. In section 38 words are added to make it clear that an amended document is not exempted from the payment of an additional fee, when the duty with which it is chargeable is increased by the amendment.

28. Some obsolete portions of the Court-fees' Act have been omitted, but the general arrangement of the Bill remains the same as that of the Act.

The 27th August, 1881.

WHITLEY STOKES.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st August, 1881, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 17 OF 1881.

A Bill to amend the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, in order to provide for the establishment of a system of municipal-watchmen in certain municipalities in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, it is expedient to amend the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Panjáb Laws Amendment Act, 1881," and shall come into force at once.

Substitution of new sections for sections 39A and 39B.

2. For sections 39A and 39B of the said Act, the following sections shall be substituted:—

Power to establish system of village-watchmen and municipal-watchmen, and to make rules.

"39A. The Local Government may establish a system of village-watchmen or municipal-watchmen in any part of the territories under its administration, and in furtherance of this object may, from time to time, make rules to provide for the following matters:—

(*a*) the definition of the limits of watchmen's beats;

(*b*) the determination of the several grades of watchmen, and the number of each grade to be appointed to each beat;

(*c*) the appointment, suspension, dismissal and resignation of watchmen of each grade;

(*d*) the equipment and discipline of, and the control and supervision over, such watchmen;

(*e*) the conferring upon them, and the exercise by them, of any powers, and the enjoyment by them of any protection or privilege, which may be exercised and enjoyed by a police-officer under any law for the time being in force;

(*f*) the performance by them of such duties relating to police, sanitation or statistics, or for the benefit of the village-communities or municipalities within their beat, as the Local Government thinks fit;

(*g*) the exercise of authority over, and the rendering of aid to, such watchmen by headmen of the villages or members of the Municipal Committees of the towns comprised in their respective beats;

(*h*) the performance by the headmen of villages comprised in the beat of any of the duties of a village-watchman in aid of, or substitution for, such watchman;

(*i*) the exercise by such village-headmen for the purposes referred to in clauses (*g*) and (*h*), or by members of Municipal Committees for the purposes referred to in clause (*g*) of this section, of any of the powers, and the enjoyment by them of any privilege or protection, of a village-watchman or a municipal-watchman;

(*j*) the determination of the rate at which, and the mode in which, watchmen shall be paid, and, in the case of village-watchmen, of the mode in which their pay, the expenses of their equipment, and other charges connected with the village-watchman system shall be provided for, whether out of cesses or funds already leviable or available in the villages comprised in the beat, or by a special tax in money or kind to be imposed on any class of persons residing or owning property in, or resorting to, such villages, or partly in one of these ways and partly in the other;

(*k*) the collection with or without the aid of the village-headmen, and by any process available for the realization of the land-revenue, of any tax imposed under clause (*j*) of this section, and the application of, and the mode of accounting for, the same; and generally for

(*l*) the efficient working of the system of village-watchmen or municipal-watchmen:

"Provided—

1*st*,—that the rules to be made regarding the appointment of village-watchmen shall allow to the headmen of the villages comprised in the beat to which such a watchman is to be appointed a power of nomination to be exercised in such manner, and subject to such reasonable conditions, as may be prescribed by such rules;

2ndly,—that the rules to be made under clause (*j*) of this section with regard to village-watchmen shall include provisions for recording and securing due consideration of the views and opinions of the village-headmen of such beat on the matters therein referred to.

Obligation to assist watchmen and headmen.

"39B. Every person is bound to render to a village-watchman, or municipal-watchman, or village-headman discharging the duties of a police-officer under the rules made hereunder, all the assistance which he is bound to render to a police-officer.

Person obstructing watchman or headman may be arrested without warrant.

"Any person who obstructs such watchman or headman in the discharge of such duties may be arrested without warrant by a police-officer or by any watchman or village-headman empowered in this behalf by the Local Government."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

UNDER section 12 of the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873, every Municipal Committee is bound to set apart, out of the Municipal Fund, a sum for the maintenance of a police establishment in the town for which the Committee is appointed. Within the last few years certain small Municipalities in the Panjáb have represented that their income was insufficient to maintain a regular police force, as constituted under the Police Act (V of 1861), and have requested the Local Government to permit the employment by them of a cheaper form of guard in the shape of chaukídárs or watchmen. As there appeared to be considerable weight in these representations, the Local Government has permitted the Municipalities in question to employ watchmen instead of regular police. It appears, however, to Government that there is no suitable provision in the law as it now stands under which such watchmen can be appointed.

Except Act V of 1861, which, as shewn above, is inapplicable to the Municipalities in question, the only Acts in force in the Panjáb under which police establishments can be constituted are Act XX of 1856 (known as the Chaukídárí Act) and Act IV of 1872 (the Panjáb Laws Act). The former of these Acts is unsuited to the case of these Municipalities, as it necessarily carries with it additional taxation, while sufficient special local taxation is already levied within them under the Municipal Act. The provisions of the latter of these Acts, which provide for the appointment of watchmen, are specially framed so as to exclude Municipalities from their operation.

Under these circumstances, it has been deemed advisable to have recourse to legislation, so that these watchmen may be appointed on a definite legal basis. It appears to the Government of India that the simplest plan is to modify the provisions of the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872, and make them applicable to the case of Municipalities as well as to that of other places; and with this object the present Bill has been prepared.

SIMLA;
The 26th August, 1881.

R. E. EGERTON.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 7th September, 1881, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 18 OF 1881.

THE INLAND EMIGRATION BILL, 1881.

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Form of Labour-contract between Labourer and Employer.
Form of Description of Labourer.

A Bill to amend the law relating to Emigration to the Labour-districts of Bengal and Assam.

[The sections first noted on the margin are the corresponding sections of Act VII (B.C.) of 1873. The draft sections referred to in the margin are sections of the draft prepared by the Commissioners appointed to amend the Labour Districts Emigration Act, VII (B. C.) of 1873.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the emigration of natives of India to the districts of Chittagong, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the Assam Valley, Cachar and Sylhet; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Section 1. Draft, s. 1.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Inland Emigration Act, 1881."

Local extent.

It extends to the territories respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh and Assam;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Section 2. Draft, s. 2.

Repeal of enactments.

2. Bengal Act No. VII of 1873, (*to amend the law relating to the emigration of labourers to the districts of Assam, Cachar and Sylhet and to regulate contract-labour and service*), Bengal Act No. II of 1878 (*to extend the provisions of Bengal Act VII of 1873 to the district of Chittagong and to the Chittagong Hill Tracts*) and Regulation No. IV of 1877 (*a Regulation for extending to the Chief Commissionership of Assam Chapter 13 of Bengal Act VII of 1873*) are hereby repealed.

All contracts entered into, rules and appointments made, orders and notifications published and licenses granted under the said Bengal Act No. VII of 1873, or any of the Acts thereby repealed, and now in force, shall, so far as they relate to the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Chief Commissioner of Assam, be deemed to have been respectively entered into, made, published and granted under this Act.

Section 3. Draft, s. 3

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Labour-districts":

The expression "the labour-districts" means the districts of Chittagong the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Assam Valley, Cachar and Sylhet, and the expression "a labour-district" means any one of such districts:

"Magistrate":

"Magistrate" means a Magistrate of a district, a Magistrate of a division of a district, and any other person appointed by the local Government to perform the functions of a Magistrate under this Act: *Cf. Indian Emigration Bill, s. 3.*

"Superintendent," "Inspector" and "Assistant Inspector":

"Superintendent," "Inspector" and "Assistant Inspector" mean respectively a Superintendent of Emigration, an Inspector of Labourers and an Assistant Inspector of Labourers appointed under this Act:

"Contractor," "Sub-Contractor," "Recruiter" and "Local Agent":

"Contractor," "Sub-Contractor," "Recruiter" and "Local Agent" mean respectively a Contractor, a Sub-Contractor, a Recruiter and a Local Agent licensed under this Act:

"Labour-contract":

"Labour-contract" means a contract to labour for hire in a labour-district, otherwise than as a domestic servant, entered into in accordance with the provisions of this Act: *New.*

"Labourer":

"Labourer" means any person bound by a contract under the provisions of the said Bengal Act VII of 1873 or by a labour-contract under the provisions of this Act. And, except in sections one hundred and sixty-eight to one hundred and eighty-two both inclusive, it also includes any person intending to enter into such labour-contract:

"Estate":

"Estate" means the land upon which any labourers or more than fifty other persons have been engaged to labour:

"Employer": means the chief person for the time being in charge of any estate upon which labourers or more than fifty other persons are employed:

"Employer":

New.

"Emigrate" denotes the departure of any native of India of the age of sixteen years and upwards (other than a native of a labour-district) from any part of the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, not being a labour-district, or from the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, for the purpose of labouring for hire in a labour-district otherwise than as a domestic servant.

"Emigrate":

New.

"Dependent" means any woman (not being a labourer), any child, and any aged or incapacitated relative or friend accompanying any emigrant with the consent of a contractor, sub-contractor, recruiter, local agent or garden-sardár:

"Dependent":

New.

"Vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property:

"Vessel":

"Master." "Master" means the person for the time being in charge of a vessel:

And all words defined in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and used in this Act shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them by that Act.

Words to be understood as defined in Contract Act.

New. Draft, s. 4.

4. The local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that any labour-district within the territories administered by such Government shall, from a day specified in such notification, cease to be subject to all the provisions, or any specified provision of this Act; and from such day such labour-district shall cease to be subject to the provisions of this Act or to the provision so specified, as the case may be.

Power to withdraw the Act from any labour-district.

Section 10. Draft, s. 14.

5. The local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, prohibit, from a day specified in such notification, all natives of India, or any specified class of such natives, from emigrating from the whole or any specified part of the territories under its administration to any labour-district or to any specified portion of any such district.

Local Government may prohibit emigration to any labour-district or part thereof.

The local Government may with the like sanction in like manner vary or cancel any such notification.

Cf. Indian Emigration Bill, s. 10.

6. The publication of a notification under section four or section five shall not affect any act done, offence committed or proceedings commenced before such publication.

Notification under sections 4 and 5 not to affect prior acts, &c.

Draft, s. 16.

7. The local Government may appoint, either by name or by virtue of their office, so many persons as it thinks necessary to be Superintendents of Emigration, Embarkation Agents, Debarkation Agents, Inspectors of Labourers, Assistant Inspectors of Labourers and Medical Inspectors under this Act respectively, and, with respect to any such officer, may declare the local area situate in the territories subject to its administration within which he shall exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed upon him by this Act or any rule made hereunder.

Appointment of officers.

The local Government may suspend or remove any persons whom it so appoints.

Every person so appointed shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

8. Save as provided by section five, nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prohibit any native of India from emigrating to, or entering into a contract to labour in, a labour-district otherwise than under the provisions of this Act.

Section 7. Draft, s. 11.

Saving of free emigration and of ordinary contract law.

CHAPTER II.

LABOUR-CONTRACTS GENERALLY.

9. Every labour-contract shall be in writing, and shall be executed in duplicate on substantial paper. Every such contract shall specify—

Section 15. Draft, s. 10.

Essentials of labour-contract.

(a) the name of the labourer and his employer;

(b) the term for which the labourer is to labour;

(c) his monthly wages in money;

(d) the labour-district in which, and, if the labourer so request, the estate on which, he is to labour.

Every such contract shall be in the form prescribed in the schedule hereto annexed.

No such contract shall be made for a term exceeding five years, commencing from the date of its execution; or shall stipulate for a less rate of monthly wages for a completed daily task regulated in accordance with the provisions of this Act than five rupees in the case of a man and four rupees in the case of a woman for the first three years of the term of the contract, or six rupees in the case of a man and five rupees in the case of a woman for the fourth and fifth years of such term.

No contract made in contravention of, or not in accordance with, the provisions of this section shall be enforceable under this Act as a labour-contract against the labourer entering into it.

10. Unless the labour-contract specifies the particular estate on which the labourer is to labour, the labourer shall be deemed to have contracted to labour on any estate in charge of the employer for whom he has contracted to labour, and situate in the labour-district specified in the contract:

Section 15. Draft, s. 10, para. 2.

If contract does not specify estate, labourer to be deemed to have contracted to labour on any estate in charge of employer situate in labour-district.

Provided that no labourer shall, without his own consent, be separated from his dependents (if any) or from any other labourer who is the wife, husband, son or daughter of such labourer.

11. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, it shall be lawful for any person of the age of sixteen years or upwards to enter into a labour-contract.

Section 6. Draft, s. 9. Cf. Indian Emigration Act, s. 34.

Persons of sixteen years of age may contract to emigrate.

CHAPTER III.

RECRUITING BY CONTRACTORS, SUB-CONTRACTORS AND RECRUITERS.

A.—Contractors and Sub-contractors.

Section 14. Cf. draft, s. 45.

Superintendent may license contractors.

12. Any Superintendent specially empowered in this behalf by the local Government may, from time to time, grant to such persons as he thinks fit licenses to be contractors within the whole or any part of the local area for which such Superintendent has been appointed. He may also, on the application of any contractor, grant to such persons as he thinks fit licenses to be sub-contractors on behalf of such contractor, within the whole or any part of the local area for which such contractor is licensed.

Section 14. Cf. draft, s. 45.

Superintendent may license sub-contractors.

Sections 33. Cf. draft, ss. 46 & 50.

Form of, and fee for, contractor's and sub-contractor's licenses.

13. Every license to a contractor or sub-contractor shall be in such form, and subject to the payment of such fee, not exceeding, in the case of a contractor, one hundred rupees and, in the case of a sub-contractor, fifty rupees, as the local Government may by rule prescribe.

Section 33. Cf. draft, ss. 46 & 50.

Period for which contractor's and sub-contractor's license to remain in force.

14. No such license shall be granted for a longer period than one year from the date thereof, and, if the licensee fails to comply with any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made hereunder, or is guilty of any other misconduct, any such license may at any time be cancelled by the Superintendent who granted the same.

Section 33. Cf. draft, ss. 46 & 50.

Appeal against order cancelling license.

A contractor or sub-contractor may, within one month from the date of any order of a Superintendent cancelling his license, appeal against such order to the local Government.

The order of the local Government on such appeal shall be final.

Section 34. Cf. draft, s. 47.

Duties of contractors.

15. Every contractor, in addition to the special duties herein assigned to him, shall afford such information to the Superintendent and furnish him with such returns and reports as he may, subject to any rules which may be framed by the local Government in this behalf, from time to time require.

New. Cf. draft, s. 50.

Sub-contractor may be licensed to represent more than one contractor.

16. A sub-contractor may be licensed to act on behalf of more than one contractor:

Provided that he obtains a separate license in the case of each contractor for whom he desires to act.

Section 36. Cf. draft, s. 51.

Contractor or sub-contractor may act as recruiter.

17. A contractor or sub-contractor may act as a recruiter, and shall, when so acting, be subject to all the provisions hereinafter contained relating to recruiters.

New. Cf. draft, s. 54.

Liability of contractors for sub-contractors' and recruiters' acts and defaults.

18. Every contractor shall be liable for the acts and defaults of any person licensed to be a sub-contractor or recruiter on his behalf, and shall be bound to make good all payments which under this Act or any rule made hereunder any such person is ordered to make.

The Superintendent may cancel the license of any contractor whenever the license of any person so licensed on his behalf is liable to be cancelled under this Act.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to render a contractor criminally liable for any act or default on the part of any person licensed to be a sub-contractor or recruiter on his behalf when such act or default has been committed without his knowledge or consent.

Section 35. Cf. draft, s. 48.

Contractor to establish depôts.

19. Every contractor shall establish and maintain, at such places as the local Government may direct, suitable depôts for the reception and lodging, previous to their despatch to the labour-districts, of labourers engaged by him or by sub-contractors or recruiters licensed to act on his behalf, and shall provide at his own expense all necessary food, clothing and medical treatment for such labourers during their stay at such depôts.

Section 35. Cf. draft, s. 48.

Inspection and supervision of depôts.

20. No such depôt shall be used for the reception and lodging of labourers until it has been inspected and approved of by the Superintendent and the Medical Inspector. Every such depôt shall be under the supervision of the Superintendent or such other officer as the local Government may appoint in this behalf, and shall be open at all times to inspection by the Superintendent or such officer and by the Medical Inspector.

The Superintendent may by order in writing prohibit the using of any depôt for the reception and lodging of labourers if he considers that the depôt is unhealthy, or has become unsuitable for the purpose for which it was established.

Section 37. Cf. draft, s. 49.

Establishment of hospital depôts.

21. In addition to the depôts hereinbefore provided for, the local Government may establish a separate hospital depôt for the reception of labourers suffering from any dangerously infectious or contagious disease.

Contractor to contribute towards establishment and maintenance of hospital depôt.

22. Whenever any such hospital depôt is established by any local Government, such Government may require any contractor having a depôt in the neighbourhood of such hospital depôt to contribute to the expense of the establishment and maintenance of such hospital depôt such reasonable sum as it may direct. Such sum may be recovered as an arrear of revenue from any contractor so required.

Every hospital depôt so established shall be under the charge of a medical officer appointed by the local Government. Any Medical Inspector may direct the transfer of any labourer from a depôt established within the local limits of his jurisdiction to a hospital depôt established within such local limits.

B.—Recruiters.

Section 14. Cf. draft, s. 46.

Superintendent may license recruiters.

23. Any Superintendent empowered in this behalf by the local Government may on the application of any contractor or of any sub-contractor acting on behalf of a contractor, grant to such persons as he thinks fit licenses to be recruiters on behalf of such contractor within the whole or any specified part of the local area for which such contractor has been licensed.

Section 38. Cf. draft, s. 52.

Form of, and fee for, recruiter's license.

24. Every license to a recruiter shall be in such form and subject to the payment of such fee not exceeding sixteen rupees as the local Government may by rule prescribe.

Section 38. Cf. draft, s. 52.

Period for which license is granted.

25. No such license shall be granted for a longer period than one year from the date thereof; and, if the licensee fails to comply with any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made hereunder, or is guilty of any other misconduct, any such license may be cancelled by the Superintendent who granted the same.

Section 39. Cf. draft, s. 53.

Recruiter must hold a certificate.

26. Every recruiter shall hold a certificate in writing authorizing him to act as such and signed by the contractor or sub-contractor on whose application he was licensed.

Section 40. Cf. draft, s 55. (Cf. also Indian Emigration Bill, s. 26.)

Countersignature of recruiter's license.

27. No recruiter shall in any local area engage or attempt to engage any person as a labourer unless his license bears the countersignature of a Magistrate having jurisdiction throughout such local area.

No such Magistrate shall countersign a recruiter's license unless and until he has satisfied himself by such enquiry as he thinks fit that the licensee is not by character or from any other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act, and that sufficient and proper accommodation has been provided in a suitable place and is available for such labourers as may be collected by such recruiter pending their removal to a depôt.

Section 41. Cf. draft, s. 56. (Cf. also Indian Emigration Bill, s. 27.)

Magistrate to supervise accommodation.

28. Every Magistrate shall have for the supervision, inspection and regulation of the place situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction where such accommodation is provided the same powers as are by this Act conferred on the Superintendent in respect of depôts.

New. Cf. Indian Emigration Bill, s. 27, last para.

Any Magistrate of a district or division of a district may authorize any Magistrate subordinate to him, or any officer of police above the rank of Sub-Inspector, to visit and inspect such place at any time; and all recruiters or other persons in charge of such place shall afford to subordinate Magistrates and officers of police so authorized every facility for making such visits and inspections.

Section 40. Cf. draft, s. 55. (Cf. also Indian Emigration Bill, s. 28.)

Magistrate may cancel countersignature in certain cases.

29. If any Magistrate who has countersigned a recruiter's license afterwards finds reason to think that the licensee is by character or from any other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act, or that the accommodation provided for the labourers as aforesaid has become insufficient or improper or has ceased to be available, or that the place in which it is provided has become unsuitable, he may require the licensee to produce his license, and may cancel his countersignature thereon; or he may impound the license and send it for cancellation to the Superintendent who granted the same.

New. Cf. Indian Emigration Bill, s. 29.

Notice to Superintendent of refusal to countersign or cancellation.

Every Magistrate refusing to countersign a recruiter's license or cancelling his countersignature thereon shall at once report such refusal or cancellation and the grounds thereof to the Superintendent who granted such license.

C.—Procedure before Arrival at Depôt.

Section 4. Draft, s. 57.

Labourer to be taken for examination to medical officer.

30. Every recruiter who desires to engage any person as a labourer shall appear with such person before such medical officer as the local Government may appoint to examine such persons within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom such recruiter's license was countersigned; or, if no such officer has been appointed, before such medical officer as the Magistrate or Superintendent before whom such person is taken for registration, as hereinafter provided, may direct.

The medical officer shall thereupon examine such person, and shall, if satisfied that he is in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to proceed to the labour-district in which he intends to labour, give him a certificate to that effect.

Section 43. Draft, s. 58

If certified to be fit, labourer to be brought before Magistrate or Superintendent.

31. Every person who obtains a certificate under section thirty, together with any persons about to proceed to a labour-district as his dependents shall thereupon be brought by the recruiter before the Magistrate by whom such recruiter's license was countersigned, or before a Magistrate having jurisdiction within the same district as such Magistrate, or before the Superintendent of the local area within which such person resides. The recruiter shall at the same time produce and show his license to such Magistrate or Superintendent.

Section 43. Draft, s. 58

Labourer to be examined by Magistrate or Superintendent.

32. The Magistrate or Superintendent shall thereupon inspect the certificate given under section thirty, and the license of the recruiter, and shall then examine such person with reference to his intended labour-contract.

Section 43. Draft, s. 58. Cf. Indian Emigration Act, s. 38.

Labourer to be registered.

If it appears that such person is competent to enter into such contract, and understands the nature of the same as regards the locality, period and nature of the service, and the rate of wages specified therein, that the terms thereof are in accordance with law, that he has not been induced to agree to enter thereinto by any coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the Magistrate or Superintendent shall register in a book to be kept for the purpose such particulars regarding him and his dependents (if any) as the local Government may by rule prescribe; and the labourer and his dependents (if any) shall thereupon be deemed to be registered under this Act.

Section 44. Draft, s. 59.

Copy of registration to be given to labourer.

33. The Magistrate or Superintendent shall furnish to the person so registered a certified copy of such particulars written on substantial paper.

Section 45. Draft, s. 60.

Copy of registration and medical certificate to be sent to Superintendent.

34. Every Magistrate or Superintendent registering any person under section thirty-two shall forthwith forward a certified copy of such particulars and the original certificate of the medical officer regarding him to the Superintendent having jurisdiction over the depôt to which such person is to proceed.

Section 46. Draft, s. 61.

Fee for registration.

35. For every such person produced before a Magistrate or Superintendent for the purpose of being registered as aforesaid the recruiter shall pay such fee not exceeding one rupee as the local Government may by rule direct.

New. Cf. Indian Emigration Bill, s. 44.

Recruiter when to remove labourer to depôt.

36. No recruiter shall remove or attempt to remove any labourer to a depôt, or induce or attempt to induce him to go to a depôt, or to leave the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom such recruiter's license was countersigned, or aid or attempt to aid him in going to a depôt, or leaving any such local limits, until such labourer has been registered under section thirty-two.

Section 50. Draft, s. 65.

Conveyance of labourer to depôt.

37. Every labourer shall, after he has been registered under this Act, be conveyed with all convenient despatch to the depôt established by the contractor on whose behalf the recruiter by whom he has been engaged has been licensed.

Recruiter to accompany labourer, or depute person approved by registering officer.

All labourers shall, while proceeding to the depôt, be accompanied throughout the journey either by the recruiter himself, or by a competent person deputed by him with the approval of the Magistrate or Superintendent by whom such labourers have been registered. The Magistrate or Superintendent, as the case may be, shall give to the person so deputed a certificate under his signature, stating that he has been deputed for the journey to the depôt.

Section 51. Draft, s. 66.

Recruiter must provide food and lodging for labourer on journey.

38. Every recruiter or person deputed by him as aforesaid shall, throughout the journey to the depôt, provide such labourer and his dependents (if any) with proper and sufficient food and lodging.

Procedure at Contractors' Depôts.

Section 52. Draft, s. 67.

Contractor to report arrival of labourer.

39. Within twenty-four hours after the arrival at a depôt of a labourer, the contractor by whom such depôt is maintained, or the person in charge thereof, shall give to the Superintendent, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such depôt is situate, a notice in writing of such arrival, which notice shall be in such form, and shall contain such particulars, as the local Government may by rule prescribe.

Section 53. Draft, s. 68.

Duties of Medical Inspector.

40. The Medical Inspector shall as soon as may be after the arrival of the labourer at the depôt, examine such labourer and his dependents (if any) to ascertain that they are in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to the labour-district to which they intend to proceed.

The Medical Inspector shall give a certificate to the Superintendent stating whether he is or is not satisfied of the fitness of the labourer and his dependents (if any) to undertake such journey.

Section 57. Draft, s. 72.

If certificate of fitness granted, labourer to enter into labour-contract.

41. If the Medical Inspector gives a certificate of fitness under section forty with respect to any labourer, and in the opinion of the Superintendent there is no valid reason why such labourer should not enter into a labour-contract, such labourer and the employer with whom he intends to contract, or the agent of such employer, shall, within thirty days after the arrival of the labourer at the depôt, execute in the presence of the Superintendent a labour-contract.

Contract to be explained to labourer by Superintendent.

42. Before the labourer executes such contract, the Superintendent shall personally explain it to him, and shall, after the same has been executed by such labourer and his employer, or the agent of such employer, attest such contract and certify at the foot thereof that he has personally explained the same to the labourer.

Abstract to be made of contract, and copies of contract given to labourer and employer.

An abstract of every such contract shall be entered in a register to be kept by the Superintendent for the purpose; and after such abstract has been so entered, one copy of the contract shall be given to the labourer and the other to his employer or his agent.

Section 57, fifth paragraph. New. Cf. Indian Emigration Bill, s. 38, fifth para.

Power to cancel contract and order payment of expenses home of labourer in certain cases.

43. In the following cases (namely):—

Section 54. Draft, ss. 69 & 74. Cf. Indian Emigration Bill, s. 54.

(*a*) where the Medical Inspector, on making the examination required by section forty, or at any subsequent time during the stay at the depôt of any labourer, finds that such labourer is or has become unfit to undertake the journey to the labour district to which he intends to proceed, and the Superintendent considers that such labourer has not dishonestly represented himself as fit to undertake such journey, or

(*b*) where the Superintendent finds that any such irregularity has occurred in the recruitment or treatment by the recruiter of any such labourer as makes it just to refuse to permit a labour-contract to be executed or to rescind such contract if executed, or

(*c*) where the contractor on whose behalf or by whom the labourer has been registered does not within thirty days after the arrival of such labourer at the depôt tender to him a labour-contract for execution under section forty-one,

the Superintendent may rescind the labour-contract executed by such labourer, and in that case, or if no labour-contract has been executed, may order the contractor at once to pay such labourer such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he was registered, and such further sum by way of compensation as the Superintendent thinks reasonable; and may take any other steps he thinks necessary for the conveyance of such labourer to such place.

Section 53. Draft, s. 69.

Labourer when to be lodged, &c., at depôt till he can return home.

44. Any labourer who from his state of health is, in the opinion of the Medical Inspector, unfit to undertake such return-journey shall be entitled to be fed, lodged, clothed and (if necessary) medically treated at the depôt at the expense of the contractor by whom such depôt is maintained, until he is reported by the Medical Inspector to be fit to undertake such return-journey.

Cf. Indian Emigration Bill, s. 54, last para.

Contractor omitting to provide food, &c., for labourer.

If such contractor negligently or wilfully omits to provide food, clothing, lodging or medical treatment for such labourer, the Superintendent may order the contractor at once to pay such

reasonable sum as is necessary to provide such food, lodging, clothing and medical treatment.

Section 55. Draft, s. 70. Cf. Indian Emigration Act, s. 55.

Like provisions in case of dependents and relatives.

45. When an order is made under section forty-three with reference to any labourer, any person registered as his dependent, or any labourer being the wife, husband, son or daughter of such labourer, may claim—

(*a*) to be conveyed at the expense of the contractor with such labourer to the place at which he was registered, and

(*b*) if such labourer is unable to travel, to be lodged, fed, clothed and (if necessary) medically treated in the depôt at the expense of the contractor until such labourer is able to travel;

and the Superintendent may include such expenses in an order made under section forty-three or section forty-four with respect to such labourer.

Section 53. Draft, s. 71.

Compensation to labourer for ill-treatment on the journey.

46. If, upon the arrival of any labourer at a depôt, it appears that during the journey to the depôt such labourer or any person registered as his dependent has suffered any ill-treatment at the hands of the recruiter or person deputed by him to accompany such labourer, or that such recruiter or such person has failed to provide the labourer or any person registered as his dependent with proper and sufficient food and lodging, the Superintendent may order the contractor by whom such depôt is maintained to pay such labourer a reasonable sum by way of compensation.

Cf. draft, s. 70. Cf. Act V of 1877, s. 29.

Procedure when dependent declared medically unfit to proceed to labour-district.

47. If the Medical Inspector has reason to think that any person registered as the dependent of a labourer is not in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to the labour-district to which the labourer whose dependent he is intends to proceed, the Medical Inspector shall so certify to the Superintendent to whom notice of the arrival of such labourer was given. The provisions of sections forty-three and forty-four shall thereupon apply to such dependent as if he were a labourer, and the Superintendent may make such orders regarding him as he may make under those sections with regard to a labourer.

Labourer and relatives entitled to be returned with dependent.

48. The labourer to whom such dependent is attached shall thereupon be entitled, if he or she so wishes, and if he or she be the husband, wife, son or daughter of such dependent, to receive from the contractor at whose depôt he or she arrived such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable him or her to return to the place where he or she was registered. If such labourer so return, then any other persons registered as his or her dependents, or any other labourer being the wife, husband, son or daughter of such labourer, shall also be entitled to receive such sum from such contractor.

Section 60. Draft, s. 75. Cf. Indian Emigration Act, s. 49.

Failure of contractor to pay sums ordered to be paid under sections 43, 44, 45, 46, 47 or 48.

49. On failure of the contractor for twenty-four hours to comply with an order of the Superintendent to pay any sum ordered to be paid under section forty-three, section forty-four, section forty-five, section forty-six, section forty-seven or section forty-eight, the Superintendent may pay the same to or on behalf of the labourer or dependent.

Every sum so paid shall be recoverable from the contractor with interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the date of payment.

No further proof shall be required by any Court in any such case than that the Superintendent gave the contractor an order to pay such sum, and that the contractor for twenty-four hours failed to comply with such order. New. Cf. last paragraph of s. 49. Cf. Indian Emigration Act.

Provisions for way-bill.

50. All labourers despatched from a contractor's depôt to a labour-district shall during their journey be accompanied by a person appointed by such contractor. Such person shall take with him a way-bill in such form and containing such particulars as the local Government may prescribe. New. Draft, s. 76. Cf. ss. 75 and 73 infra.

CHAPTER IV.

RECRUITING BY GARDEN-SARDARS AND LOCAL AGENTS.

A.—Garden-sardárs.

Employer may grant certificate to garden-sardár.

51. Any employer may grant to any person a certificate authorizing him, within such local area as may be specified in such certificate, to enter into labour-contracts with persons desirous of becoming labourers upon any estate of which such employer is in charge. *Section* 13. Draft, s. 17.

Every person to whom such certificate has been granted is hereinafter called a garden-sardár.

If any labourer is granted a certificate under this section, his employment as a garden-sardár shall be deemed to be employment under his labour-contract. Draft, s. 10.

Form and particulars to be contained in such certificate.

52. Every such certificate shall be in such form and shall contain such particulars as the local Government may prescribe. *Section* 16. Draft, s. 18.

Any employer granting a certificate to a garden-sardár may, before such certificate is accepted and signed as hereinafter provided, specify therein the name of the local agent (if any) to whom such garden sardár is to report himself for orders, and the time within which he is to return to such employer, and any other instructions for his conduct that he may think proper. *Section* 16. Draft, s. 18.

Certificate to be accepted and signed in presence of Inspector or Magistrate.

53. Every such certificate shall be accepted and signed by the garden-sardár in the presence of the Inspector or a Magistrate having jurisdiction over the place where the employer granting such certificate resides. *Section* 16. Draft, s. 18.

Inspector or Magistrate to countersign certificate.

54. Such Inspector or Magistrate shall inquire into the facts stated in such certificate; and upon being satisfied of the truth of the statement shall, unless it appears to him that the person so accepting and signing such certificate is by character or from any other cause unfitted to be a garden-sardár, countersign and date such certificate. *Section* 17. Draft, s. 19.

Provision for grant of fresh certificate.

55. On the application of the employer by whom any certificate so countersigned has been granted to a garden-sardár, such Inspector or Magistrate may, without requiring the appearance of the garden-sardár or making the inquiry New. Draft, s. 20.

prescribed by section fifty-four, countersign a fresh certificate to be granted by such employer to such garden-sardár in renewal of any existing certificate.

Such fresh certificate to be accepted and signed by garden-sardár before Magistrate of district where he is employed.

Every such fresh certificate shall be forwarded by the Inspector or Magistrate countersigning it to the Magistrate of the district in which the garden-sardár to whom it is granted is employed; and such sardár shall, on receiving notice from such Magistrate, appear before him and accept and sign such fresh certificate in his presence.

Section 17. Draft, s. 20.

Period for which certificate to be in force.

56. No certificate granted to a garden-sardár shall be in force for a longer period than one year from the date of its countersignature.

New. Draft, s. 33.

Accommodation to be provided by garden-sardár.

57. Every garden-sardár shall provide sufficient and proper accommodation in a suitable place for such labourers as may be engaged by him pending their removal to a labour district.

Any Magistrate of a district or of a division of a district, or any Magistrate subordinate to him, or any officer of police above the rank of Sub-Inspector authorized by him in this behalf, may visit and inspect such accommodation at any time; and all garden-sardárs or other persons in charge of such places shall afford to such Magistrate, subordinate Magistrate or officer of police every facility for making such visits and inspections.

In every such place the garden-sardár providing the accommodation shall make such sanitary arrangements as the local Government may prescribe.

Certificate may be cancelled in certain cases.

58. Whenever a garden-sardár contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made hereunder, or is guilty of any other misconduct, any Magistrate, Superintendent or Inspector, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such garden-sardár is employed, may cancel his certificate.

B.—Local Agents.

New. Draft, s. 21.

Local agents may be licensed.

59. Any Superintendent authorized in this behalf by the local Government may, on the application of any employer, grant licenses to persons to be local agents for the purpose of representing such employer within such local area as such employer may desire: Provided that no contractor shall be licensed as a local agent.

New. Draft, s. 21.

Powers and duties of local agents.

60. A local agent may within such local area represent his employer in all matters connected with the engagement of labourers; and shall furnish such information and make such returns as the local Government may by rule direct.

Draft, s. 21.

Local agent may represent more than one employer.

61. The Superintendent authorized as aforesaid may, on the application of any employer other than the employer on whose application a local agent has been licensed, make an order in writing permitting such agent to become the local agent of such additional employer within the local area for which he was licensed. The Superintendent making such order shall forthwith send a copy thereof to the Magistrate of the district in which such agent resides; and such Magistrate shall, on the agent's application, insert in his license the name of such additional employer.

Draft, s. 23.

Local agent may be specially licensed to contract direct with labourers.

62. Any Superintendent authorized as aforesaid may, with the consent of all the employers of a local agent, grant a special license to such agent, permitting him to engage labourers on behalf of any employer specified in such special license without the intervention of a garden-sardár.

Every agent when so engaging labourers may, if he thinks fit, appear with them for registration before a Magistrate, and require them when so registered to execute a labour-contract; and in such case the agent shall be subject to the provisions hereinafter contained as to garden-sardárs so far as the same are applicable.

Draft, s. 21.

Local agent may prosecute garden-sardár.

63. When any garden-sardár to whom a certificate has been granted under this Act by any employer commits any offence punishable under this Act, any local agent of such employer may prosecute the sardár for such offence.

Draft, s. 22.

On what grounds local agent's license may be cancelled.

64. The Magistrate of any district within which a local agent acts as such may by order cancel the license of such local agent if it is shown to the satisfaction of such Magistrate that such local agent has—

(*a*) employed any contractor's recruiter to engage labourers on his behalf; or

(*b*) permitted the labourers engaged by or on behalf of any contractor to use the accommodation provided for the labourers engaged by any garden-sardár under such local agent's control; or

(*c*) allowed any garden-sardár under his control to transfer labourers engaged by him to contractors or to their recruiters or to any employer other than the employer by whom such sardár's certificate was granted; or

(*d*) himself taken over the labourers engaged by any garden-sardár with intent to despatch them to any employer other than the employer by whom such sardár's certificate was granted.

An appeal shall lie to the local Government from any order made under this section. Such appeal must be presented within three months next after the date of the order, and the decision of the local Government thereon shall be final.

C.—Procedure to be followed by Garden-sardár.

Draft, s. 24.

Garden-sardár and labourer to appear before Magistrate for registration.

65. Every garden-sardár who desires to engage any person as a labourer shall appear with such person, together with any persons about to proceed to a labour-district as dependents of such person before a Magistrate having jurisdiction within the local area specified in the certificate of such sardár.

Sections 21 22. Draft, ss. 25 & 26.

Registration of persons engaged by garden-sardár.

66. The Magistrate shall thereupon inspect the certificate of the garden-sardár, and examine the person whom the sardár so desires to engage with reference to the intended labour-contract.

If it appears that such person is competent to enter into such contract, and understands the nature of the same, as regards the locality, period and nature of the service, and the rate of wages specified therein, that the terms thereof are in accordance with law, that he has not been induced to agree to enter therein by any coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the Magistrate shall register in a book to be kept for the purpose such particulars regarding him and his dependents (if any) as the local Government may by rule prescribe; and the labourer and his dependents (if any) shall thereupon be deemed to be registered under this Act.

New. Cf. Ben. Act VII of 1873, s. 21. Draft, s. 31.

Medical examination.

67. If it appears to such Magistrate that any such person, or any dependent of such person, is not in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to the labour district to which he intends to proceed, the Magistrate may, before registering any such person or dependent, if himself a medical man, medically examine such person or dependent, or, if not himself a medical man, send such person or dependent to a medical man for such examination. If upon such examination such person or dependent is declared unfit to undertake the journey to such place, the Magistrate may refuse to register such person or dependent.

Section 23. Draft, s. 18.

Fee to be paid for every labourer produced for registration.

68. For every person appearing before a Magistrate for the purpose of being registered as a labourer, the garden-sardár who appears with him shall pay to the Magistrate such fee not exceeding one rupee as the local Government may direct.

Section 24. Draft, s. 28.

Labour-contract to be executed.

69. When any person has been registered under section sixty-six he shall execute a labour-contract with the employer with whom he intends to contract. Such contract shall be signed in the presence of the Magistrate by such person and, on behalf of the employer, by the garden-sardár who appears with such person before the Magistrate. The Magistrate shall satisfy himself that the contract is in accordance with any instructions specified in the certificate of the garden-sardár. If the Magistrate is so satisfied, he shall, before the labourer signs the contract, personally explain it to him, and shall, after the same has been executed as aforesaid, attest such contract and certify at the foot thereof that he has personally explained the same to the labourer.

Section 24.

An abstract of every such contract shall be entered in a register to be kept by the Magistrate for the purpose, and, of the two copies of the contract, one shall then be given to the labourer and the other to the garden-sardár or the local agent.

New, Draft, s. 25. Cf. Indian Emigration Bill, s. 42.

Procedure when employer requires medical examination previous to registration.

70. If the employer of a garden-sardár has in the instructions specified in the certificate of the sardár directed that all labourers engaged by him shall before registration be examined by a competent medical man and certified by him to be in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to, and labour in, the labour-districts to which they intend to proceed, no Magistrate shall register any labourer appearing before him with such sardár until such certificate from such medical officer as aforesaid has been produced and shown to him.

Medical officer entitled to fee.

71. If the employer has in the instructions specified in the certificate of the garden-sardár directed that such examination shall be made by any medical officer in the service of Government, such officer making the examination shall be entitled to receive from the local agent or sardár such a fee not exceeding eight annas for each labourer so examined as the local Government shall fix.

New.

Garden-sardár when to remove labourer to labour-district.

72. Unless and until a labourer has been registered under section sixty-six no garden-sardár shall remove or attempt to remove him to a labour-district, or induce or attempt to induce him to go to a labour-district, or to leave the local area specified in the certificate of such sardár, or aid or attempt to aid him in proceeding to a labour-district, or in leaving any such local area.

Bengal Act VII of 1873. Section 27. Draft, s. 34.

Garden-sardár to accompany labourers or send competent person with them.

73. A garden-sardár shall either himself accompany labourers engaged by him throughout their journey from the place in which the labour-contract was entered into to the labour-district wherein they have contracted to labour, or shall send with them some competent person appointed by him with the approval of the local agent of his employer; or, if his employer has no local agent, with the approval of the Magistrate by whom such labourers were registered.

When the number of labourers (exclusive of dependents) proceeding on their journey to such labour-district is more than twenty, for every twenty labourers so in excess or for any number of labourers less than twenty so in excess, one additional garden-sardár or person so appointed by him shall accompany the labourers so proceeding.

New. Draft, s. 35.

No restriction on number of labourers engaged by garden-sardár.

74. A garden-sardár may, subject to the instructions specified in his certificate, engage any number of labourers; and, subject to the provisions of section seventy-three, any number of labourers may be despatched at the same time to the labour-districts.

New. Draft, s. 36.

In certain cases garden-sardár may be appointed to accompany labourers not engaged by him.

75. Any garden-sardár may, with the previous consent in writing of the local agent of the employer by whom his certificate was granted, or, if such employer has no local agent, with the previous consent in writing of such employer, be appointed under section seventy-three as a competent person to accompany labourers other than those engaged by him.

New. Draft, s. 39.

Provision for way-bill.

76. Every garden-sardár or person appointed by him as aforesaid who accompanies labourers to the labour-districts shall present to the Magistrate by whom such labourers have been registered a way-bill in such form and containing such particulars and instructions as the local Government may prescribe. He shall also present such way-bill at all such places and to all such officers as may be thereupon indicated; and shall carry out all instructions contained therein for his guidance.

Section 29. Draft, s. 40.

Garden-sardár must provide food and lodging for labourers and dependents on journey.

77. Every garden-sardár or person appointed by him as aforesaid who accompanies labourers to the labour-districts shall provide such labourers and their dependents (if any) with proper and sufficient food and lodging throughout the journey.

If such not provided, Magistrate may award compensation or cancel contract.

78. If it appears to any Magistrate, on the complaint of any such labourer at any place on the journey, that he or any person registered as his dependent has suffered any ill-treatment during the journey at the hands of the garden-sardár or person appointed by him accompanying such labourer, or that such sardár or person has failed to provide such labourer or any of his dependents with proper and sufficient food and lodging, or has wilfully abandoned such labourer or any of his dependents, such Magistrate may either order the sardár or person so appointed to pay to such labourer a reasonable sum by way of compensation, or may cancel the labour-contract entered into by such labourer and order such sardár or person to pay to such labourer such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable him with his dependents (if any) to return to the place at which he was registered.

Section 30. Bengal Act VII of 1873.

Procedure on failure of garden-sardár to comply with order.

79. On failure for twenty-four hours by any garden-sardár or person appointed by him as aforesaid to comply with an order of a Magistrate under section seventy-eight to pay any sum, the Magistrate may pay the same to or on behalf of such labourer.

Every sum so paid shall be recoverable from the employer by whom the certificate of such garden-sardár was granted, or from the local agent of such employer, with interest thereon at the rate of twelve per centum per annum from the date of payment.

No further proof shall be required by any Court in any such case than that the Magistrate gave such garden-sardár or person an order to pay such sum and that such garden-sardár or person for twenty-four hours failed to comply with such order.

New. Draft, s. 42.

Medical inspection of labourers *en route*.

80. Any Magistrate or any Embarkation Agent may, if himself a medical man, examine, and if not himself a medical man, send for examination by a medical man, any labourer or dependent who, while on the journey to the labour-districts, appears to him not to be in a fit state of health to proceed thereto.

Draft, s. 42.

Detention and return of labourer declared to be unfit to travel when *en route*.

81. If such labourer or dependent is on such examination declared not to be in a fit state of health to proceed to the district in which he has contracted to labour, the Magistrate or Embarkation Agent may order him to be detained at such place as he thinks fit until the labourer or dependent is in a fit state of health so to proceed, when he shall either be forwarded to such districts or sent back to the place where he was registered, according as the garden-sardár or person appointed by him accompanying such labourer or dependent, or the employer by whom the certificate of such sardár was granted, or his local agent, may direct.

While any labourer or dependent is so detained, he shall be entitled to be fed, lodged, clothed and (if necessary) medically treated, at the cost of the employer with whom such labourer or the labourer to whom such dependent belongs has contracted to labour.

Payment of expenses of detention and return-journey of labourer.

82. If the garden-sardár or person appointed by him accompanying such labourer or dependent fails to provide such labourer or dependent with food, lodging, clothing and medical treatment or to send him back to the place where he was registered, the Magistrate or Embarkation Agent may order such sardár or person to pay such sum as is necessary to provide such food, lodging, clothing and medical treatment or to defray the cost of his return-journey to such place; and on failure for twenty-four hours of such sardár or person to comply with such order, he may pay the sum specified in the order to or on behalf of such labourer or dependent.

The provisions of section seventy-nine shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to the recovery of sums paid by the Magistrate or Embarkation Agent under this section.

Section 31. Draft, s. 44.

Agent in Calcutta may procure order from Superintendent cancelling the labour-contract on payment of expense of return.

83. If any labourer whose labour-contract has been executed by a garden-sardár on behalf of his employer is brought to Calcutta on his way to the district in which he has contracted to labour, any person empowered to act as the agent or representative of such employer may require such labourer to appear before the Superintendent for the cancellation of such labour-contract. If such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable such labourer and his dependents (if any) to return to the place at which he was registered be paid to such labourer in his presence, the Superintendent may declare the contract cancelled, and in that case shall make an endorsement to that effect on the labourer's copy of the contract, and attest it with his signature.

In that case contracts of relatives to be cancelled.

84. If the labour-contract of any labourer is declared by the Superintendent to be cancelled, any other labourer who is the wife, husband, father, mother, son or daughter of such labourer and who may have entered into a labour-contract at the same place with the same employer, may claim to have her or his labour-contract cancelled at the same time. On such claim being made, the Superintendent shall declare the labour-contract of the claimant to be cancelled, and shall order the agent or representative of the claimant's employer to pay to the claimant such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable him and his dependents (if any) to return to the place at which he was registered.

On failure for twenty-four hours of the agent or representative to comply with such order, the Superintendent may pay the sum specified in the order to or on behalf of the claimant; and the provisions of section seventy-nine shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to the recovery of any sum so paid.

CHAPTER V.

TRANSPORT BY RIVER.

A.—Passenger Vessels.

Transport by sea to Chittagong.

85. Nothing in this chapter shall apply to the transport by sea of natives of India to the labour-districts of Chittagong and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. New. Draft, s. 78.

Section 62. Draft, s. 78.

Vessels must be licensed to carry more than twenty passengers.

86. No master shall receive more than twenty passengers being natives of India on board his vessel unless a license to carry passengers therein has been granted to him by an Embarkation Agent duly empowered in that behalf by the local Government.

Power to exempt vessels from license.

The local Government may by notification in the official Gazette exempt from the provisions of this section any vessel or class of vessels.

Application for license.

87. The master or owner of any vessel who desires to obtain a license to carry passengers therein shall make a written application for a license to an Embarkation Agent empowered as aforesaid.

Contents of application.

Every such application shall state such particulars respecting the vessel as the local Government may by rule prescribe.

Grant of license.

88. If such Embarkation Agent is of opinion that the vessel is in all respects suitable for the carrying of passengers being natives of India, he shall give to the master of the vessel a license to carry passengers therein, specifying the number of passengers being natives of India which may be received on board.

Fee for license.

89. Such fee, not exceeding sixteen rupees, as the local Government may with reference to the size of such vessel, by rule direct, shall be paid for every such license. No such license shall be in force for more than one voyage:

New.

Provision for annual licenses.

Provided that the Embarkation Agent may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the local Government, grant a license to the master of any vessel for any term not exceeding one year, on payment of such fee not exceeding one hundred rupees, and on such conditions, as the local Government may by rule direct.

Draft, s. 78.

Embarkation Agent may limit number to be received on board on any particular voyage.

90. Any Embarkation Agent may from time to time, in accordance with such rules as the local Government may prescribe in this behalf, direct by order in writing that, on any particular voyage, or part of a voyage, any master licensed hereunder shall not receive on board his vessel more than a specified number of passengers being natives of India, which number shall be less than the number specified in the license granted to such master.

Section 66. Draft, s. 82.

Two children under ten to be counted as one person.

91. In computing the number of persons on board of any vessel, two children under the age of ten years shall for the purposes of this Act be reckoned as one person only.

Sections 67 & 68. Draft, s. 83.

Master to make returns.

92. Every master to whom a license is granted hereunder shall keep such lists, submit such returns and make such reports in regard to the passengers carried in his vessel as the local Government may by rule prescribe.

Section 69. Draft, s. 81.

Provisions, clothing, medical and other stores, medical officers, cooks, &c.

93. Every such master shall have on board his vessel carrying labourers and their dependents such supplies of provisions, clothing, medical drugs, and other stores, and such medical and other officers, cooks and attendants, as the local Government may by rule prescribe.

Medical officer to be licensed.

94. No medical officer shall be appointed to any vessel in respect of which a license is granted hereunder unless he holds a license granted by such authority as the local Government may appoint in that behalf; and any medical officer so licensed shall be forthwith removed from his appointment on the requisition of any officer empowered by the local Government to make such requisition. Section 70. Draft, s. 85.

B.—Departure of Passenger Vessels and Procedure during Voyage.

Embarkation Agent may order departure of vessel if delay occurs.

95. Whenever it appears to any Embarkation Agent that the departure of any vessel in respect of which a license is granted hereunder is unduly delayed beyond the date fixed by order of a Superintendent or the local Government, or notified by advertisement in the public press, for such departure, he may order the master of such vessel to proceed on his voyage at once. Section 63. Draft, s. 79.

Master to receive way-bills from Embarkation Agent.

96. No master licensed hereunder shall proceed on a voyage with his vessel carrying labourers until he has received from the Embarkation Agent the way-bills relating to all labourers on board. The Embarkation Agent and the master of the vessel shall together personally ascertain that the number of labourers on board corresponds with the number entered in such way-bills. New.

The Embarkation Agent shall send a copy of such way-bills to the Magistrate of the labour-district to which such labourers are proceeding.

Labourers not allowed finally to leave vessel at any place other than that mentioned in way-bill.

97. No such master shall cause or permit any labourer finally to leave his vessel at any place other than that named in the way-bill as the destination of such labourer: Section 71. Draft, s. 86.

Provided that this section shall not be deemed to prevent the master of any vessel from permitting such labourers to disembark at any place or places on the voyage so long as such disembarkation is not intended or known to be likely to be final; nor to prevent the final disembarkation of any such labourers, or the transfer of such labourers with their dependents to any other vessel in case of accident or other unavoidable necessity. Such accident or necessity shall be forthwith reported by the master to the Embarkation Agent by whom he was licensed, and to the nearest Magistrate in the district within which such accident has occurred or necessity has arisen.

Master to stop his vessel at certain places where there is a Magistrate.

98. Every master licensed hereunder shall stop his vessel carrying passengers being natives of India at such places, being places where a Magistrate is stationed, and shall, unless the Magistrate permits him to depart earlier, remain at each such place for such time, not exceeding six hours of daylight, as the local Government may direct. Such master shall, on arriving at any such place, immediately report to the Magistrate the number of the crew and other persons on board, the general state of their health, and the number of deaths (if any) which have occurred among the persons who embarked on board his vessel. Section 72. Draft, s. 87.

Section 73. Draft, s. 88.

Magistrate may at any time inspect vessel.

99. A Magistrate may, while any vessel in respect of which a license is granted hereunder is within the local limits of his jurisdiction, go on board such vessel and inspect the vessel, and all persons on board. The master and officers of such vessel shall afford to such Magistrate every facility for such inspection, and give him all such information as he may reasonably require, respecting the labourers or other persons on board, the deaths, if any, which may have occurred on board, and any other facts which may affect the health of the passengers.

Master bound to give all information required.

Section 74. Draft, s. 89.

Magistrate may regulate communication between vessel and land.

100. At any time while any such vessel is within the local limits of his jurisdiction, the Magistrate may regulate the communication between such vessel and the land, and may prohibit all persons from leaving such vessel and all persons on land from proceeding on board her.

Sections 75 & 78. Draft, s. 90.

Magistrate may detain vessel for inspection and for removal of disease, and may detain sick native passengers.

101. Any Magistrate may, if he has reason to believe that any passengers being natives of India on board any such vessel within the local limits of his jurisdiction are, or are likely to be, affected with any dangerously infectious or contagious disease, detain such vessel and require the civil medical officer of the district or other qualified medical officer to inspect such passengers and to report on their health, stating whether any or what measures are requisite for the removal or prevention of such disease. After the receipt of such report, the Magistrate may order any passenger suffering from any such disease to be disembarked and detained for medical treatment. If in the opinion of the inspecting medical officer it is dangerous to the health of the general body of the passengers to allow such vessel to proceed until measures have been taken to cleanse and disinfect her, the Magistrate may detain the vessel for a further period not exceeding three days for the purpose of carrying out such measures.

Section 76. Draft, s. 91.

Magistrate may detain sick labourers;

102. If on receiving a report of a medical officer it appears to a Magistrate that any labourer or any dependent of any labourer, though not suffering from any such disease as last aforesaid, is not in a fit state of health to proceed to the labour-district in which such labourer has contracted to labour, he may order such labourer or dependent to be detained, and shall cause all necessary arrangements to be made for the accommodation, support and medical treatment of the labourer or dependent so detained.

and shall arrange for their accommodation and treatment.

Section 77. Draft, s. 92.

Expenses how to be recovered.

103. All expenses incurred under section one hundred and two by a Magistrate in respect of any labourer or dependent so detained shall be recoverable from the employer of such labourer together with interest at six per centum per annum.

Section 79. Draft, s. 93.

Measures to be taken if excess number of native passengers is found on board.

104. Whenever it appears to a Magistrate making an inspection of any vessel in respect of which a license is granted hereunder that the number of passengers on board being natives of India is larger than the number specified in such license or than the number specified in an order of an Embarkation Agent made under section ninety, he may remove the excess number and detain them until another opportunity of forwarding them to their destination is found. The necessary expense of maintaining such passengers while so detained, and of forwarding them to their destination shall be paid by such Magistrate and shall be recoverable from the master or owner of such vessel.

Section 80. Draft, s. 94.

Infraction of the Act and rules to be reported.

105. Whenever, on making an inspection of any vessel in respect of which a license is granted hereunder a Magistrate finds that any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule of the local Government made hereunder have not been complied with in respect of such vessel, he shall report the same to the Embarkation Agent by whom such license was granted; and, if he considers it necessary to do so, he may detain the vessel until such provisions have been so complied with as to make it possible for the voyage to be further prosecuted with safety and reasonable comfort to the emigrants.

Vessel may be detained.

Sections 81 to 88. Draft, s. 95.

Power to make rules regulating disembarkation and other matters.

106. The local Goverment may make rules regulating—

(*a*) the disembarkation of labourers and their dependents, and their inspection and accommodation on arrival at their destination:

(*b*) the detention of such labourers or dependents at debarkation depôts:

(*c*) the forwarding of labourers to their destination and the closing and return of way-bills by employers.

All expenses incurred by any Magistrate or Debarkation Agent in accordance with such rules shall be recoverable from the employers of such labourers together with interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum.

Section 89. Draft, s. 96.

Magistrate may depute a subordinate Magistrate to discharge the functions of the Magistrate.

107. The Magistrate of a district, or of a division of a district, may from time to time authorize any subordinate Magistrate, medical officer, or officer of police above the rank of sub-inspector to exercise the powers and authorities conferred, and to perform the duties imposed, on a Magistrate under sections ninety-eight to one hundred and five both inclusive.

CHAPTER VI.

PROVISIONS AS TO THE LABOUR DISTRICTS.

A.—Annual Rate payable by Employers.

Section 95. Draft, s. 100.

Annual rate payable by employer.

108. Every employer shall on the first day of January and the first day of July in each year pay in respect of each labourer then in his employ such rate not exceeding an annual sum of one rupee as the local Government may by notification in the official Gazette direct.

Section 96.

Payment of rate how to be enforced.

109. If any employer fails for the space of one month to pay any sum due by him under the provisions of the last preceding section, such sum shall be recoverable as if it was an arrear of land-revenue,

B.—Local Labour-Contracts.

Draft, ss. 103, 104, 105, 106.

Labour-contracts made within labour-districts.

110. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, any native of India may enter into a labour-contract within a labour-district. If any employer is desirous of entering into a labour-contract with any such native within a labour-district, he shall appear with such native before the Inspector or Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the place where such employer resides is situate.

New. Draft, s. 106.

Execution of labour-contract before Inspector or Magistrate.

111. Such Inspector or Magistrate shall thereupon explain the labour-contract to such native, and shall, if satisfied that he is competent to enter into and understands the same, call upon him and the employer to execute it in his presence; and if they execute it, shall attest such execution with his signature.

An abstract of every such labour-contract shall be entered in a register to be kept by the Inspector or Magistrate for the purpose; and after such abstract has been so entered, one copy of such contract shall be given to the labourer and another copy to his employer. In respect of every labour-contract so attested, the employer who executes it shall pay to the Inspector or Magistrate such fee not exceeding one rupee as the local Government may direct.

C.—Employers' Returns and Magistrates' Inspections.

Sections 100, 101 *and* 102. Draft, s. 109.

Registers to be kept and returns made by employers.

112. Every employer shall keep such registers of all labourers and other persons employed on the estate of which he is in charge, in such form, and shall make to the Inspector within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such estate is situate such periodical returns in writing, as the local Government may by rule prescribe. The Inspector may examine such registers and muster all labourers and other persons employed on any estate within such local limits, and may verify the accuracy of the entries in such registers, or in any prescribed periodical return.

Section 105. Draft, s. 11.

Inspector and Magistrate may at any time inspect lands, &c., used by labourers, &c.

113. Any Inspector or Magistrate, or any person authorized by either of them in writing in this behalf, may at any time enter and inspect all lands and houses wholly or partially used by or for labourers, or by or for any other natives of India employed on any estate who are not natives of the labour-district in which such estate is situate, and may require that any labourer or other such Native shall be brought before him, and that a copy of the labour-contract of any labourer shall be produced, and may make any inquiries which he thinks proper touching the condition or treatment of any labourer or other such Native.

D.—Regulation of Labour.

Section 106. Draft, s. 112.

Schedule of task-work to be prepared.

114. Every employer shall prepare a schedule specifying the daily task to be executed by each labourer employed on the estate of which such employer is in charge, and may from time to time alter any schedule so prepared.

One copy of every such schedule shall be filed in a book which shall be open to the examination of the Inspector, and another copy thereof in the Bengáli language shall be stuck up in some conspicuous place accessible to the labourers to whom such schedule relates.

The minimum payment for each daily task shall be the quotient resulting from dividing the monthly wage of the labourer concerned by the whole number of days in the current month.

Section 107. Draft, s. 113.

Limitations and conditions of task-work.

115. No labourer shall be bound to labour more than six days in one week, or more than six consecutive hours, or more than nine hours in any one day. Every labourer shall, for one day in each week, receive wages as for a full task done, without being required to labour for the same. The employer shall, on six days in each week, provide for each labourer work sufficient to enable him to earn at least his minimum daily wage. Failing such due provision of work, the labourer shall, if he can show that he was able and willing to labour for the same, be entitled to claim his minimum daily wage.

Section 108. Draft, s. 114.

Provisions for revision of schedule by Inspector subject to appeal to Committee.

116. If the Inspector considers that any schedule of daily tasks, or any part thereof, is unreasonable, he may by order in writing direct that a reduction specified in such order be made of such tasks. The employer shall at once make such reduction, but may, if dissatisfied with the Inspector's order, by notice in writing require the Inspector to refer the schedule to a Committee for consideration. Such Committee shall consist of the Inspector, of some employer to be nominated by him, and of some person to be nominated by the employer whose schedule is to be considered, or if the employer fails within a reasonable time to nominate some person, by the Inspector.

Section 109. Draft, s. 115.

Committee to revise schedule.

117. If such Committee, or a majority thereof, is of opinion that the daily tasks specified in such schedule or any of them are unreasonable, they shall modify and reduce them in such manner as they think fit. The employer shall thereupon modify his schedule accordingly, and a copy of the schedule so modified shall be filed and stuck up in the manner directed in section one hunderd and fourteen, and shall, as between him and the labourers concerned, take the place of the former schedule.

New. Draft, s. 116.

Provision for weakly labourers.

118. Notwithstanding anything contained in any such schedule, the Inspector may order that any specified labourer who is in his opinion unable from weakness to earn by his labour the sum of one anna and a half per diem, according to the said schedule, shall receive, in lieu of such actual earnings, subsistence-allowance at the rate of one anna and a half per diem, or diet on a scale to be approved by such Inspector. Such subsistence-allowance shall be recoverable as if it were an arrear of wages.

E.—Incapacity for Labour.

Section 110. Draft s. 117.

Inspector may suspend contract of any labourer temporarily unfitted for labour.

119. The Inspector within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any labourer is employed may release such labourer, for such period as he thinks fit, from performing his labour-contract, if he be, in the judgment of such Inspector, temporarily unfitted for the performance thereof by reason of sickness, or other sufficient cause.

Every such release shall be endorsed by the Inspector on the labour-contract, and the time during which the release continues shall not be reckoned as

part of the term for which the labourer is bound to serve. Every such labourer shall, during such release, receive such subsistence-allowance from his employer as the Inspector thinks sufficient.

New. Draft, s. 118.

Labourer absent from sickness.

120. If any labourer is compelled to absent himself from work on account of sickness, he shall receive from his employer for each such day of absence subsistence-allowance at the rate of one anna and a half, or, if in hospital, sick diet on a scale to be approved by the Inspector.

If such absence exceeds the total number of thirty days in any one year, and the employer, as soon as such number is exceeded, gives the labourer a notice in writing to that effect, each day of absence in excess of such number shall be added to the term of the labour-contract, unless the labourer refunds to the employer the sum of one anna and a half for each day so in excess. The Inspector shall from time to time, when visiting the garden, endorse on the labourer's labour-contract, after such enquiry as may be necessary, the number of days so added to the term thereof.

Section 112. Draft, s. 120.

Discharge of labourer permanently incapacitated.

121. If, in the opinion of the Inspector, any labourer is permanently incapacitated for the performance of his labour-contract or any material part thereof, the Inspector shall certify to that effect in writing, and deliver such certificate to the employer of such labourer or his agent, and from the date of such certificate the labour-contract of such labourer shall wholly determine. Every labourer whose labour-contract so determines shall be entitled to receive from his employer such sum, not exceeding three months' wages, as the Inspector may award.

Such sum and any subsistence-allowance mentioned in sections one hundred and nineteen and one hundred and twenty shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of wages.

F.—Accommodation for Labourers.

Section 113. Draft, s. 121.

House-accommodation, water-supply and sanitary arrangements to be provided.

122. Every employer shall be bound to provide for the labourers employed on the estate of which he is in charge such house accommodation, water-supply and sanitary arrangements as the local Government may by rule direct.

New. Draft, s. 122.

Supply of food-grain by employer.

123. When the food-grain commonly used by any class of labourers is not procurable by such labourers at reasonable prices in the local markets near the estate on which such labourers are employed, the employer of such labourers shall be bound to supply them, with such grain at a reasonable price. The local Government may by notification in the official Gazette determine, either generally or for each district or part of a district, what shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be a reasonable price.

New. Draft, s. 123.

Provisions for rationing.

124. Subject to any rules which may be made by the local Government in this behalf, any Inspector may, by order in writing,

(*a*) direct that any specified class of labourers on any estate, or all the labourers on any specified estate, within the local limits of his jurisdiction, shall be furnished by their employer with rations, cooked or uncooked, on such scale, for such period not exceeding three months from the date of their arrival on the estate, as may be specified in such order;

(*b*) exempt any specified labourer from the effect of any such general order if he is satisfied that such labourer is able to earn a full wage and desires to provide himself with proper and sufficient food;

(*c*) direct that any specified labourer shall be furnished with rations for any term not exceeding six months, and may renew any such order for a like term.

The cost of each labourer's ration furnished to him in accordance with any order made under this section shall be calculated at current rates as determined by the Inspector, and shall be deducted from any wages earned by the labourer during the period for which such order is in force.

Section 114. Draft, s. 124.

Provision for hospital accommodation and medical attendance.

125. If any employer does not, in the opinion of the Inspector, provide such hospital accommodation in a suitable place available to the labourers employed upon the estate of which he is in charge, or does not make such provision for the medical treatment of such labourers, as the local Government may direct, the local Government may require such employer to contribute to the support of a central hospital to be established, or to the pay of a medical officer to be appointed, for the medical treatment of such labourers, such sum, proportionate to the number of labourers so employed, as it thinks fit.

Section 115. Draft, s. 125.

Inquiry whether employer has failed to provide as required by the rules.

126. Any Inspector or Assistant Inspector who is himself a Magistrate may, with respect to any estate situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction, institute an inquiry whether the employer in charge of such estate has provided for his labourers house accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements, food-grains and rations in accordance with the rules prescribed by the local Government. At the instance of any Inspector or Assistant Inspector a similar inquiry may be made by a Magistrate. Every such inquiry shall be held at some place on the estate to which it relates, or within ten miles of such estate, and shall be conducted and dealt with as if it were an inquiry of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

G.—Localities unfit for the Residence of Labourers.

Section 118. Draft, s. 128

Inspector to report.

127. If in the opinion of the Inspector any estate or portion of an estate situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction is at any time, by reason of climate, situation or condition, unfit for the residence of labourers, or of any particular class of labourers, he shall give notice in writing of such opinion to the Magistrate of the district; and such Magistrate shall forthwith, by order in writing, summon a Committee to inquire into the matter.

Magistrate to summon Committee.

Such Committee shall consist of the Magistrate, the Inspector, the medical officer of the district, and one or more employers of labourers, when such employers are available.

If the Magistrate is unable to procure the service on such Committee of any employer of labourers, he may, with the previous sanction of the Com-

missioner of the division, appoint one or more persons qualified to serve on such Committee.

Draft, s. 128.

Proceedings of Committee.

128. Such Committee shall as soon as may be inquire into the healthiness of the estate or portion to which the order appointing the Committee relates, and shall hear and record such information on the subject as the owner of such estate or portion, or the employer in charge thereof, or the Inspector, may desire to place before it.

If Committee finds estate unfit, labour-contract to be void as regards such estate.

If such Committee or the majority thereof is of opinion that such estate or portion, or any part of such estate or portion, is unfit for the residence of labourers generally, or of any particular class of labourers, it shall record a finding to that effect.

When such finding has been recorded, no labourer, or no labourer of the particular class to which such finding relates, as the case may be, and no other person, shall be bound by any labour-contract or other contract to labour on the estate or portion, or part of such estate or portion, as the case may be, which is found unfit for the residence of such labourers.

Labourer bound to labour elsewhere.

When any labourer or other person is released under this section from the performance of a labour-contract or other contract to labour on any estate, he shall be bound to labour on any other estate belonging to his employer and situate in the same labour-district; or, where the finding relates only to a portion or part of an estate, on any other portion or part of the same estate.

Section 119. Draft, s. 129.

Local Government how to proceed if mortality in past year exceeds 7 per cent., or if the average mortality for three years exceeds 7 per cent.

129. Whenever it appears to the local Government that the number of labourers or other persons employed on an estate who have died thereon, or on any portion thereof, during the last preceding twelve months, or that the average annual number of labourers or other persons employed on an estate who have died thereon or on any portion thereof during the last preceding three years, bears a larger proportion to the whole number of labourers or other persons employed thereon during such period of twelve months or three years, as the case may be, than seven per centum, the local Government may direct the civil medical officer of the district or other qualified medical officer to inquire into, and report on, the following matters:—

Matters to be enquired into.

(a) The cause or causes of such mortality;

(b) The want (if any) of due care or precaution, and of the adoption of proper and available sanitary measures, on the part of the owner of such estate or portion thereof, or the employer in charge of such estate or portion, causing or contributing to such mortality;

(c) The fitness or otherwise of such estate or portion for the residence of labourers.

Draft, s. 129.

Medical officer to report.

130. Such medical officer shall, as soon as may be, inquire into such matters, and shall hear and record such information relating thereto as the owner of such estate or portion, or the employer in charge of the same, or the Inspector, may place before him, and shall visit and inspect such estate or portion, and shall make a report expressing the reasons for his opinion, and transmit the same to the local Government together with the information so recorded and the notes of his inspection of such estate or portion.

Draft, s. 130.

Local Government may declare estate unfit for residence.

131. If the local Government, after perusal and consideration of the said report, information and notes, is of opinion that such mortality was caused by the want, on the part of the owner of such estate or portion, or the employer in charge of the same, of due care or precaution, or of the adoption of proper and available sanitary measures, and that such estate or portion is thereby rendered unfit for the residence of labourers, it may declare in writing that such estate or portion is unfit for the residence of labourers.

Effect of declaration.

Such declaration of the local Government shall have the same effect as the finding of a Committee under section one hundred and twenty-eight.

Section 120. Draft, s. 130.

Power to certify fitness of estate or portion found or declared to be unfit.

132. If it at any time appears to the Inspector that any estate or portion thereof, or any part of such portion found under section one hundred and twenty-eight or declared under section one hundred and thirty-one to be unfit for the residence of labourers, or any particular class of labourers, has become fit for the residence of such labourers or such particular class of labourers, as the case may be, he shall, with the previous sanction of the Magistrate of the district in which such estate, portion or part is situate, give a certificate to that effect signed by him. Thereupon all labourers who have contracted to labour on such estate, portion or part shall again be bound to labour on the estate, portion or part, as the case may be, to which the certificate relates.

II.—Complaints made by Labourers.

Section 129. Draft, s. 143.

If labourer wishes to complain of personal ill-usage or breach of Act, employer to send him to Inspector or Magistrate.

133. If any labourer states to his employer, or any person acting on behalf of his employer, that he desires to make a complaint to the Inspector or to any Magistrate of personal ill-usage or breach, on the part of his employer or such person, of any provision of this Act or of any rule of the local Government made hereunder, the person to whom such statement is made shall forthwith send such labourer to the Inspector or Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the estate wherein he is employed is situate: Provided that, if more than ten labourers at any one time so state their desire to make such a complaint, the person to whom the statement is made may, instead of sending such labourers to such Inspector or Magistrate, give him notice in writing of their complaint.

Section 130. Draft, s. 143.

Inspector or Magistrate how to proceed if complaint is made to him, or if he has reason to believe that there is ground for a complaint.

134. Whenever any such complaint is made to an Inspector or Magistrate or whenever any Inspector or Magistrate receives notice in writing of any such complaint, or has other reasonable grounds for believing that any employer or person acting on his behalf has personally ill-used, or committed any breach mentioned in section one hundred and thirty-three in respect of any labourer, such Inspector or Magistrate shall, as soon as may be, proceed to some place not more

than ten miles from the principal place of business of such employer situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction, and inquire into the matter complained of:

Provided that if the place in which an Inspector or Magistrate has reasonable grounds for believing that such ill-usage or breach has been committed is situate beyond the local limits of his jurisdiction, he shall, instead of inquiring into the matter himself, forthwith send information thereof in writing to the Inspector or Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such ill-usage or breach has been committed.

Section 131. Draft, s. 144.

Power to summon witness.

For the purposes of an inquiry under this section, the Inspector or Magistrate may summon and examine any person as a witness.

Section 132. Draft, s. 145.

If complaint is untrue or frivolous.

135. If, upon such inquiry made on the complaint of a labourer, the Inspector or Magistrate is of opinion that the complaint is untrue or frivolous or vexatious, he shall dismiss the complaint; and in such case shall endorse on the employer's copy of the complainant's labour-contract the number of days during which the complainant has been absent from work in consequence of the inquiry, and the number of days so endorsed shall be added to the period for which the complainant contracted to labour.

Every such endorsement shall be conclusive evidence that the complainant has absented himself from his labour without sufficient cause during the number of days so endorsed.

Award of compensation to employer.

136. When any complaint is dismissed under section one hundred and thirty-five, the Inspector or Magistrate may award to the employer any reasonable compensation on account of any expense incurred by him in connection with such complaint, and shall endorse the amount of such compensation on the complainant's copy of the labour-contract. The complainant shall be bound to pay the amount so endorsed; and in default of such payment his labour-contract shall not be deemed to have determined until he has worked off such amount at the rate of one day's labour for each four annas of such amount.

Section 133. Draft, s. 146.

If on inquiry there is sufficient ground for proceeding.

137. If, upon such inquiry by a Magistrate or by an Inspector who is a Magistrate, such Magistrate or Inspector is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for proceeding with the case, he shall dispose of the same according to law. If the Inspector is not a Magistrate and is of such opinion, he shall without delay send the complainant and his witnesses (if any) to the nearest Magistrate; and such Magistrate shall thereupon dispose of the case according to law.

Section 134. Draft, s. 147.

Recovery of arrears of wages.

138. If, upon the complaint of any labourer, it is proved to the satisfaction of a Magistrate that the wages of such labourer are in arrear for two months, or if the wages of any labourer whose labour-contract has determined are proved to the satisfaction of a Magistrate to have been withheld for any period after such determination, the Magistrate may award to such labourer the amount which appears to be then due to him;

Compensation may be given.

and also, by way of compensation, such further sum, not exceeding that amount, as to such Magistrate seems just; and in case of default in payment of the amount so awarded the Magistrate shall levy such amount by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the employer of such labourer.

Power to cancel contract on conviction of employer;

139. Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of a Magistrate— *Section* 135. Draft, s. 148.

(*a*) that any employer, or any person placed by him in authority over any labourer, has been convicted of any offence causing injury to the person, or loss or damage to the property, of such labourer and triable under the Code of Criminal Procedure by the Court of Session, or

(*b*) that any employer, or other person as aforesaid, has been twice convicted of any such offence against such labourer and triable under the said Code by a Magistrate, or

or if wages are in arrear for more than four months.

(*c*) that the wages of any labourer are in arrear to an amount exceeding the whole of such labourer's wages for four months, or

or if ill-usage is proved.

(*d*) that any labourer has been compelled by his employer or by any person placed by his employer in authority over him to perform any labour while he was unfit for it, or has been subjected to ill-usage by his employer or any such person,

such Magistrate, may, if he thinks fit, on the application of the labourer aggrieved, cancel the labour-contract of such labourer, and award to him compensation not exceeding thirty rupees.

Every such cancelment shall be certified by the Magistrate on the back of the labourer's copy of the labour-contract; or if the same be not forthcoming, by writing under the Magistrate's hand delivered to the labourer.

I.—Determination of Labour-Contract.

Endorsement of determination on labour-contract.

140. Whenever a labour-contract determines, the employer shall endorse on the labourer's copy of the contract the fact of such determination; and, if the employer refuses or neglects to do so, the Inspector may, on application by the labourer, make such endorsement. *Sections* 136 *and* 138. Draft, s. 149.

Power to redeem labour-contract.

141. If any labourer is able and desirous to redeem the unexpired term of his labour-contract or of the labour-contract of any member of his family, by payment of a sum equivalent to the value of such unexpired term, such labourer may require his employer to take him, or allow him to go, before the Inspector within the local limits of whose jurisdiction he may be employed; and on his depositing such sum with such Inspector, the Inspector shall give notice to the employer that the labourer requires him, within one week, to show cause why the labourer should not be released from his contract. If no sufficient cause is shown, the Inspector shall require the labourer's copy of the contract to be produced, and on production thereof shall endorse thereon a certificate that the contract has been released by purchase, or, if such copy be not forthcoming, shall deliver to the labourer a certificate under his hand to that effect; and shall in either case hold the sum so deposited to the credit of the employer of such labourer. *Section* 137. Draft, s. 150.

Value of unexpired term of labour-contract.

The value of the unexpired term of a labour-contract shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the aggregate amount of

one rupee for every month of the unexpired portion of the first year, of three rupees for every such month of the second year, and of five rupees for every such month of the third, fourth and fifth years, of the original term of the contract.

CHAPTER VII.

SUPPLEMENTARY POWERS.

Section 4. Draft, s. 5.

Power of the local Government to make rules.

142. The local Government may make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*)—To define and regulate the powers and duties of the several officers appointed by it under this Act;

(*b*)—To prescribe the periodical returns and reports to be made under this Act by any such officers or by any contractors or local agents within the territories under its administration;

(*c*)—To prescribe the forms of all registers, licenses, certificates and notices required under this Act with respect to the territories under its administration;

(*d*)—To prescribe the particulars to be registered by a Magistrate or Superintendent in respect of each labourer or dependent who is brought before him for registration in any district under its administration;

(*e*)—To prescribe the fees to be paid for any license granted under this Act by any officer appointed by it and for the registration of labourers in any district under its administration;

(*f*)—To prescribe the conditions upon which any officer appointed by it may grant licenses to masters of vessels carrying passengers to any labour-district; to provide for the ventilation, cleanliness and water-supply of such vessels in respect of which licenses are granted hereunder by any such officer; and to prescribe the lists, returns and reports to be kept and submitted by the masters of such vessels;

(*g*)—To prescribe the description, quantity and quality of provisions, medical drugs and other stores to be taken on board such vessels carrying labourers when such vessels are within the territories under its administration and the daily allowance to be issued to each labourer and dependent during the journey through such territories; to prescribe the number of officers, cooks and other servants on board such vessels, and to provide generally for the accommodation of labourers and their dependents on such vessels;

(*h*)—To provide for the accommodation, food, clothing and medical treatment of all labourers and dependents detained on account of sickness by order of a Magistrate at any place within any district under its administration;

(*i*)—To prescribe the routes through the territories under its administration by which labourers and their dependents shall travel to the labour-districts.

(*j*)—To prescribe the house-accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements and amount and kind of food-grains to be provided by employers for their labourers, and to regulate the rations to be supplied to labourers under this Act in the labour-districts under its administration;

(*k*)—To provide for the hospital accommodation and medical treatment of labourers in such labour-districts, and to prescribe the nature, quality and quantity of medical drugs and other stores to be provided for such labourers; and generally

(*l*)—To give effect to the provisions of this Act within the districts subject to its administration.

Special power of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.

143. The Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh may further respectively make rules consistent with this Act— *Draft, s. 5*

(*a*)—To provide for the management and regulation of contractors' depôts and of hospital depôts situate within the territories under their respective administrations and for the support and medical treatment of labourers and their dependents passing through such depôts;

(*b*)—To prescribe the clothing to be supplied to labourers and their dependents while proceeding to the labour-districts through the territories under their respective administrations.

Special power of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam may further make rules consistent with this Act—

(*c*)—To provide for the detention and inspection of vessels in respect of which licenses are granted hereunder and passengers being natives of India carried thereon while in transit through the labour-districts of the Assam Valley, Cachar and Sylhet.

Penalty for infringement of rules.

144. The local Government may by rule prescribe as a penalty for the infringement of any rule made by it hereunder a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees. *Section 4 Draft, s. 1*

Publication of rules.

All rules made under this Act by the local Government shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

CHAPTER VIII.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

Inducing Native to emigrate in contravention of a notification under section 5.

145. Whoever knowingly induces or assists, or attempts to induce or assist, any native of India to emigrate in contravention of a notification published under section five shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every such Native whom he so induces or assists, or attempts to induce or assist. *Draft, s. 15*

Draft, s. 64. Cf. Indian Emigration Bill, s. 88.

Recruiter removing, &c., unregistered labourers.

146. Whoever, being a recruiter—

removes, or attempts to remove, any labourer to a depôt, before he has been registered under section thirty-two, or induces or attempts to induce him to go to a depôt or to leave the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom such recruiter's license has been countersigned, or aids or attempts to aid such labourer in going to a depôt or in leaving any such local limits, before he has been so registered,

or induces or attempts to induce any labourer who has been so registered to proceed to any place other than the depôt which has been established by the contractor on whose behalf such recruiter is licensed, or conveys or attempts to convey him to such place,

shall be punished in respect of every such labourer with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

Draft, s. 66.

Recruiter not supplying proper food, &c.

147. Whoever, being a recruiter or a person deputed by him to accompany labourers to a depôt, fails to provide any labourer or any dependent whom he accompanies on his journey to the depôt, with suitable lodging and food, or otherwise ill-treats such labourer or dependent on such journey, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees; and, in default of payment of such fine within twenty-four hours, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

Draft, s. 73.

The convicting Magistrate may award the whole or any portion of any fine levied under this section as compensation to the labourer in respect of whom, or of whose dependent, such failure or ill-treatment has occurred.

Draft, s. 73.

Labourer refusing without reasonable cause to execute contract at depôt.

148. Any labourer engaged by a recruiter and who, having been registered under section thirty-two, without reasonable cause refuses when at the depôt to execute, within thirty days after his arrival at such depôt, a labour-contract in conformity with the terms made known to him when he was registered, shall be punished with fine which may extend to the amount of the expense incurred in registering him and conveying him to the depôt and maintaining him therein; and, in default of payment of such fine, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

Any labourer so punished may be forthwith discharged from the depôt.

Every fine levied under this section shall be paid to the contractor, sub-contractor or recruiter by whom such expense was incurred.

Draft, s. 37.

Garden-sardár failing to report himself, &c.

149. Whoever, being a garden-sardár,

fails, within fourteen days after his arrival in the local area within which he is authorized to enter into contracts with labourers, to report himself to the local agent (if any) specified in his certificate, or

removes or attempts to remove any labourer to a labour-district, before he has been registered as provided by section sixty-six, or

induces or attempts to induce him to leave the district within which he was engaged before he has been so registered, or aids or attempts to aid him in leaving such district or proceeding to a labour-district before he has been so registered, or

fails without sufficient cause to return to his employer within the time specified in his certificate, or

fails to account for the money advanced to him by his employer for the purpose of engaging labourers, or

wilfully abandons any labourer or his dependent on the way to a labour-district,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

Draft, s. 38.

Garden-sardár making over labourers to contractors, &c.

150. Any garden-sardár who makes over any labourers engaged by him to any contractor, sub-contractor or recruiter, or to the garden-sardár or local agent of any employer other than the employer by whom his certificate was granted, or

allows any labourers engaged by any other contractor or sub-contractor or recruiter to share the accommodation provided by him under section fifty-seven, or

places any labourer engaged by him in a contractor's depôt or in the place of accommodation provided by a recruiter in accordance with the provisions of section twenty-seven,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees; and his certificate may be impounded by the convicting Magistrate.

Any Magistrate impounding a certificate under this section shall send it for cancellation to the Magistrate by whom it was countersigned.

Draft, s. 39.

Garden-sardár failing to comply with instructions indorsed on way-bill.

151. Any garden-sardár or person appointed by him as provided by section seventy-three, who accompanies labourers to the labour-districts, and fails to comply with any of the instructions entered in the way-bill relating to such labourers, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five rupees.

Draft, s. 78. Cf. Indian Emigration Bill, s. 92. Draft, s. 81.

Master receiving native passengers on board in contravention of Act.

152. Any Master not licensed under section eighty-eight who knowingly receives on board his vessel more than twenty passengers being natives of India, and

any Master licensed as aforesaid who knowingly receives on board his vessel any such passengers in excess of the number specified in his license or in any order of an Embarkation Agent under section ninety,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each emigrant so received.

Draft, s. 80.

Fraudulent alteration of vessel after grant of license.

153. Any Master licensed under section eighty-eight who with intent to defraud does or suffers to be done any act or thing whereby the state of his vessel is altered, so that such vessel is unfit for the accommodation of the number of passengers specified in his license or in any order of an Embarkation Agent under section ninety, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Draft, s. 84.

Master not complying with section 93.

154. Any Master licensed as aforesaid who proceeds on his voyage with his vessel carrying labourers without having complied with the provisions of section ninety-three shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with

imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

Draft, s. 79. **155.** Any Master licensed as aforesaid who fails to comply with an order of an Embarkation Agent made under section ninety-five shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each day during which he fails to comply with such order after the day on which the order was received by him.

Master not complying with order under section 95.

Draft, s. 86. **156.** Any Master licensed as aforesaid causing or permitting a labourer finally to leave his vessel contrary to the provisions of section ninety-seven shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each labourer so leaving his vessel.

Master permitting labourer to leave vessel contrary to section 97.

Draft, s. 87. **157.** Any Master licensed as aforesaid who wilfully omits to comply with the provisions of section ninety-eight shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Master or officer wilfully omitting to stop vessel at certain places.

Draft, s. 89. **158.** Any person who disobeys any order made under section one hundred by a Magistrate shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Person disobeying Magistrate's order as to communication between vessel and shore.

Draft, s. 97. **159.** Any Master licensed as aforesaid, or any medical officer in charge of his vessel, who wilfully omits or neglects to obey or enforce on board of such vessel any provision of this Act or any rule made hereunder, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Master or medical officer disobeying or neglecting to enforce rules.

Draft, s. 90. **160.** Any labourer who, having been registered by a Magistrate under section thirty-two or section sixty-six, deserts while on his journey from the district in which he has been so registered to a labour-district, or

Labourer deserting, &c., after registration.

without reasonable cause refuses or neglects to proceed from the district in which he has been so registered, or to embark in any vessel when called upon to do so by an Embarkation Agent,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

Section 108. Draft, s. 110. **161.** Any employer who refuses or wilfully omits to keep such registers, or to make such periodical returns in writing to the Inspector, as may be prescribed by any rule made hereunder, or who knowingly keeps an incorrect register or makes an incorrect return, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Employer refusing or omitting to keep registers, &c.

Section 105. Draft, s. 111. **162.** Any employer, and any person acting under his orders or on his behalf, who wilfully obstructs any entry, inspection or inquiry made under section one hundred and thirteen shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Employer or other person obstructing inspection under section 113.

Section 111. Draft, s. 113. **163.** Any employer, or any person acting under his orders or on his behalf, who compels any labourer to perform any labour, knowing that he is at the time unfit to perform such labour, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Employer or other person compelling labourer to perform labour for which he is unfit.

Draft, s. 123. **164.** Any person who buys the rations which have been furnished under section one hundred and twenty-four to any labourer, and any labourer who sells any such rations, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

Persons buying labourer's rations.

Section 110. Draft, s. 126. **165.** Any employer who wilfully omits to provide house-accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements, food-grains or rations in accordance with the provisions of this Act or any rule made hereunder, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees; and the convicting Magistrate may order him to comply with such provisions within a reasonable time to be fixed in the order.

Employer omitting to provide house-accommodation, &c.

If the employer wilfully omits to comply with such order within the time so fixed, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for each day during which such omission continues.

If the employer fails to pay the last-mentioned fine, the person on whose account he has been acting shall be liable to pay such fine.

Section 117. Draft, s. 127. **166.** Any employer who fails to provide such hospital accommodation, or to make such provision for the medical care and treatment of labourers, as is required by any rule made under this Act, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each week during which such default continues.

Employer neglecting to provide hospital accommodation.

Section 12[illegible]. Draft, s. 1[illegible]. **167.** Every employer who causes or permits any labourers, or class of labourers, to reside or labour upon any estate or portion thereof which may have been found under section one hundred and twenty-eight, or declared under section one hundred and thirty-one, unfit for the residence of such labourers or class of labourers shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Employer causing labourer to reside on estate declared unfit.

New. Draft, [illegible]. **168.** Every employer may, on or before the fifteenth day of each month, send to the Inspector a statement in writing containing the names of all or any of his labourers who, voluntarily and without reasonable cause, absented themselves from labour during the preceding month, and specifying the periods of such absence. When any employer sends any such statement in writing, he shall at the same time notify to each labourer concerned the fact that he has done so.

Unlawful absence from work.

Any Inspector who receives any such statement shall, when next visiting the estate on which the labourers to whom such statement relates are employed, inquire into each such case of absence, in the presence of the labourer concerned, and if satisfied that the labourer has wilfully and without reasonable cause absented himself, shall,

unless the labourer consents to forfeit to his employer the sum of four annas for each such day of absence, endorse such days of absence on the labour-contract of such labourer, and add them to the term of such contract.

Section 121. Draft, s. 131.

Labourer absent without cause.

169. Any labourer who, voluntarily and without reasonable cause, has absented himself from his labour for more than seven consecutive days, or for more than seven days in any one month, shall be liable to forfeit his wages for the period of such absence, and to pay to his employer a sum not exceeding four annas for each such day of absence, and shall also be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to fourteen days; and in case such absence has extended to twenty days in any two consecutive months, to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

Explanation.—Ill-treatment of such labourer by his employer, or failure of the employer to fulfil any condition of the labour-contract binding on the employer, is reasonable cause within the meaning of section one hundred and sixty-eight and this section.

Section 122. Draft, s. 131.

Deserter may be apprehended without warrant.

170. If any labourer deserts from his employer's service, such employer, or any person acting on his behalf, may, without a warrant, and without the assistance of any police-officer, arrest such labourer wherever he may be found: Provided that, if such labourer be found within ten miles of the place where a Magistrate resides or in the service of another employer, he shall not be arrested without warrant.

Every police-officer shall assist in arresting any such labourer if so required by the employer or person acting on his behalf.

Whoever arrests a labourer under this section shall without delay take him to the police-station nearest to the place of the arrest; and if he fails to do so shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Procedure at police-station.

171. The police-officer in charge of such station shall, on the appearance of the parties, take down in writing the statement of the person arresting the labourer, and shall then forthwith send the labourer to the nearest Magistrate.

Such Magistrate shall either inquire into and dispose of the case himself, or, if the estate of the employer from whose service the labourer deserted is not situate within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, he shall forward the labourer to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such estate is situate.

Draft, s. 131.

Procedure on complaint of desertion.

172. Whenever an employer or a person acting on his behalf complains to a Magistrate that a labourer has deserted from his employer's service, such Magistrate may, without previously examining the complainant, issue a summons for the attendance of such labourer, or a warrant for his arrest, and fix a day for hearing the complaint.

Draft, s. 158.

Punishment for desertion.

173. Every labourer who deserts from his employer's service shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month. For a second conviction for a like offence he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months. For a third and every subsequent conviction for a like offence he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

Draft, s. 134.

Compensation for wrongful arrest.

174. If it appears to the Magistrate trying a labourer for deserting from his employer's service that such labourer was arrested without sufficient cause, such Magistrate may impose a fine which may extend to fifty rupees on the employer or person acting on his behalf by whom, or at whose instance, such labourer was arrested. The Magistrate may in his sentence direct that the whole or any part of such fine be paid by way of compensation to the labourer so arrested.

New. Draft, s. 137.

Cancellation of contract by desertion.

175. Whenever any labourer has actually suffered imprisonment for terms amounting on the whole to six months for desertion from his employer's service, the Inspector shall cancel the labour-contract of such labourer, and shall endorse on his copy of the contract, a certificate of such cancellation; or, if such copy be not forthcoming, he shall deliver to the labourer a written certificate of such cancellation.

Section 124. Draft, s. 135

Penalty for drunkenness or neglect of sanitary regulations.

176. Any labourer guilty of habitual drunkenness, or wilfully disregarding any sanitary regulation approved by the Inspector and duly notified for the guidance of the labourers on the estate on which such labourer is employed, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five rupees or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one week.

Section 125. Draft, s. 138.

Portion of sentence may be cancelled on application of employer.

177. The employer of any labourer sentenced to imprisonment for any offence under this Act, or any person authorized to act in this behalf for such employer, may apply to the Magistrate, at any time previous to the expiry of such sentence, that such labourer be made over to him for the purpose of completing his labour-contract. On such application being made, the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, order that such labourer be made over or forwarded to his employer;

and in that case such Magistrate shall cancel the remainder of the sentence passed on the labourer and shall endorse on his copy of the labour-contract a certificate of such cancellation or, if such copy is not forthcoming, shall give him a written certificate of such cancellation.

Section 126. Draft, s. 139.

Expense of forwarding labourer to be paid by employer.

178. Every employer who obtains an order of a Magistrate for the making over or forwarding of any labourer shall be liable to defray the expense (if any) incurred in such making over or forwarding; and shall, before the order is issued, deposit with the Magistrate a sum sufficient in the Magistrate's opinion to defray such expense.

Section 123. Draft, s. 136.

Conviction not to operate as a release.

179. On the expiry of any sentence of imprisonment for any offence under this Act, the Magistrate shall, subject to the provisions of section one hundred and seventy-five, make over such labourer to any person appointed on the part of his employer to take charge of him; and no conviction under this Act, or imprisonment under

such conviction, shall, save as aforesaid, operate as a release to any labourer from the terms of his labour-contract:

If no person is present on the part of the employer to take charge of the labourer at the expiry of his sentence, the Magistrate shall forward such labourer to the principal place of business of his employer situate within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, and the expense of such forwarding shall be recoverable from such employer as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

Section 127. Draft, s. 140.

Time of unlawful absence or imprisonment to be excluded from contract period.

180. When any labourer is convicted under section one hundred and sixty-nine of absence from labour or is sentenced to imprisonment for an offence under this Act, the Magistrate so convicting or sentencing him shall endorse on the employer's copy of the labour-contract the period during which such labourer is convicted of being absent from his labour, or the term for which he is sentenced to imprisonment, or both, as the case may be.

The period so endorsed shall be added to the term for which such labourer contracted to serve; and such labourer shall not be deemed to have performed his labour-contract till he has served for the term specified therein in addition to the period so endorsed.

Section 128. Draft, s. 141.

Other person enticing away, harbouring or employing labourer under labour-contract.

181. Whoever, knowing that any labourer is bound by his labour-contract to labour for any employer, voluntarily entices or attempts to entice such labourer to leave such employer, or harbours or employs any such labourer who has, in contravention of the terms of his labour-contract, left his employer, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with both.

The convicting Magistrate may in his discretion award to the employer with whom such labourer has contracted the whole or any part of any fine levied under this section.

Section 129. Draft, s. 142.

Employer or other person neglecting to send labourer before Magistrate as provided by section 133.

182. Whoever, being bound by section one hundred and thirty-three to send any labourer before, or to give notice of any complaint to, an Inspector or Magistrate, refuses or neglects so to send such labourer, or to give such notice, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Section 137. Draft, s. 149.

Employer refusing to endorse labour-contract, &c., as required by section 140.

183. Any employer who—

refuses or neglects to endorse the labourer's copy of his contract as required by section one hundred and forty, or

detains a labourer after the determination of his labour-contract, or

fails to give notice to the Inspector of such determination within one month of the date thereof,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Draft, s. 150.

Employer or other person neglecting to comply with request of labourer wishing to redeem unexpired term.

184. Any employer or person acting for an employer who refuses or neglects to comply with the request of a labourer made under section one hundred and forty-one shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Abetment.

185. Whoever abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code any offence against this Act or any rule made hereunder shall be punished with the punishment provided for such offence. Cf. Indian Emigration Bill, s. 101.

Place of trial for offences.

186. Whoever commits any offence against this Act or any rule made hereunder shall be triable for such offence in any place in which he may be found as well as in any other place in which he might be tried under any law for the time being in force. Draft, s. 98. Cf. Indian Railway Act, 1879, s. 50.

Saving of prosecutions under other laws.

187. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules made hereunder, or from being liable under any other law to any penalty higher than that provided by this Act for such offence: Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence. New. Cf.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wages due under labour-contract, charge upon estate.

188. All arrears of wages due under any labour-contract shall be a charge upon the estate upon which the labourer to whom such labour-contract relates has been engaged to labour; or if such labourer has engaged to labour upon any one of several estates managed by the same employer, shall be a charge upon that one of such estates upon which such labourer for the time being actually labours. *Section* 5. Draft, s. 8.

Owner of estate for time being has all rights and remedies in respect of labour-contracts charged on it.

189. Whenever an estate on which any labourer has under this Act contracted to labour is transferred by act of parties or operation of law, or devolves, the person to whom it is so transferred or on whom it devolves shall be bound by the labour-contract of such labourer in the same manner and to the same extent as the person by or from whom it is transferred or devolves would have been bound by such contract, and shall have the same rights and remedies under such contract as such person would have had thereunder, if the estate had not been transferred or had not devolved. Draft, s. 8.

Determination of ownership determines liability.

No person who has ceased to be the owner of the estate upon which any labourer has under this Act contracted to labour shall be liable in respect of any breach of the labour-contract of such labourer which occurs after he has ceased to be such owner.

Fines, fees and rates to be credited to "Inland Labour Transport Fund."

190. Subject to the power of a Magistrate under this Act or the Code of Criminal Procedure to award fines in whole or in part as compensation to or for the benefit of any complainant or other person, all fines, fees and rates levied and paid under this Act in the territories under its administration shall be credited to a fund which shall be *Section* 97. Draft, s. 102.

called the "Inland Labour Transport Fund"; and such fund shall be at the disposal of the local Government, in such manner as the Government of India may direct, for paying the salaries and allowances of all officers and establishments appointed under this Act by such local Government and their pensionary and leave allowances, and generally for defraying the expenses of carrying out the purposes of this Act and the rules of the local Government made hereunder. The annual surplus accruing in such fund shall be applied to reducing the yearly rate or the registration fees leviable under this Act, and not otherwise.

Expenditure on roads legalized.

191. All sums heretofore expended on roads or other communications by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal out of the Inland Labour Transport Fund constituted by the said Bengal Act No. VII of 1873, shall be deemed to have been expended in accordance with law.

Section 99. Draft, s. 108.

Duty of Assistant Inspector.

192. An Assistant Inspector shall perform all such duties and exercise all such powers of an Inspector as he is authorized in writing by the Inspector to perform or exercise.

Powers of local Government and officers exercisable from time to time.

193. All powers conferred by this Act on the local Government or on any Superintendent, Medical Inspector or other officer may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 9.)

Form of Labour-contract between Labourer and Employer.

This contract, made under the Inland Emigration Act, 1881, between A B (hereinafter called *the labourer*) of the one part, and* [C D (*agent* or *local agent* or *garden-sardár*) on behalf of] E F (hereinafter called the *employer*) on the other part, witnesseth that the said* [*agent* or *local agent* or *garden-sardár* on behalf of the said] employer doth hereby promise the said labourer, that if he, the said labourer, do remain and labour on the $\frac{\text{X estate}}{\text{Y estates}}$† of his said employer in the labour district of for the term of years from the date of the execution of this contract, he, the said employer, will, from the date on which the said labourer commences to labour on such $\frac{\text{estate}}{\text{estates}}$ pay or cause to be paid, to the said labourer, monthly wages at the rate of Rs. ‡ for a completed daily task regulated in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, and, when such task is not completed, monthly wages calculated at the same rate in proportion to the amount of work actually done, and that during such period he, the said employer, will faithfully comply with all rules regarding house-accommodation, medical treatment, and the supply of food-grains or rations to the said labourer, which the local Government may from time to time prescribe; and this contract further witnesseth that the said labourer doth hereby, in consideration of the aforesaid promise, agree so to remain and labour for the said employer. In witness whereof the said parties to these presents, have hereunto set their hands at this day of 18 .

* Parts in brackets to be omitted if the contract is made without the intervention of an agent, local agent or garden-sardár.

† As the case may be.

‡ State rates for various periods of contract.

Signature of labourer and of employer (or of his agent, local agent or garden-sardár).

Form of Description of Labourer.

Name.	Father's Name.	Age.	Sex.	Caste.	Residence.			Descriptive marks.
					District.	Thana.	Village.	

[*Endorsement to be filled up by registering officer before whom the contract is executed.*]

I hereby certify that, before the said A B signed this contract, I personally explained it to him.

Signed _____

Registering Officer.

[*Endorsement on labourer's copy of contract, to be left blank until the contract is determined.*]

I hereby certify that the foregoing contract has been determined by effluxion of time (or by mutual consent, or under the provisions of section of Act , as the case may be).

Dated at
This day of } _____
Signature of Employer or of Inspector.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill has been drawn on the lines of a draft prepared by a Commission which recently met in Calcutta to consider and amend Bengal Act VII of 1873 (the Labour Districts Emigration Act). The attention of Government had previously been directed by certain persons interested in the large and important tea industry in Assam to several points in which the law relating to inland emigration appeared to require amendment. As the subject seemed to be one which affected not only the tea interest, but to a certain extent the interest of the whole country, the Government of India decided, in communication with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to refer it to the consideration of a Commission. This Commission, which consisted of members of the mercantile community of Calcutta and the tea interest in Assam, as well as of official members under each of those administrations especially conversant with the details of inland emigration, reviewed the whole question in all its details, and submitted a report, to which was annexed the draft Bill above referred to, which embodied the amendments of the law considered desirable. The Government of India resolved on legislating in accordance generally with the provisions of this draft, and accordingly the present Bill has been prepared. It differs considerably in form, but does not, it is believed, in substance differ materially (save in certain points which will be mentioned below) from the draft prepared by the Commission.

2. It does not seem necessary to specify in this place the numerous amendments of the existing law which the Bill, in common with the draft of the Commission, proposes to make. Many of these deal with minor and unimportant points, and all will be found enumerated in detail in the Report of the Commission. It will be sufficient here to state the main points in which the Commission found the present law defective and the changes which the Bill proposes with the view of removing these defects.

3. These points are four in number,—

(*a*) that the existing law does not afford sufficient encouragement to free emigration;

(*b*) that it imposes unnecessary restrictions upon sardári recruiting;

(*c*) that it fails to provide for the enforcement of contracts made otherwise than under its provisions even in the case of imported labourers;

(*d*) that it is defective in respect of the remedies provided for employers in the event of the unlawful absence, idleness or desertion of their contract labourers.

4. With regard to the first of these points, no labour-contracts can be entered into under the existing law (Bengal Act VII of 1873) after the emigrant has arrived in a labour-district; and further, under section 7 of the same Act, no contract to labour in a labour-district for more than one year is binding upon an emigrant unless it is made and executed according to the provisions of the Act. To remove these restrictions the Bill permits emigrants to make labour-contracts under its provisions after their arrival in a labour-district, and, by omitting any provision of the nature of section 7 of Bengal Act VII of 1873, leaves employers free to make with any persons, whether within or without the labour-districts, any labour-contract which the ordinary law will recognize and enforce.

5. As to the second point, under the present law, a garden-sardár in order to get his certificate countersigned is compelled to present himself at the Court of the Magistrate of the District in which he proposes to engage labourers; his certificate is only allowed to run for six months; he is not allowed to travel with another garden-sardár if the total number of their united bands of emigrants exceeds twenty; whilst if he recruits more than twenty emigrants himself, he must take them to a contractor's depôt. Such restrictions, besides unnecessarily impeding the garden-sardár in his operations, bring him into dangerous connection with contractors and recruiters who not unfrequently tempt him to make over to them for a consideration labourers recruited at his employer's expense. The Bill severs all connection between garden-sardárs and contractor's depôts; and, though providing, in the employer's interest, for the effective control of garden-sardárs when on recruiting duty, removes the restrictions above mentioned, and gives the widest scope to the working of the sardári system.

6. With respect to the third point, labour-contracts cannot be made under Bengal Act VII of 1873 in a labour-district. Consequently labour-contracts entered into in such districts must be made under the ordinary law. Though Act XIII of 1859 (*to provide for the punishment of breaches of contract by Artificers, workmen and labourers in certain cases*) has in some districts been applied to these locally made labour-contracts, its provisions were obviously never intended to meet such cases. As employers may incur serious loss in the event of their labourers refusing to fulfil their agreements, it is clear that they are insufficiently protected under the present law in respect of locally made labour-contracts. Nothing short of a penal labour-law is sufficient for their protection. At the same time it appears only just that, if a labourer is to be subjected to a penal labour-law, he should obtain also the protection of law in respect of his general relations with his employer. Under these circumstances it seems preferable, instead of providing that locally made contracts may be enforced under the Act,

to remove the restrictions which at present exist against labour-contracts under the Act being made in labour-districts, and this the Bill accordingly does.

7. As to the fourth point, under the existing law the penalty prescribed for the unlawful absence of the labourer from his work can only be enforced by complaint before a Magistrate. Such a provision is obviously very inconvenient to employers, who cannot spare time to make a journey to Court every time one of their labourers is unlawfully absent from his work. The Bill therefore provides for a system of monthly lists of defaulters to be submitted by the employer to the Inspector, who will, on his next visit to the garden, enquire into the case of each defaulter mentioned in such list; and if satisfied that the labourer is guilty of the offence charged, punish him by entering such days of absence on his contract and adding them to the term thereof, unless the labourer consents to forfeit to his employer the sum of four annas for each such day of absence. Prolonged and repeated absence may, however, be still punished by a Magistrate, if the employer chooses to complain.

The Government of India have resolved to make no change in the provisions of the existing law as to desertion, and the proposals of the Commission with regard to these provisions have not therefore been adopted in the Bill.

8. It may also be noticed that the Bill (section 9) extends the term for which a labourer may contract to labour. Under the present law the term is limited to three years from the date of the arrival of the labourer on his employer's estate. It is now proposed to extend it to five years from the date of the execution of the contract. This extension will enable the employer to recoup himself for his preliminary outlay incurred in importing the labourer and maintaining him while he learns his work and becomes acclimatized. At the same time provision has been made in the interest of the labourer that, for the last two years of the term, he shall receive an increase of one rupee per mensem to his wages. At the end of three years he is presumably better acquainted with his work, more valuable to his employer, and therefore entitled to a higher rate of wages.

9. Certain other points in which the Bill differs from the draft prepared by the Commission may now be noticed. Under that draft, sections 24 and 63, labourers engaged in districts not under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal need not, when recruited by garden-sardárs, and cannot when recruited by recruiters, be registered until they are brought within a district of the Lower Provinces. The Government of India is of opinion that it is necessary, for the purpose of protecting the labourer and preventing fraudulent practices on the part of the garden-sardár or recruiter, that all labourers, in whose case the registration of the engagement before proceeding to the labour-districts is imperative, should be registered in the districts in which they are engaged. The provisions of the draft have accordingly been modified so as to carry out these views.

10. Again, the draft of the Commission permitted the transport to the labour-districts of labourers, whether engaged by garden-sardárs or recruiters, by any route. As it is known that on certain routes great mortality has occurred, it seems advisable that power should be taken to enable the Local Government to prescribe the routes by which only labourers may travel to the labour-districts. A power of this nature has therefore been inserted in the Bill (section 142).

11. Lastly, under the draft of the Commission it is not necessary that contracts of locally engaged labourers should always be registered before a Magistrate or other officer. The Government of India is, however, of opinion that, unless such registration is made compulsory in all cases, there is not sufficient security that the nature of the engagement shall be fully understood by the labourer. The provisions of the draft have therefore been so altered in the Bill (section 111) that it will be necessary to have all contracts of locally engaged labourers executed before and registered by an Inspector of labourers or a Magistrate.

In the case of certain offences the Commission propossd that a penalty of rigorous imprisonment should be inflicted. It is considered that the Magistrates should be allowed a discretion as to the infliction of rigorous or simple imprisonment, and the Bill therefore substitutes the expression "imprisonment," which means imprisonment either simple or rigorous, in the places where in the draft prepared by the Commission the expression "rigorous imprisonment" is used.

SIMLA;
The 5th September, 1881.

RIVERS THOMPSON.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 7th September, 1881, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 19 OF 1881.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES BILL, 1881.

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FIRST SCHEDULE.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

A Bill for the incorporation, regulation and winding-up of Trading Companies and other Associations.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the incorporation, regulation and winding-up of Trading Companies and other Associations; It is hereby enacted as follows:

PRELIMINARY.

Act X of 1866, s. 1.

Short title.

Local extent.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Indian Companies Act, 1882": it extends to the whole of British India;

Ibid., s. 2.

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the first day of March 1882; and the time at which it comes into force is hereinafter referred to as the commencement of this Act.

Ibid., s. 32.

Repeal of Act X of 1866.

2. On and from the commencement of this Act, the Indian Companies Act, 1866, shall be repealed. But such repeal shall not affect—

Ibid., s. 220.

(a) the incorporation of any Company registered under the said Act or any Act thereby repealed;

(b) any right or privilege acquired or liability incurred under the said Act or any Act thereby repealed;

(c) table B in the schedule annexed to Act No. XIX of 1857 or any part thereof, so far as the same applies to any Company existing at the time of the commencement of this Act.

And all references to the said Indian Companies Act, 1866, shall be read as if made to this Act, and all rules made, fees directed, resolutions passed and other things duly done under the same Act shall be deemed to be respectively made, directed, passed and done under this Act; and all Companies under the same Act shall be deemed to be Companies under this Act.

Act X of 1866, s. 3.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Insurance Company";

"Insurance Company" means a Company that carries on the business of insurance either solely or in common with any other business or businesses;

"Court";

"Court" means the principal civil Court of original jurisdiction in a district, and includes the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction;

"District Court";

"District Court" means the principal civil Court of original jurisdiction in a district, but does not include the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction;

Ibid., s. 4.

Prohibition of partnerships exceeding certain number.

4. No Company, Association or Partnership consisting of more than ten persons shall be formed for the purpose of carrying on the business of banking, unless it is registered as a Company under this Act, or is formed in pursuance of an Act of Parliament or some other Act of the Governor General in Council, or by Royal Charter or Letters Patent; and no Company, Association or Partnership consisting of more than twenty persons shall be formed for the purpose of carrying on any other business that has for its object the acquisition of gain by the Company, Association or Partnership, or by the individual members thereof, unless it is registered as a Company under this Act, or is formed in pursuance of some other Act or of Letters Patent.

Ibid., s. 5.

Division of Act.

5. This Act is divided into nine Parts relating to the following subject-matters:—

The first Part—to the constitution and incorporation of Companies and Associations under this Act;

The second Part—to the distribution of the capital and liability of members of Companies and associations under this Act;

The third Part—to the management and administration of Companies and Associations under this Act;

The fourth Part—to the winding-up of Companies and Associations under this Act;

The fifth Part—to the registration office;

The sixth Part—to the application of this Act to Companies registered under Act No. XIX of 1857 (*for the incorporation and regulation of Joint Stock Companies and other Associations either with or without limited liability of the members thereof*), and Act No. VII of 1860 (*to enable Joint Stock Banking Companies to be formed on the principle of limited liability*), or either of them;

The seventh Part—to Companies authorized to register under this Act;

The eighth Part—to the application of this Act to unregistered Companies;

The ninth Part—to miscellaneous provisions.

PART I.

CONSTITUTION AND INCORPORATION OF COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS UNDER THIS ACT.

Memorandum of Association.

Act X of 1866, s. 6.

Mode of forming Company.

6. Any seven or more persons associated for any lawful purpose may, by subscribing their names to a memorandum of association and otherwise complying with the requisitions of this Act in respect of registration, form an incorporated Company, with or without limited liability.

Princess of Wales v. Ros, L. R. 5 H. L. 476.

Explanation.—Foreigners are persons within the meaning of this section, although the whole or any part of the business of the proposed Company is intended to be transacted abroad.

Act X of 1866, s. 7.

Mode of limiting liability of members.

7. The liability of the members of a Company formed under this Act may, according to the memorandum of association, be limited either to the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares respectively held by them, or to such amount as the members may respectively undertake by the memorandum of association to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of its being wound up.

30 & 31 Vic., c. 131, s. 4.

Directors with unlimited liability.

When a Company is formed as a limited Company, the liability of the directors or managers of such Company, or the managing director, may, if so provided by the memorandum of association, be unlimited.

Act X of 1866, s. 8.

Memorandum of association of a Company limited by shares.

8. Where a Company is formed on the principle of having the liability of its members limited to the amount unpaid on their shares, hereinafter referred to as a Company limited by shares, the memorandum of association shall contain the following things (that is to say):—

(*a*) The name of the proposed Company with the addition of the word "limited" as the last word in such name:

(*b*) The part of British India in which the registered office of the Company is proposed to be situate:

(*c*) The objects for which the proposed Company is to be established:

(*d*) A declaration that the liability of the members is limited:

(*e*) The amount of capital with which the Company proposes to be registered divided into shares of a certain fixed amount:

Subject to the following regulations:—

(*f*) That no subscriber shall take less than one share;

(*g*) That each subscriber of the memorandum of association shall write opposite to his name the number of shares he takes.

Ibid., s. 9.

Memorandum of association of a Company limited by guarantee.

9. Where a Company is formed on the principle of having the liability of its members limited to such amount as the members respectively undertake to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of the same being wound-up (hereinafter referred to as a Company limited by guarantee), the memorandum of association shall contain the following things (that is to say):—

(*a*) The name of the proposed Company, with the addition of the word "limited" as the last word, in such name:

(*b*) The part of British India in which the registered office of the Company is proposed to be situate:

(*c*) The objects for which the proposed Company is to be established:

(*d*) A declaration that each member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of the same being wound up during the time that he is a member, or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before the time at which he ceases to be a member, and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding-up the Company, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, such amount as may be required not exceeding a specified amount.

Act X of 1866, s. 10.

Memorandum of association of an unlimited Company.

10. Where a Company is formed on the principle of having no limit placed on the liability of its members (hereinafter referred to as an unlimited Company), the memorandum of association shall contain the following things (that is to say):—

(*a*) The name of the proposed Company:

(*b*) The part of British India in which the registered office of the Company is proposed to be situate:

(*c*) The objects for which the proposed Company is to be established.

Ibid., s. 11.

Signature and effect of memorandum of association.

11. The memorandum of association shall be signed by each subscriber in the presence of, and be attested by, one witness at the least. It shall, when registered, bind the Company and the members thereof to the same extent as if each member had subscribed his name thereto, and there were in the memorandum contained on the part of himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, a covenant to observe all the conditions of such memorandum, subject to the provisions of this Act.

Ibid., s. 12.

Power of certain Companies to alter memorandum of association.

12. Any Company limited by shares may so far modify the conditions contained in its memorandum of association, if authorized to do so by its regulations as originally framed, or as altered by Special Resolution in manner hereinafter mentioned, as to increase its capital, by the issue of new shares of such amount as it thinks expedient, or to consolidate and divide its capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares, or to convert its paid-up shares into stock, but, save as aforesaid, and save as hereinafter provided, no alteration shall be made by any Company in the conditions contained in its memorandum of association.

Reduction of Capital and Shares.

30 & 31 Vic., c. 131, s. 9.

Power to Company to reduce capital.

13. Any Company limited by shares may, by special resolution, so far modify the conditions contained in its memorandum of association, if authorized so to do by its regulations as originally framed, or as altered by special

resolution, as to reduce its capital; but no such resolution for reducing the capital of any Company shall come into operation until an order of the Court is registered by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, as is hereinafter mentioned.

40 & 41 Vic., c. 26, s. 3. *Explanation I.*—The word 'capital' includes paid-up capital.

Ibid. *Explanation II.*—The power to reduce capital conferred by this section includes a power to cancel any lost capital, or any capital unrepresented by available assets, or to pay off any capital which may be in excess of the wants of the Company; and paid-up capital may be reduced either with or without extinguishing or reducing the liability (if any) remaining on the shares of the Company; and to the extent to which such liability is not extinguished or reduced, it shall be deemed to be preserved, notwithstanding anything hereinafter contained.

30 & 31 Vic., c. 131, s. 10. **14.** The Company shall, after the date of the passing of any special resolution for reducing its capital, add to its name, until such date as the Court may fix, the words "and reduced," as the last words in its name, and those words shall, until such date, be deemed to be part of the name of the Company.

Company to add "and reduced" to its name for a limited period.

Ibid., s. 11. **15.** A Company which has passed a special resolution for reducing its capital, may apply to the Court by petition for an order confirming the reduction, and on the hearing of the petition, the Court, if satisfied that, with respect to every creditor of the Company who, under the provisions of this Act, is entitled to object to the reduction, either his consent to the reduction has been obtained, or his debt or claim has been discharged or has determined, or has been secured as hereinafter provided, may make an order confirming the reduction on such terms and subject to such conditions as it deems fit.

Company to apply to the Court for an order confirming reduction.

40 & 41 Vic., c. 26, s. 4. When the reduction does not involve either the diminution of any liability in respect of unpaid capital or the payment to any shareholder of any paid-up capital, it shall not be necessary, before the presentation of any petition under this section; and the Court may, if it thinks fit so to do, dispense with the addition of the words "and reduced," as mentioned in section fourteen.

In any case that the Court thinks fit so to do, it may require the Company to publish, in such manner as the Court thinks fit, the reasons for the reduction or such other information regarding the same as the Court may think expedient with a view to give proper information to the public in relation to such reduction, and if the Court think fit, the cause which led thereto.

30 & 31 Vic., c. 131, s. 13. **16.** Where a Company proposes to reduce its capital, every creditor of the Company who, at the date fixed by the Court, is entitled to any debt or claim which, if that date were the commencement of the winding-up of the Company, would be admissible in proof against the Company, shall be entitled to object to the proposed reduction, and to be entered in the list of creditors who are so entitled to object.

Creditors may object to reduction, and list of objecting creditors to be settled by the Court.

The Court shall settle a list of such creditors, and for that purpose shall ascertain as far as possible, without requiring an application from any creditor, the names of such creditors and the nature and amount of their debts or claims, and may publish notices fixing a certain day or days within which creditors of the Company who are not entered on the list are to claim to be so entered, or to be excluded from the right of objecting to the proposed reduction:

Provided that when the reduction does not involve either the diminution of any liability in respect of unpaid capital or the payment to any shareholder of any paid-up capital, the creditors of the Company shall not, unless the Court otherwise directs, be entitled to object, or required to consent, to the reduction. 40 & 41 Vic., c. 26, s. 4.

17. Where a creditor whose name is entered on the list of creditors, and whose debt or claim is not discharged or determined, does not consent to the proposed reduction, the Court may (if it think fit) dispense with such consent on the Company securing the payment of the debt or claim of such creditor by setting apart and appropriating in such manner as the Court may direct a sum of such amount as is hereinafter mentioned, (that is to say), 30 & 31 Vic., c. 131, s. 14.

Court may dispense with consent of creditor on security being given for his debt.

(*a*) If the full amount of the debt or claim of the creditor is admitted by the Company, or, though not admitted, is such as the Company are willing to set apart and appropriate, then the full amount of the debt or claim shall be set apart and appropriated.

(*b*) If the full amount of the debt or claim of the creditor is not admitted by the Company, and is not such as the Company are willing to set apart and appropriate, or if the amount is contingent or not ascertained, then the Court may, if it think fit, inquire into and adjudicate upon the validity of such debt or claim, and the amount for which the Company may be liable in respect thereof, in the same manner as if the Company were being wound up by the Court, and the amount fixed by the Court on such inquiry and adjudication shall be set apart and appropriated.

18. The Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, upon the production to him of an order of the Court confirming the reduction of the capital of a Company, and the delivery to him of a copy of the order and of a minute (approved by the Court), showing with respect to the capital of the Company, as altered by the order, the amount of such capital, the number of shares in which it is to be divided, and the amount of each share, and the amount (if any) at the date of the registration of the minute, proposed to be deemed to have been paid-up on each share shall register the order and minute; and, on the registration, the special resolution confirmed by the order so registered shall take effect. *Ibid.*, s. 15. 40 & 41 Vic., c. 26, s. 4, last para.

Order and minute to be registered.

Notice of such registration shall be published in such manner as the Court may direct.

The Registrar shall certify under his hand the registration of the order and minute; and his certificate shall be conclusive evidence that all the requisitions of this Act with respect to the reduction of capital have been complied with, and that the capital of the Company is such as is stated in the minute.

or against the Company; and any legal proceedings may be continued or commenced against the Company by its new name that might have been continued or commenced against the Company by its former name.

Shackleford, &c., Co. v. Dangerfield, L. R. 3 C. P. 407.

Explanation.—The issue of the certificate of incorporation is necessary to complete the change of name.

Articles of Association.

Act X of 1866, s. 14.

Regulations to be prescribed by articles of association.

37. The memorandum of association may, in the case of a Company limited by shares, and shall, in the case of a Company limited by guarantee or unlimited, be accompanied, when registered, by articles of association signed by the subscribers to the memorandum of association, and prescribing such regulations for the Company as the subscribers to the memorandum of association deem expedient.

The articles shall be expressed in separate paragraphs, numbered arithmetically. They may adopt all or any of the provisions contained in the table marked A in the first schedule hereto. They shall, in the case of a Company, whether limited by guarantee or unlimited, that has a capital divided into shares, state the amount of capital with which the Company proposes to be registered and in the case of a Company, whether limited by guarantee or unlimited, that has not a captial divided into shares, state the number of members with which the Company proposes to be registered, for the purpose of enabling the Registrar to determine the fees payable on registration.

In a Company limited by guarantee or unlimited, and having a capital divided into shares, each subscriber shall take one share at the least, and shall write opposite to his name in the memorandum of association the number of shares he takes.

Ibid., s. 15.

Application of Table A.

38. In the case of a Company limited by shares, if the memorandum of association is not accompanied by articles of association, or, in so far as the articles do not exclude or modify the regulations contained in the table marked A in the first schedule hereto, the last mentioned regulations shall, so far as the same are applicable, be deemed to be the regulations of the Company in the same manner and to the same extent as if they had been inserted in articles of association, and the articles had been duly registered.

Ibid., s. 16.

Signature and effect of articles of association.

39. The articles of association shall be printed, and shall be signed by each subscriber in the presence of, and be attested by, one witness at the least.

When registered, they shall bind the Company and the members thereof to the same extent as if each member had subscribed his name thereto, and there were in such articles contained a covenant on the part of himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, to conform to all the regulations contained in such articles, subject to the provisions of this Act.

All monies payable by any member to the Company, in pursuance of the conditions and regulations of the Company, or any of such conditions or regulations, shall be deemed to be a debt due from such member to the Company.

General Provisions.

Act of 1866, s. 17.

Registration of memorandum of association and articles of association with fees as in Table B.

40. The memorandum of association and the articles of association, if any, shall be delivered to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies hereinafter mentioned, who shall retain and register the same. *It is not his duty to require evidence as to whether the several subscribers to a memorandum of association so delivered are competent to contract.*

Nassau Phosphate Co. 45 L. J. Ch. 584.

There shall be paid to the Registrar by a Company having a capital divided into shares, in respect of the several matters mentioned in the table marked B in the first schedule hereto, the several fees therein specified, or such smaller fees as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct, and by a Company not having a capital divided into shares, in respect of the several matters mentioned in the table marked C in the first schedule hereto, the several fees therein specified, or such smaller fees as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct.

All fees paid to the said Registrar in pursuance of this Act shall be accounted for to Government.

Act X of 1866, s. 18.

Effect of registration.

41. Upon the registration of the memorandum of association and of the articles of association in cases where articles of association are required by this Act, or by the desire of the parties to be registered, the Registrar shall certify under his hand that the Company is incorporated, and in the case of a Limited Company that the Company is limited; the subscribers of the memorandum of association, together with such other persons as may from time to time become members of the Company, shall thereupon be a Body Corporate by the name contained in the memorandum of association, capable forthwith of exercising all the functions of an incorporated Company, and having perpetual succession and a common seal, but with such liability on the part of the members to contribute to the assets of the Company, in the event of the same being wound up, as is hereinafter mentioned.

Minor subscribing memo. *Nassau Phosphate Co., 45 L. J. Ch. 584.*

A certificate of the incorporation of any Company given by the Registrar shall be conclusive evidence that all the requisitions of this Act in respect of registration have been complied with.

Act X of 1866, s. 19.

Copies of memorandum and articles to be given to members.

42. A copy of the memorandum of association having annexed thereto the articles of association, if any, shall be forwarded to every member, at his request, on payment of the sum of one rupee, or such less sum as may be prescribed by the Company for each copy; and if any Company makes default in forwarding a copy of the memorandum of association and articles of association, if any, to a member in pursuance of this section, the Company so making default shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding twenty rupees.

Ibid., s. 20.

Prohibition against identity of names in Companies.

43. No Company shall be registered under a name identical with that by which a subsisting Company is already registered, or so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, except in a case where such subsisting Company is in the course of being

dissolved and testifies its consent in such manner as the Registrar requires.

If any Company, through inadvertence or otherwise, is, without such consent as aforesaid, registered by a name identical with that by which a subsisting Company is registered, or so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, such first-mentioned Company may, with the sanction of the Registrar, change its name, and upon such change being made, the Registrar shall enter the new name on the register in the place of the former name, and shall issue a certificate of incorporation altered to meet the circumstances of the case; but no such alteration of name shall affect any rights or obligations of the Company, or render defective any legal proceedings instituted or to be instituted by or against the Company, and any legal proceedings may be continued or commenced against the Company by its new name that might have been continued or commenced against the Company by its former name.

PART II.

DISTRIBUTION OF CAPITAL AND LIABILITY OF MEMBERS OF COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS UNDER THIS ACT.

Distribution of Capital.

Act X of 1866, s. 21.

Nature of interest in Company.

44. The shares or other interest of any member in a Company under this Act shall be moveable property capable of being transferred in manner provided by the regulations of the Company, and shall not be of the nature of real estate or immoveable property; and each share shall, in the case of a Company having a capital divided into shares, be distinguished by its appropriate number.

Ibid., s. 22.

Definition of "member."

45. The subscribers of the memorandum of association of any Company under this Act shall be deemed to have agreed to become members of the Company whose memorandum they have subscribed, and upon the registration of the Company shall be entered as members on the register of members hereinafter mentioned; and every other person who has agreed *with a Company under this Act* to become a member of *such* Company, and whose name is entered on the register of members, shall be deemed to be a member of the Company.

Guzerat Spinning, &c. Co. v. Girdharlál, Bombay High Court, 13th March, 1880, not yet reported

Act X of 1866, s. 23.

Transfer by personal representative.

46. Any transfer of the share or other interest of a deceased member of a Company under this Act, made by his personal representative shall, notwithstanding such personal representative may not himself be a member, be of the same validity as if he had been a member at the time of the execution of the instrument of transfer.

Ibid., s. 24. Companies Act 1862, s. 25.

Register of members.

47. Every Company under this Act shall cause to be kept in one or more books a register of its members, and there shall be entered therein the following particulars:—

(*a*) The names and addresses, and the occupations, if any, of the members of the Company, with the addition, in the case of a Company having a capital divided into shares, of a statement of the shares held by each member, distinguishing each share by its number; and of the amount paid or agreed to be considered as paid on the shares of each member,

(*b*) The date at which the name of any person was entered in the register as a member:

(*c*) The date at which any person ceased to be a member.

Where a share-warrant has been issued under section thirty, until the warrant is surrendered, the particulars mentioned in section thirty-four shall be deemed to be the particulars which are required by this section to be entered in the register of members of a Company; and on the surrender of a warrant the date of such surrender shall be entered as if it were the date at which a person ceased to be a member. 30 & 31 Vic., c. 131, s. 31, para. 2.

Any Company acting in contravention of this section shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which its default in complying with the provisions of this section continues, and every director or manager of the Company who knowingly and wilfully authorizes or permits such contravention shall incur the like penalty.

Act X of 1866, s. 25.

Annual list of members.

48. Every Company under this Act and having a capital divided into shares shall make, once at least in every year, a list of all persons who, on the fourteenth day succeeding the day on which the ordinary general meeting, or if there is more than one ordinary meeting in each year the first of such ordinary general meetings is held, are members of the Company. Such list shall state the names, addresses and occupations of all the members therein mentioned, and the number of shares held by each of them, and shall contain a summary specifying the following particulars:—

(*a*) The amount of the capital of the Company and the number of shares into which it is divided:

(*b*) The number of shares taken from the commencement of the Company up to the date of the summary:

(*c*) The amount of calls made on each share:
(*d*) The total amount of calls received:
(*e*) The total amount of calls unpaid:
(*f*) The total amount of shares forfeited:

(*g*) The names, addresses and occupations of the persons who have ceased to be members since the last list was made, and the number of shares held by each of them.

The above list and summary shall be contained in a separate part of the register, and shall be completed within seven days after such fourteenth day as is mentioned in this section; and a copy shall forthwith be forwarded to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

30 & 31 Vic., c. 131, s. 32.

Particulars to be contained in annual summary.

49. After the issue by the Company of a share-warrant the annual summary required by section forty-eight shall contain the following particulars, (namely) the total amount of shares or stock for which share-warrants are outstanding at the date of the summary, and the total amount of share-warrants which have been issued and surrendered respectively since the last summary was made, and the number of shares or amount of stock comprised in each warrant.

Act X of 1866, s. 26.

Penalty on Company, &c., not keeping a proper register.

50. If any Company under this Act and having a capital divided into shares makes default in complying with the provisions of this Act with respect to forwarding

such list of members or summary as is hereinbefore mentioned to the Registrar, such Company shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which such default continues; and every director and manager of the Company who knowingly and wilfully authorizes or permits such default shall incur the like penalty.

Act X of 1866, s. 27.

Company to give notice of consolidation or of conversion of capital into stock.

51. Every Company under this Act having a capital divided into shares that has consolidated and divided its capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares, or converted any portion of its capital into stock, shall within fifteen days of such consolidation, division or conversion, give notice to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies of the same, specifying the shares so consolidated, divided or converted.

Ibid., s. 28.

Effect of conversion of shares into stock.

52. Where any Company under this Act and having a capital divided into shares has converted any portion of its capital into stock, and given notice of such conversion to the Registrar, all the provisions of this Act which are applicable to shares only shall cease as to so much of the capital as is converted into stock; and the register of members hereby required to be kept by the Company, and the list of members to be forwarded to the Registrar shall show the amount of stock held by each member in the list instead of the amount of shares and the particulars relating to shares hereinbefore required.

Ibid., s. 29.

Entry of trusts on register.

53. No notice of any trust, express, implied or constructive, shall be entered on the register or be receivable by the Registrar in the case of Companies under this Act and registered in British India.

Ibid., s. 30.

Certificate of shares or stock.

54. A certificate under the common seal of the Company, specifying any shares or stock held by any member of a Company, shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the title of the member to the share or shares or stock therein specified.

Ibid., s. 31.

Inspection of register.

55. The register of members, commencing from the date of the registration of the Company, shall be kept at the registered office of the Company hereinafter mentioned. Except when closed as hereinafter mentioned, it shall, during business hours, but subject to such reasonable restrictions as the Company in general meeting may impose, so that not less than two hours in each day be appointed for inspection, be open to the inspection of any member gratis, and to the inspection of any other person on the payment of one rupee or such less sum as the Company may prescribe for each inspection.

Every such member or other person may require a copy of such register, or of any part thereof, or of such list or summary of members as is hereinbefore mentioned, on payment of two annas for every hundred words required to be copied.

If such inspection or copy is refused, the Company shall incur for each refusal a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees, and a further penalty not exceeding twenty rupees for every day during which such refusal continues.

Every director and manager of the Company who knowingly authorizes or permits such refusal shall incur the like penalty.

In addition to the above penalty any Judge of a High Court may by order compel an immediate inspection of the register.

Act X of 1866, s. 32.

Power to close register.

56. Any Company under this Act may, upon giving notice by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the district in which the registered office of the Company is situated, close the register of members for any time or times not exceeding in the whole thirty days in each year.

Ibid., s. 33.

Notice of increase of capital and of members to be given to Registrar.

57. Where a Company has a capital divided into shares, whether such shares may or may not have been converted into stock, notice of any increase in such capital beyond the registered capital, and where a Company has not a capital divided into shares, notice of any increase in the number of members beyond the registered number, shall be given to the Registrar, in the case of an increase of capital within fifteen days from the date of the passing of the resolution by which such increase has been authorized, and in the case of an increase of members within fifteen days from the time at which such increase of members has been resolved on or has taken place; and the Registrar shall forthwith record the amount of such increase of capital or members.

If such notice is not given within the period aforesaid, the Company in default shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every day during which such neglect to give notice continues; and every director and manager of the Company who knowingly and wilfully authorizes or permits such default shall incur the like penalty.

Ibid., s. 34 *Exp. Kintrea*, 5 *Ch.* 95.

Remedy for improper entry or omission of entry in register.

58. If the name of any person is *fraudulently or* without sufficient cause entered in, or omitted from, the register of members of any Company under this Act, or if default is made, or unnecessary delay takes place in entering on the register the fact of any person having ceased to be a member of the Company, the person or member aggrieved or any member of the Company, or the Company itself, may, by application to the principal Court of original civil jurisdiction in the district or place in which the registered office of the Company is situate, apply for an order of the Court that the register may be rectified; and the Court may either refuse such application, with or without costs to be paid by the applicant, or it may, if satisfied of the justice of the case, make an order for the rectification of the register, and may direct the Company to pay all the costs of such application, and any damages the party aggrieved may have sustained.

The Court may in any proceeding under this section decide on any question relating to the title of any person who is a party to such proceeding to have his name entered in, or omitted from, the register, whether such question arises between two or more members or alleged members, or between any members or alleged members and the Company, *and whether there has or has not been default on the part of the Company;* and generally the Court may, in any such proceeding, decide any question that it may be necessary or expedient to decide for the rectification of the register; provided that the Court may direct an issue to be tried in which any question of law may be raised and an appeal in the manner directed by the Code of Civil Procedure shall lie.

In re Shaw, 16 *L. J. Q. B.* 394.

Act X of 1866, s. 35.

Notice to registrar of rectification of register.

59. Whenever any order has been made for rectifying the register in the case of a Company hereby required to send a list of its members to the Registrar, the Court shall, by its order, direct that due notice of such rectification be given to the Registrar.

Ibid., s. 36.

Register to be evidence.

60. The register of members shall be *primâ facie* evidence of any matters by this Act directed or authorized to be inserted therein.

Liability of Members.

Ibid., s. 37.

Liability of present and past members of Company.

61. In the event of a Company formed under this Act being wound up, every present and past member of such Company shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company to an amount sufficient for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company, and the costs, charges and expenses of the winding-up, and for the payment of such sums as may be required for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, with the qualifications following, (that is to say) :—

(*a*) No past member shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company if he has ceased to be a member for a period of one year or upwards prior to the commencement of the winding-up:

(*b*) No past members shall be liable to contribute in respect of any debt or liability of the Company contracted after the time at which he ceased to be a member:

(*c*) No past member shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company, unless it appears to the Court that the existing members are unable to satisfy the contributions required to be made by them in pursuance of this Act:

(*d*) In the case of a Company limited by shares no contribution shall be required from any member exceeding the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares in respect of which he is liable as a present or past member:

(*e*) In the case of a Company limited by guarantee, no contribution shall be required from any member exceeding the amount of the undertaking entered into on his behalf by the memorandum of association:

(*f*) Nothing in this Act contained shall invalidate any provision contained in any policy of insurance or other contract, whereby the liability of individual members upon any such policy or contract is restricted, or whereby the funds of the Company are alone made liable in respect of such policy or contract:

(*g*) No sum due to any member of a Company in his character of a member by way of dividends, profits or otherwise shall be deemed to be a debt of the Company payable to such member in a case of competition between himself and any other creditor not being a member of the Company; but any such sum may be taken into account for the purposes of the final adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves.

Webb v. Whiff. L.R. 5 H. L. 711.

Explanation I.—The liability of past members is a liability to contribute to the general assets of the Company, against which assets creditors (at whatever time their debts may have been contracted) have equal rights.

Explanation II.—In estimating the debts to which a past member is liable, all dividends paid on these debts under the winding-up must be deducted. *Brett's case,* 8 Ch. 800.

Liability of director whose liability is unlimited.

62. With respect to the contributions to be required in the event of the winding-up of a limited Company from any director or manager whose liability is unlimited the following modifications shall be made in the last preceding section :—

(*a*) Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, any such director or manager, whether past or present, shall, in addition to his liability (if any) to contribute as an ordinary member, be liable to contribute as if he were at the date of the commencement of such winding up a member of an unlimited Company: 30 & 31 Vic., c. 131, s. 5.

(*b*) No contribution required from any past director or manager who has ceased to hold such office for a period of one year or upwards prior to the commencement of the winding-up shall exceed the amount (if any) which he is liable to contribute as an ordinary member of the Company:

(*c*) No contribution required from any past director or manager in respect of any debt on liability of the Company contracted after the time at which he ceased to hold such office shall exceed the amount (if any) which he is liable to contribute as an ordinary member of the Company:

(*d*) Subject to the provisions contained in the regulations of the Company, no contribution required from any director or manager shall exceed the amount (if any) which he is liable to contribute as an ordinary member unless the Court think it necessary to require such contribution in order to satisfy the debts and liabilities of the Company, or the costs, charges and expenses of the winding-up.

PART III.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS UNDER THIS ACT.

Provisions for Protection of Creditors.

Registered office of Company.

63. Every Company under this Act shall have a registered office to which all communications and notices may be addressed. If any Company under this Act carries on business without having such an office, it shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which business is so carried on. Act X of 1866, s. 38.

Notice of situation of registered office.

64. Notice of the situation of such registered office and of any change therein shall be given to the Registrar and recorded by him. Until such notice is given, the Company shall not be deemed to have complied with the provisions of this Act with respect to having a registered office. *Ibid.*, s. 39.

Publication of name by a limited Company.

65. Every limited Company under this Act whether limited by shares or by guarantee, shall paint or affix, and shall keep painted or affixed, its name on the outside of every office or place in which the business of the Company is carried on, in a conspicuous position, in letters easily legible, in the English language, and also, if the registered office be situate in a district beyond the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of a High Court, in one of the vernacular languages used *Ibid.*, s. 40.

in such district and shall have its name engraven in legible characters in such language or languages on its seal, and shall have its name mentioned in legible characters in such language or languages in all notices, advertisements and other official publications of such Company, and in all bills of exchange, hundís, promissory notes, endorsements, cheques and orders for money or goods purporting to be signed by or on behalf of such Company, and in all bills of parcels, invoices receipts and letters of credit of the Company.

Act X of 1866, s. 41.

Penalties on non-publication of name.

66. If any limited Company under this Act does not paint or affix and keep painted or affixed its name, in manner directed by this Act, it shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for not so painting or affixing its name, and for every day during which such name is not so kept painted or affixed.

Every director and manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall be liable to the like penalty.

If any director, manager or officer of such Company, or any person on its behalf, uses or authorizes the use of any seal purporting to be a seal of the Company whereon its name is not so engraven as aforesaid, or issues or authorizes the issue of any notice, advertisement or other official publication of such Company, or signs or authorizes to be signed on behalf of such Company any bill of exchange, hundí, promissory note, endorsement, cheque, order for money or goods, or issues or authorizes to be issued any bill of parcels, invoice, receipt or letter of credit of the Company wherein its name is not mentioned in manner aforesaid, he shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand rupees, and shall further be personally liable to the holder of any such bill of exchange, hundí, promissory note, cheque or order for money or goods, for the amount thereof, unless the same is duly paid by the Company.

Contracts.

Ibid., s. 42, English Companies Act, 1867, s. 37.

Contracts how made.

67. Contracts on behalf of any Company registered under this Act may be made as follows (that is to say):—

(*a*) Any contract, which, if made between private persons would be by law required to be in writing, and if made according to English law to be under seal, may be made on behalf of the Company in writing under the common seal of the Company; and such contract may be in the same manner varied or discharged:

(*b*) Any contract, which, if made between private persons would be by law required to be in writing, signed by the parties to be charged therewith may be made on behalf of the Company in writing signed by any person acting under the express or implied authority of the Company; and such contract may in the same manner be varied or discharged:

(*c*) Any contract, which, if made between private persons would by law be valid, although made by parol only and not reduced into writing, may be made by parol on behalf of the Company by any person acting under the express or implied authority of the Company; and such contract may in the same way be varied or discharged. And all contracts made according to the provisions herein contained shall be effectual in law, and shall be binding upon the Company and their sucessors, and all other parties thereto, their heirs, executors or administrators, as the case may be.

Act X of 1866, s. 43.

Register of mortgages.

68. Every limited Company under this Act shall keep a register of all mortgages and charges specifically affecting property of the Company, and shall enter in such register, in respect of each mortgage or charge, a short description of the property mortgaged or charged, the amount of charge created, and the names of the mortgagees or persons entitled to such charge.

If any property of the Company is mortgaged or charged without such entry as aforesaid being made, every director, manager or other officer of the Company who knowingly and wilfully authorizes or permits the omission of such entry shall incur a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.

The register of mortgages required by this section shall be open to inspection by any creditor or member of the Company at all reasonable times. If such inspection is refused, any officer of the Company refusing the same and every director and manager of the Company authorizing or knowingly and wilfully permitting such refusal shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees, and a further penalty not exceeding twenty rupees for every day during which such refusal continues.

The High Court or any judge thereof may by order compel the performance of the duty imposed by this section on a limited Company, and in addition to the above penalty may by order compel an immediate inspection of the register.

South Durham Iron Company, 48 L. J., Ch. 480, *where it was doubted whether the duty could be enforced by mandamus. Wynn Hall Coal Co.*, 10 *Eq.* 515. *Ex p. Valpy*, 7 *Ch.* 289.

Explanation.—Omission to register under this section a mortgage or charge does not render the same invalid. But the officers of the Company cannot avail themselves as such of a mortgage or charge specifically affecting property of the Company and not so registered.

Act X of 1866, s. 44.

Certain Companies to publish statement entered in schedule.

69. Every limited banking Company, and every Insurance Company, and Deposit, Provident or Benefit Society under this Act, shall, before it commences business, and also on the first Monday in February and the first Monday in August in every year during which it carries on business, make a statement in the form marked D in the first schedule hereto, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit and a copy of such statement shall be put up in a conspicuous place in the registered office of the Company and in every branch office or place where the business of the Company is carried on.

If default is made in compliance with the provisions of this section, the Company shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which such default continues; and every director and manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall incur the like penalty.

Every member and every creditor of any Company mentioned in this section shall be entitled to a copy of the above-mentioned statement on payment of a sum not exceeding eight annas.

Ibid., s. 45.

List of directors to be sent to Registrar.

70. Every Company under this Act and not having a capital divided into shares shall keep at its registered office a register containing the names and addresses and the occupations of its directors or managers, and shall send to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies a copy of such register, and

shall from time to time notify to the Registrar any change that takes place in such directors or managers.

Act X of 1866, s. 46.

Penalty on Company not keeping register of directors.

71. If any Company under this Act and not having a capital divided into shares makes default in keeping a register of its directors or managers, or in sending a copy of such register to the Registrar in compliance with the foregoing rules, or in notifying to the Registrar any change that takes place in such directors or managers, such delinquent Company shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every day during which such default continues; and every director or manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall incur the like penalty.

Ibid., s. 47.

Promissory notes, bills of exchange and hundís.

72. A promissory note, bill of exchange or hundí shall be deemed to have been made, accepted or endorsed on behalf of any Company under this Act, if made, accepted or endorsed in the name of the Company by any person acting under the authority of the Company, or if made, accepted or endorsed by or on behalf or on account of the Company, by any person acting under the authority of the Company.

Ibid., s. 48.

Prohibition against carrying on business with less than seven members.

73. If any Company under this Act carries on business when the number of its members is less than seven, for a period of six months after the number has been so reduced, every person who is a member of such Company during the time that it so carries on business after such period of six months, and is cognizant of the fact that it is so carrying on business with fewer than seven members, shall be severally liable for the payment of the whole debt of the Company contracted during such time, and may be sued for the same without the joinder in the suit of any other member.

Provisions for Protection of Members.

Ibid., s. 49.

General meeting of Company. Balance-sheet.

74. A general meeting of every Company under this Act shall be held once at the least in every year. A balance-sheet shall be made out and filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, within twelve months after the Company has been registered, and once at least in every year afterwards within twelve months from the filing of the balance-sheet immediately preceding; and such balance-sheet shall contain a summary of the property and liabilities of the Company arranged under the heads appearing in the form annexed to Table A in the first schedule hereto, or as near thereto as circumstances admit *and shall have been laid before and adopted by the Company in general meeting.*

Audit.

And once at the least in every year the accounts of the Company shall be examined and the correctness of the balance-sheet ascertained by one or more auditor or auditors.

If default is made in compliance with any of the provisions of this section, every director and manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default, shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand rupees.

Meetings.

Company to hold meeting within four months after registration.

75. Every Company formed under this Act after the commencement of this Act shall hold a general meeting within four months after its memorandum of association is registered; and if such meeting is not held, the Company shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees a day for every day after the expiration of such four months, until the meeting is held; and every director or manager of the Company and every subscriber of the memorandum of association who knowingly authorizes or permits such default shall be liable to the same penalty. 30 & 31 Vic. c. 131, s. 39.

Power to alter regulations by special resolution.

76. Subject to the provisions of this Act, and to the conditions contained in the memorandum of association, any Company formed under this Act or the Indian Companies Act, 1866, may, in general meeting, from time to time, by passing a special resolution in manner hereinafter mentioned, alter all or any of the regulations of the Company contained in the articles of association, or in the table marked A in the first schedule, where such table is applicable to the Company, or make new regulations to the exclusion of or in addition to all or any of the regulations of the Company. Act X of 1866, s. 50.

Any regulations so made by special resolution shall be deemed to be regulations of the Company of the same validity as if they had been originally contained in the articles of association, and shall be subject in like manner to be altered or modified by any subsequent special resolution.

Power to make liability of directors unlimited.

Any limited Company formed under this Act or the Indian Companies Act, 1866, may by a special resolution, if authorized to do so by its regulations, as originally framed or as altered by special resolution, from time to time modify the conditions contained in its memorandum of association so far as to render unlimited the liability of its directors or managers, or of the managing director. Such special resolution shall be of the same validity as if it had been originally contained in the memorandum of association, and a copy thereof shall be embodied in or annexed to every copy of the memorandum of association which is issued after the passing of the resolution. 30 & 31 Vic. c. 131, s. 8

Definition of special resolution.

77. A resolution passed by a Company under this Act shall be deemed to be special, whenever a resolution has been passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of such members of the Company for the time being entitled, according to the regulations of the Company, to vote, as may be present in person or by proxy (in cases where by the regulations of the Company proxies are allowed), at any general meeting of which notice specifying the intention to propose such resolution has been duly given and such resolution has been confirmed by a majority of such members for the time being entitled, according to the regulations of the Company, to vote, as may be present in person or by proxy at a subsequent general meeting of which notice has been duly given and held at an interval of not less than fourteen days, nor more than one month from the date of the meeting at which such resolution was first passed. Act X of 1866, s. 51.

At any meeting mentioned in this section, unless a poll is demanded by at least five members, a declaration of the chairman that the resolution has been carried shall be deemed conclusive evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the same.

Notice of any meeting shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be duly given, and the meeting to be duly held whenever such notice is given and meeting held in manner prescribed by the regulations of the Company.

In computing the majority under this section, when a poll is demanded, reference shall be had to the number of votes to which each member is entitled by the regulations of the Company.

Act X of 1866, s. 52.

Provision where no regulations as to meetings.

78. In default of any regulations as to voting, every member shall have one vote, and in default of any regulations as to summoning general meetings, a meeting shall be held to be duly summoned of which seven days' notice in writing has been served on every member in manner in which notices are required to be served by the table marked A in the first schedule hereto.

In default of any regulations as to the persons to summon meetings, five members shall be competent to summon the same; and in default of any regulations as to who is to be chairman of such meeting, it shall be competent for any person elected by the members present to preside.

Ibid., s. 53.

Registry of special resolutions.

79. A copy of every special resolution that is passed by any Company under this Act shall be printed and forwarded to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, and be recorded by him.

If such copy is not so forwarded within fifteen days from the date of the confirmation of the resolution, the Company shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty rupees for every day after the expiration of such fifteen days during which such copy is omitted to be forwarded; and every director and manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall incur the like penalty.

Ibid., s. 54.

Copies of special resolutions.

80. Where articles of association have been registered, a copy of every special resolution for the time being in force shall be annexed to or embodied in every copy of the articles of association that may be issued after the passing of such resolution. Where no articles of association have been registered, a copy of every special resolution shall be forwarded in print to any member requesting the same on payment of one rupee or such less sum as the Company may direct.

If any Company makes default in complying with the provisions of this section or section seventy-six, it shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty rupees for each copy in respect of which such default is made; and every director and manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall incur the like penalty.

Ibid., s. 55.

Execution of deeds abroad.

81. Any Company under this Act may, by instrument in writing under its common seal, empower any person, either generally or in respect of any specified matters, as its attorney, to execute deeds on its behalf in any place not situate in British India; and every deed signed by such attorney on behalf of the Company and under his seal, shall be binding on the Company and have the same effect as if it were under the common seal of the Company.

Act X of 1866, s. 56.

Examination of affairs of Company by Inspectors.

82. The local Government may appoint one or more competent Inspectors to examine into the affairs of any Company under this Act, and to report thereon in such manner as the local Government may direct upon the applications following, (that is to say):—

(*a*) In the case of a Banking or any other Company that has a capital divided into shares, upon the application of members holding not less than one-fifth part of the whole shares of the Company for the time being issued:

(*b*) In the case of any Company not having a capital divided into shares, upon the application of members being in number not less than one-fifth of the whole number of persons for the time being entered on the register of the Company as members.

Ibid., s. 57.

Application for inspection to be supported by evidence.

83. The application shall be supported by such evidence as the local Government may require for the purpose of showing that the applicants have good reason for requiring such investigation to be made, and that they are not actuated by malicious motives in instituting the same.

The local Government may also require the applicants to give security for payment of the costs of the inquiry before appointing any inspector or inspectors.

Ibid, s. 58.

Inspection of books.

84. It shall be the duty of all officers and agents of the Company to produce for the examination of the inspectors all books and documents in their custody or power.

Any inspector may examine upon oath the officers and agents of the Company in relation to its business, and may administer such oath accordingly.

If any such officer or agent refuses to produce any book or document hereby directed to be produced, or to answer any question relating to the affairs of the Company, he shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees in respect of each offence.

Ibid, s. 59.

Result of examination how dealt with.

85. Upon the conclusion of the examination, the inspectors shall report their opinions to the local Government. Such report shall be written or printed as the local Government directs.

A copy shall be forwarded by the local Government to the registered office of the Company, and a further copy shall, at the request of the members upon whose application the inspection was made, be delivered to them or to any one or more of them.

All expenses of and incidental to any such examination as aforesaid shall be defrayed by the members upon whose application the inspectors were appointed, unless the local Government shall direct the same to be paid out of the assets of the Company, which the local Government is hereby authorized to do.

Ibid., s. 60.

Power of Company to appoint inspectors.

86. Any Company under this Act may, by a special resolution, appoint inspectors for the purpose of examining into the affairs of the Company.

The inspectors so appointed shall have the same powers and perform the same duties as inspectors appointed by the local Government, with this exception, that, instead of making their report to the local Government, they shall make the same in such manner and to such persons as the Company in general meeting directs.

The officers and agents of the Company shall incur the same penalties in case of any refusal to produce any book or document hereby required to be produced to such inspectors or to answer any question, as they would have incurred if such inspectors had been appointed by the local Government.

Act X of 1866, s. 61.

Report of inspectors to be evidence.

87. A copy of the report of any inspectors appointed under this Act, authenticated by the seal of the Company into whose affairs they have made inspection, shall be admissible in any legal proceeding as evidence of the opinion of the Inspectors in relation to any matter contained in such report.

30 & 31 Vic., c. 131, s. 38.

Prospectus, &c., to specify dates and names of parties to certain prior contracts.

88. Every prospectus of a Company, and every notice inviting persons to subscribe for shares in any joint stock Company, shall specify the dates and the names of the parties to any agreement enforceable by law, which has been entered into by the Company, or the promoters, directors or trustees thereof, before the issue of such prospectus or notice (whether subject to adoption by the directors or the Company, or otherwise), and which might reasonably influence a person in determining whether he would or would not become a shareholder in the Company; and any prospectus or notice not specifying the same shall be deemed fraudulent on the part of the promoters, directors and officers of the Company knowingly issuing the same, as regards any person taking shares in the Company on the faith of such prospectus, unless he has had notice of such contract.

Sullivan v. Metcalfe, 29 L. J. Q. B. 815, 823.

Notices.

Act X of 1866, s. 62.

Service of notices on Company.

89. Any summons, notice, order or other document required to be served upon the Company, may be served by leaving the same, or sending it through the post by a registered letter addressed to the Company at their registered office; and any notice to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies may be served by sending it to him through the post by a registered letter, or by delivering it to him, or by leaving it for him at his office.

Ibid, s. 63.

Rules as to notices by letter.

90. Every document to be served by post on the Company shall be posted in such time as to admit of its being delivered in the due course of delivery within the period (if any) prescribed for the service thereof; and in proving service of such document, it shall be sufficient to prove that such document was properly directed, and that it was put as a registered letter into the post office.

Ibid., s. 64.

Authentication of notices by Company.

91. Any summons, notice, order or proceeding requiring authentication by the Company may be signed by any director, secretary or other authorized officer of the Company, and need not be under the common seal of the Company; and the same may be in writing or in print, or partly in writing and partly in print.

Legal Proceedings.

Act X of 1866, s. 65.

Evidence of proceedings at meetings.

92. Every Company under this Act shall cause minutes of all resolutions and proceedings of general meetings of the Company, and of the directors or managers of the Company, in cases where there are directors or managers, to be duly entered in books to be from time to time provided for the purpose; and any such minute as aforesaid, if purporting to be signed by the chairman of the meeting at which such resolutions were passed or proceedings had, or by the chairman of the next succeeding meeting, shall be received as evidence in all legal proceedings.

Until the contrary is proved, every general meeting of the Company or meeting of directors or managers in respect of the proceedings of which minutes have been so made shall be deemed to have been duly held and convened, and all resolutions passed thereat or proceedings had, to have been duly passed and had, and all appointments of directors, managers or liquidators shall be deemed to be valid, and all acts done by such directors, managers or liquidators shall be valid, notwithstanding any defect that may afterwards be discovered in their appointments or qualifications.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section shall be deemed to give validity to acts done by a liquidator after his appointment has been shown to be invalid.

Bridport Old Brewery Co. 2 *Ch.* 119.

Act X of 1866, s. 66.

Provision as to costs in suits brought by certain limited Companies.

93. Where a limited Company is plaintiff in any suit, any judge having jurisdiction in the matter may, if it appears by any credible testimony that there is reason to believe that if the defendant be successful in his defence, the assets of the Company will be insufficient to pay his costs, require sufficient security to be given for such costs, and may stay all proceedings until such security is given.

Ibid., s. 67.

Plaint in suits against members.

94. In any suit brought by the Company against any member to recover any call or other monies due from such member in his character of member, it shall be sufficient to allege that the defendant is a member of the Company and is indebted to the Company in respect of a call made or other monies due whereby a suit has accrued to the Company.

Alteration of Forms.

Ibid., s. 68.

Governor General in Council may alter forms in schedule.

95. The forms set forth in the second schedule hereto, or forms as near thereto as circumstances admit, shall be used in all matters to which such forms refer.

The Governor General in Council may from time to time make such alterations in the tables and forms contained in the first schedule hereto, so that he does not increase the amount of fees payable to the Registrar in the said schedule mentioned, and in the forms in the second schedule, or make such additions to the last-mentioned forms, as he deems requisite.

Any such table or form, when altered, shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and upon such publication being made, such table or form shall have the same force as if it were included in the schedule to this Act but no alteration made by the Governor General in Council in the table marked A contained in the first schedule shall affect any Company registered prior to the date of such

alteration, or repeal, as respects such Company, any portion of such table.

Arbitrations.

Act X of 1866, s. 69.

Power for Companies to refer matters to arbitration.

96. Any Company under this Act may from time to time, by writing under its common seal, agree to refer and may refer to arbitration any matter whatsoever in dispute between itself and any other Company or person; and the Companies, parties to the arbitration, may delegate to the person or persons to whom the reference is made, power to settle any terms or to determine any matter capable of being lawfully settled or determined by the Companies themselves, or by the directors or other managing body of such Companies.

Ibid., s. 70.

Power to alter or revoke agreements for reference.

97. The Companies jointly, but not otherwise, from time to time, by writing under their respective common seals, may add to, alter or revoke any agreement for reference in accordance with this Act theretofore entered into between the Companies, or any of the terms, conditions or stipulations thereof.

Ibid., s. 71.

Agreements to be carried into effect.

98. Every reference or agreement in accordance with this Act, except so far as it is from time to time revoked or modified in accordance with this Act, shall bind the Companies, and may and shall be carried into full effect.

Ibid., s. 72.

Reference to arbitrator.

99. Where the Companies agree, the reference shall be made to a single arbitrator.

Ibid., s. 73.

Reference to two or more arbitrators.

100. Except where the Companies agree that the reference shall be made to a single arbitrator, the reference shall be made as follows, to wit—

Where there are two Companies, the reference shall be made to two arbitrators:

Where there are three or more Companies, the reference shall be made to so many arbitrators as there are Companies.

Ibid., s. 74.

Appointment of arbitrators by Companies.

101. Where there are to be two or more arbitrators, every Company shall by writing under their common seal appoint one of the arbitrators, and shall give notice in writing thereof to the other Company or Companies.

Ibid., s. 75.

Appointment of arbitrators by local Government.

102. Where there are to be two or more arbitrators, if any of the Companies fail to appoint an arbitrator within fourteen days after being thereunto requested in writing by the other Company, or by the other Companies or any of them, then, on the application of the Companies or any of them, the local Government, instead of the Company so failing to appoint an arbitrator, may appoint an arbitrator. The arbitrator so appointed shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be appointed by the Company so failing.

Ibid., s. 76.

Appointment of arbitrators by Companies to supply vacancies.

103. Where the reference is made to two or more arbitrators, if before the matters referred to them are determined any arbitrator dies, or becomes incapable or unfit, or for seven consecutive days fails to act as arbitrator, the Company by which he was appointed shall by writing under their common seal appoint an arbitrator in his place.

Act X of 1866, s. 77.

Appointment of arbitrators by local Government to supply vacancies.

104. Where the Company by which an arbitrator ought to be appointed in the place of the arbitrator so deceased, incapable, unfit or failing to act, fails to make the appointment within fourteen days after being thereunto requested in writing by the other Company, or by the other Companies or any of them, then, on the application of the Companies or any of them, the Local Government may appoint an arbitrator.

The arbitrator so appointed shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be appointed by the Company so failing.

Ibid., s. 78.

Appointment of arbitrator not revocable.

105. When any appointment of an arbitrator is made, the Company making the appointment shall have no power to revoke the same without the previous consent in writing of the other Company or every other Company in writing under their common seal.

Ibid., s. 79.

Appointment of umpire by arbitrators.

106. Where two or more arbitrators are appointed, they shall, before entering on the business of the reference, appoint by writing under their hands an impartial and qualified person to be their umpire.

Ibid., s. 80.

Appointment of umpire by local Government.

107. If the arbitrators do not appoint an umpire within seven days after the reference is made to the arbitrators, then, on the application of the Companies or any of them, the local Government may appoint an umpire; and the umpire so appointed shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be appointed by the arbitrators.

Ibid., s. 81.

Appointment of umpire by arbitrators to supply vacancy.

108. Where two or more arbitrators are appointed, if before the matters referred to them are determined their umpire dies, or becomes incapable or unfit, or for seven consecutive days fails to act as umpire, the arbitrators shall by writing under their hands appoint an impartial and qualified person to be their umpire in his place.

Ibid., s. 82.

Appointment of umpire by local Government to supply vacancy.

109. If the arbitrators fail to appoint an umpire within seven days after notice in writing to them of the decease, incapacity, unfitness or failure to act of their umpire, then, on the application of the Companies or any of them, the local Government may appoint an umpire.

The umpire so appointed shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be appointed by the arbitrators so failing.

Ibid., s. 83

Succeeding arbitrators and umpires to have powers of predecessors.

110. Every arbitrator appointed in the place of a preceding arbitrator, and every umpire appointed in the place of a preceding umpire, shall respectively have the like powers and authorities as his respective predecessor.

Ibid., s. 84.

Reference to umpire.

111. Where there are two or more arbitrators, if they do not within such a time as the Companies agree on, or, failing such agreement, within thirty days next after the reference is made to the arbitrators,

agree on their award thereon, then the matters referred to them, or such of those matters as are not then determined, shall stand referred to their umpire.

Act X of 1866, s. 85.

Power for arbitrators, &c., to call for books, &c., and administer oath.

112. The arbitrator, and the arbitrators, and the umpire respectively may call for the production of any documents or evidence in the possession or power of the Companies respectively, or which they respectively can produce, and which the arbitrator, or the arbitrators, or the umpire shall think necessary for determining the matters referred, and may examine the witnesses of the Companies respectively on oath, and may administer the requisite oath.

Ibid., s. 86.

Procedure in the arbitration.

113. Except where and as the Companies otherwise agree, the arbitrator, and the arbitrators, and the umpire respectively may proceed in the business of the reference in such manner as he and they respectively shall think fit.

Ibid., s. 87.

Arbitration may proceed in absence of Companies.

114. The arbitrator, and the arbitrators, and the umpire respectively may proceed in the absence of all or any of the Companies in every case in which, after giving notice in that behalf to the Companies respectively, the arbitrator, or the arbitrators, or the umpire shall think fit so to proceed.

Ibid., s. 88.

Several awards may be made.

115. The arbitrator, and the arbitrators, and the umpire respectively may, if he and they respectively think fit, make several awards, each on part of the matters referred, instead of one award on all the matters referred.

Every such award on part of the matters shall for such time as shall be stated in the award, the same being such as shall have been specified, in the agreement for arbitration, or in the event of no time having been so specified, for any time which the arbitrator may be legally entitled to fix, be binding as to all the matters to which it extends, and as if the matters awarded on were all the matters referred, and that notwithstanding the other matters or any of them be not then or thereafter awarded on.

Ibid., s. 89.

Awards made in due time to bind all parties.

116. The award of the arbitrator, or of the arbitrators, or of the umpire, if made in writing under his or their respective hand or hands and ready to be delivered to the Companies within such a time as the Companies agree on, or failing such agreement within thirty days next after the matters in difference are referred to (as the case may be) the arbitrator, or the arbitrators, or the umpire, shall be binding and conclusive on all the Companies.

Ibid., s. 90.

Power for umpire to extend period for making his award.

117. Provided always that (except where and as the Companies otherwise agree) the umpire, from time to time by writing under his hand, may extend the period within which his award is to be made. If it be made and ready to be delivered within the extended time, it shall be as valid and effectual as if made within the prescribed period.

Ibid., s. 91.

Awards not to be set aside for informality.

118. No award made on any arbitration in accordance with this Act shall be set aside for any irregularity or informality.

Act X of 1866, s. 92.

Awards to be obeyed.

119. Except only so far as the Companies bound by any award in accordance with this Act from time to time otherwise agree, all things by every award in accordance with this Act lawfully required to be done, omitted or suffered shall be done, omitted or suffered accordingly.

Ibid., s. 93.

Agreements, arbitrations and awards to have effect.

120. Full effect shall be given by the Courts accordingly to their respective jurisdictions, and by the Companies respectively, and otherwise, to all agreements, references, arbitrations and awards in accordance with this Act; and the performance or observance thereof may, where the Courts think fit, be compelled by any process against the Companies respectively or their respective property that the Courts or any Judge thereof shall direct, and where requisite frame, for the purpose.

Ibid., s. 94.

Costs of arbitration and award.

121. Except where and as the Companies otherwise agree, the costs of and attending the arbitration and the award shall be in the discretion of the arbitrator, and the arbitrators, and the umpire respectively.

Ibid., s. 95.

Payment of costs.

122. Except where and as the Companies otherwise agree, and if and so far as the award does not otherwise determine, the costs of and attending the arbitration and the award shall be borne and paid by the Companies in equal shares, and in other respects the Companies shall bear their own respective costs.

Ibid., s. 96.

Submission to arbitration to be filed in Court.

123. On the application of any party interested, the submission to any such arbitration may be filed in the High Court, and an order of reference may be made thereon, with any directions the Court thinks fit; and the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, so far as the same are applicable, apply to every such order and to all proceedings thereunder.

PART IV.

WINDING-UP OF COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS UNDER THIS ACT.

Preliminary.

Ibid., s. 97

Meaning of "contributory."

124. The term "contributory" shall mean every person liable to contribute to the assets of a Company under this Act in the event of the same being wound up; it shall also, in all proceedings for determining the persons who are to be deemed contributories, and in all proceedings prior to the final determination of such persons, include any person alleged to be a contributory.

Ibid., s. 98.

Nature of liability of contributory.

125. The liability of any person to contribute to the assets of a Company under this Act in the event of the same being wound up shall be deemed to create a debt accruing due from such person at the time when his liability commenced, but payable at the time or respective times when calls are made as hereinafter mentioned for enforcing such liability; and it shall be lawful in the case of the insolvency of any contributory to prove against his estate the estimated value of his liability to future calls, as well as calls already made.

Act X of 1866, s. 99.

Contributories in case of death.

126. If any contributory dies either before or after he has been placed on the list of contributories hereinafter mentioned, his personal representatives, heirs and devisees shall be liable in due course of administration to contribute to the assets of the Company in discharge of the liability of such deceased contributory; and such personal representatives, heirs and devisees shall be deemed to be contributories accordingly.

Ibid., s. 100.

Contributories in case of insolvency.

127. If any contributory becomes insolvent, either before or after he has been placed on the list of contributories, his assignees shall be deemed to represent such insolvent for all the purposes of the winding-up, and shall be deemed to be contributories accordingly, and may be called upon to admit to prove against the estate of such insolvent, or otherwise to allow to be paid out of his assets in due course of law, any monies due from such insolvent in respect of his liability to contribute to the assets of the Company being wound up.

Winding-up by Court.

Ibid., s. 101.

Circumstances under which Company may be wound up by Court.

128. A Company under this Act may be wound up by the Court as hereinafter defined under the following circumstances, (that is to say):—

(*a*) Whenever the Company has passed a special resolution requiring the Company to be wound up by the Court;

(*b*) Whenever the Company does not commence its business within a year from its incorporation, or suspends its business for the space of a whole year;

(*c*) Whenever the members are reduced in number to less than seven;

(*d*) Whenever the Company is unable to pay its debts;

(*e*) Whenever *for any other reason of a like nature* the Court is of opinion that it is just an equitable that the Company should be wound up.

Actage Parisien Co., 11 Jur. N. S. 121.

Act X of 1866, s. 102.

Company when deemed unable to pay its debts.

129. A Company under this Act shall be deemed to be unable to pay its debts—

(*a*) Whenever a creditor, by assignment or otherwise, to whom the Company is indebted in a sum exceeding five hundred rupees then due, has served on the Company, by leaving the same at its registered office, a demand under his hand requiring the Company to pay the sum so due, and the Company has for the space of three weeks succeeding the service of such demand neglected to pay such sum, or to secure or compound for the same to the reasonable satisfaction of the creditor;

(*b*) Whenever execution or other process issued on a decree or order obtained in any Court in favour of any creditor in any proceeding instituted by such creditor against the Company is returned unsatisfied in whole or in part;

(*c*) Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the Company is unable to pay its debts.

Ibid., s. 103.

Definition of "the Court."

130. The expression "the Court" as used in this part of this Act shall mean the principal Court having original civil jurisdiction in the place in which the registered office of the Company is situate; unless in the regulations for the management of the Company it shall be stipulated that the Company, if wound up, shall be wound up by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay (as the case may be), or by the Chief Court of the Panjáb, in which case the word "Court" shall mean the said High Court or Chief Court (as the case may be) in the exercise of its original civil jurisdiction.

Definition of "debts."

The expression "debts" as used in this part of this Act means debts actually due, of which the creditor could claim immediate payment, except in the case of a Company issuing or liable under policies of assurance upon human life within British India, or granting annuities upon human life within British India. In the case of such a Company (hereinafter called a life-assurance Company), the expression "debts" as so used, includes also contingent or prospective liability under policies and annuity and other existing contracts.

European L. A. Society, 9 Eq. 122.

L. A. Companies Act, 1870, (33 & 34 Vic., c. 61) s. 21.

Act X of 1866, s. 104.

Application for winding-up to be made by petition.

131. Any application to the Court for the winding-up of a Company under this Act shall be by petition, which may be presented by the Company, or by any one or more creditor or creditors, contributory or contributories of the Company, or by all or any of the above parties, together or separately.

The petition must allege facts which, if proved, will justify an order for winding-up the Company. Every order which may be made on any such petition shall operate in favour of all the creditors and all the contributories of the Company in the same manner as if it had been made upon the joint petition of a creditor and a contributory.

Wear Engine Works Co., 10 Ch. 188.

In the case of a life-assurance Company the Court shall not give a hearing to the petition until security for costs for such amount as the judge thinks reasonable is given, and until a *primâ facie* case is also established to the satisfaction of the judge; and where the Company has an uncalled capital of an amount sufficient, with the future premiums receivable by the Company, to make up the actual invested assets equal to the amount of the estimated liabilities, the Court shall suspend further proceedings on the petition for a reasonable time to enable the uncalled capital, or a sufficient part thereof, to be called up; and if at the end of the original or any suspended time for which the proceedings have been suspended such an amount has not been realised by means of calls as with the already invested assets is equal to the liabilities, an order shall be made on the petition as if the Company had been proved to be unable to pay its debts.

33 & 34 Vic. c. 61, s. 21.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section authorizes the presentation of a petition by a member of a Company who is indebted to the Company in respect of a call made, or other moneys due.

European L. A. Society, 10 Eq. 403.

Contributory when not qualified to present winding-up petition.

132. No contributory of a Company under this Act shall be capable of presenting a petition for winding-up such Company unless the members of the Company are reduced in number to less than seven, or unless the shares in respect of which he is a contributory, or some of them, either were originally allotted to him, or have been held by him, and registered in his name, for a period of at least six months during the eighteen months previously to the commencement of the winding-up, or have devolved upon him through the death of a former holder.

30 & 31 Vic., c. 131, s. 40.

Provided that where a share has during the whole or any part of the six months been held by

or registered in the name of the wife of a contributory either before or after her marriage, or by or in the name of any trustee for such wife, or for the contributory, such share shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to have been held by and registered in the name of the contributory.

Act X of 1866, s. 105.

Commencement of winding-up by Court.

133. A winding-up of a Company by the Court shall be deemed to commence at the time of the presentation of the petition for the winding-up.

Ibid., s. 106.

Court may grant injunction.

134. The Court may, at any time after the presentation of a petition for winding-up a Company under this Act, and before making an order for winding-up the Company, upon the application of the Company or of any creditor or contributory of the Company, restrain further proceedings in any suit or proceeding against the Company, upon such terms as the Court thinks fit.

The Court may also at any time after the presentation of such petition, and before the first appointment of liquidators, appoint provisionally an official liquidator of the estate and effects of the Company.

Ibid., s. 107.

Course to be pursued by Court on hearing petition.

135. Upon hearing the petition, the Court may dismiss the same with or without costs, may adjourn the hearing conditionally or unconditionally, and may make any interim order or any other order that it deems just.

Ibid., s. 108.

Suits to be stayed after order for winding-up.

136. When an order has been made for winding-up a Company under this Act, no suit or other proceeding shall be proceeded with or commenced against the Company except with the leave of the Court and subject to such terms as the Court may impose.

Ibid., s. 109.

Copy of order to be forwarded to Registrar.

137. When an order has been made for winding up a Company under this Act, a copy of such order shall forthwith be forwarded by the Company to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, who shall make a minute thereof in his books relating to the Company.

The order shall be deemed to be notice of discharge to the servants of the Company, except when the business of the Company is continued.

Chapman's case, 1 Eq. 346: Exp. Harding, 3 Eq., 341.

Act X of 1866 s. 110.

Power of Court to stay proceedings.

138. The Court may at any time after an order has been made for winding-up a Company, upon the application of any creditor or contributory of the Company, and upon proof to the satisfaction of the Court that all proceedings in relation to such winding-up ought to be stayed, make an order staying the same, either altogether or for a limited time, on such terms and subject to such conditions as it deems fit.

Ibid., s. 111.

Effect of order on share-capital of Company limited by guarantee.

139. When an order has been made for winding-up a Company limited by guarantee and having a capital divided into shares, any share-capital that may not have been called up shall be deemed to be assets of the Company and to be a debt due to the Company from such member to the extent of any sums that may be unpaid on any shares held by him, and payable at such time as may be appointed by the Court.

Act X of 1866, s. 111.

Court may have regard to wishes of creditors or contributories.

140. The Court may, as to all matters relating to the winding-up, have regard to the wishes of the creditors or contributories as proved to it by any sufficient evidence, and may, if it thinks it expedient, direct meetings of the creditors or contributories to be summoned, held and conducted in such manner as the Court directs, for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes, and may appoint a person to act as chairman of any such meeting, and to report the result of such meeting to the Court.

In the case of creditors, regard is to be had to the value of the debts due to each creditor, and in the case of contributories, to the number of votes conferred on each contributory by the regulations of the Company.

Official Liquidators.

Ibid., s. 113.

Appointment of official liquidator.

141. For the purpose of conducting the proceedings in winding-up a Company and assisting the Court therein, there may be appointed a person or persons to be called an official liquidator or official liquidators.

The Court may appoint such person or persons, either provisionally or otherwise, as it thinks fit, to the office of official liquidator or official liquidators.

In all cases, if more persons than one are appointed to the office of official liquidator, the Court shall declare whether any act hereby required or authorized to be done by the official liquidator is to be done by all or any one or more of such persons.

The Court may also determine whether any and what security is to be given by any official liquidator on his appointment.

If no official liquidator is appointed, or during any vacancy in such appointment, all the property of the Company shall be deemed to be in the custody of the Court.

A receiver shall not be appointed of assets in the hands of an official liquidator.

Perry v. Oriental Hotel Co., 5 Ch. 420.

Act X of 1866, s. 114.

Resignations, removals, filling up vacancies, and compensation.

142. Any official liquidator may resign or be removed by the Court on due cause shown. Any vacancy in the office of an official liquidator appointed by the Court shall be filled by the Court. There shall be paid to the official liquidator such salary or remuneration, by way of percentage or otherwise, as the Court may direct; and if more liquidators than one are appointed, such remuneration shall be distributed amongst them in such proportions as the Court directs.

Ibid., s. 115.

Style and duties of official liquidator.

143. The official liquidator shall be described by the style of the official liquidator of the particular Company in respect of which he is appointed, and not by his individual name. He shall take into his custody, or under his control, all the property, effects and things in action to which the Company is or appears to be entitled, and shall perform such duties in reference to the winding-up of the Company as may be imposed by the Court.

Ibid., s. 116

Power of official liquidator.

144. The official liquidator shall have power with the sanction of the Court to do the following things:—

(*a*) To bring or defend any suit or prosecution, or other legal proceeding, civil or criminal, in the name and on behalf of the Company;

(*b*) To carry on the business of the Company so far as may be necessary for the beneficial winding-up of the same :

(*c*) To sell the immoveable and moveable property of the Company by public auction or private contract, with power to transfer the whole thereof to any person or Company, or to sell the same in parcels :

(*d*) To do all acts, and to execute, in the name and on behalf of the Company, all deeds, receipts and other documents, and for that purpose to use, when necessary, the Company's seal :

(*e*) To prove, rank, claim and draw a dividend, in the matter of the insolvency of any contributory, for any balance against the estate of such contributory, and to take and receive dividends in respect of such balance, in the matter of insolvency, as a separate debt due from such insolvent, and rateably with the other separate creditors :

(*f*) To draw, accept, make and endorse any bill of exchange, hundí or promissory note in the name and on behalf of the Company ; also to raise upon the security of the assets of the Company from time to time any requisite sum or sums of money ; and the drawing, accepting, making or endorsing of every such bill of exchange, hundí or promissory note as aforesaid on behalf of the Company, shall have the same effect with respect to the liability of such Company as if such bill or note had been drawn, accepted, made or endorsed by or on behalf of such Company in the course of carrying on the business thereof :

(*g*) To take out, if necessary, in his official name, letters of administration to any deceased contributory, and to do in his official name any other act that may be necessary for obtaining payment of any monies due from a contributory or from his estate, and which act cannot be conveniently done in the name of the Company ; and in all cases where he takes out letters of administration, or otherwise uses his official name for obtaining payment of any monies due from a contributory, such monies shall, for the purpose of enabling him to take out such letters or recover such monies, be deemed to be due to the official liquidator himself : Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the rights, duties and privileges of the Administrators General of Bengal, Madras and Bombay respectively :

(*h*) To do and execute all such other things as may be necessary for winding up the affairs of the Company and distributing its assets.

Act X of 1866, s. 117.

Discretion of official liquidator.

145. The Court may provide by any order that the official liquidator may exercise any of the above powers without the sanction or intervention of the Court, and, where an official liquidator is provisionally appointed, may limit and restrict his powers by the order appointing him.

Ibid., s. 118.

Appointment of attorney or vakíl to official liquidator.

146. The official liquidator may, with the sanction of the Court, appoint an attorney or vakíl to assist him in the performance of his duties : *Provided that where the official liquidator is an attorney he shall not appoint his partner, unless the latter consents to act without remuneration.*

Universal Private Telegraph Co., 19 W. R., 297.

Ordinary Powers of Court.

Act X of 1866, s. 119.

Collection and application of assets.

147. As soon as may be after making an order for winding-up the Company the Court shall settle a list of contributories, with power to rectify the register of members in all cases where such rectification is required in pursuance of section fifty-eight, and shall cause the assets of the Company to be collected and applied in discharge of its liabilities *as they exist at the date of the order.*

General Rolling Stock Company, 7 Ch. 656.

Act X of 1866, s. 120.

Provision as to representative contributories.

148. In settling the list of contributories, the Court shall distinguish between persons who are contributories in their own right, and persons who are contributories as being representatives of or being liable to the debts of others.

Ibid., s.

Power of Court to require delivery of property.

149. The Court may, at any time after making an order for winding-up a Company, require any contributory for the time being settled on the list of contributories, trustee, receiver, banker or agent, or officer of the Company to pay, deliver, convey, surrender or transfer forthwith, or within such time as the Court directs, to or into the hands of the official liquidator, any sum or balance, books, papers, estate or effects which happen to be in his hands for the time being, and to which the Company is *primâ facie* entitled.

Ibid., s. 1

Power of Court to order payment of debts by contributory.

150. The Court may, at any time after making an order for winding-up the Company, make an order on any contributory for the time being settled on the list of contributories, directing payment to be made, in manner in the said order mentioned, of any monies due from him or from the estate of the person whom he represents to the Company, exclusive of any monies which he or the estate of the person whom he represents may be liable to contribute by virtue of any call made or to be made by the Court in pursuance of this part of this Act.

The Court may, in making such order, when the Company is not limited, allow to such contributory by way of set-off any monies due to him or the estate which he represents from the Company on any independent dealing or contract with the Company, but not any monies due to him as a member of the Company in respect of any dividend or profits :

Provided that when all the creditors of any Company, whether limited or unlimited, are paid in full, any monies due on any account whatever to any contributory from the Company may be allowed to him by way of set-off against any subsequent call or calls.

30 & Vic., c. s. 6.

In the event of the winding-up of any limited Company the Court, if it think fit, may make to any director or manager of such Company, whose liability is unlimited, the same allowance by way of set-off as under this section it may make to a contributory where the Company is not limited.

Act X 1866, s.

Powers of Court to make calls.

151. The Court may, at any time after making an order for winding-up a Company, and either before or after it has ascertained the sufficiency of the assets of the Company, make calls on and order payment thereof by all or any of the contributories for the time being settled on the list of contributories, to the extent of their liability for payment of all or any sums it deems necessary to satisfy the debts and liabilities of the Company, and the costs, charges and expenses of winding it up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves.

The Court may, in making a call, take into consideration the probability that some of the con-

tributories upon whom the same is made may partly or wholly fail to pay their respective portions of the same.

Act X of 1866, s. 124.

Power of Court to order payment into Bank.

152. The Court may order any contributory, purchaser or other person from whom money is due to the Company to pay the same into the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, or the Bank of Bombay, as the case may be, or any branch thereof respectively, to the account of the official liquidator instead of to the official liquidator, and such order may be enforced in the same manner as if it had directed payment to the official liquidator.

Ibid., s. 125.

Regulation of account with Court.

153. All monies, bills, notes and other securities, paid and delivered into the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, or the Bank of Bombay, or any branch thereof respectively, in the event of a Company being wound-up by the Court, shall be subject to such order and regulation for the keeping of the account of such monies and other effects, and for the payment and delivery in, or investment and payment and delivery out, of the same, as the Court may direct.

Ibid., s. 126.

Provision in case of representative contributory not paying monies ordered.

154. If any person made a contributory as personal representative of a deceased contributory makes default in paying any sum ordered to be paid by him, proceedings may be taken for administering the property of such deceased contributory, whether moveable or immoveable, or both, and of compelling payment thereout of the monies due.

Ibid., s. 127.

Order conclusive evidence.

155. Any order made by the Court in pursuance of this Act upon any contributory shall, subject to the provisions herein contained for appealing against such order, be conclusive evidence that the monies, if any, thereby appearing to be due or ordered to be paid are due, and all other pertinent matters stated in such order are be taken to be truly stated as against all persons and in all proceedings whatsoever.

Ibid., s. 128.

Court may exclude creditors not proving within certain time.

156. The Court may fix a certain day or certain days on or within which creditors of the Company are to prove their debts or claims, or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Ibid., s. 129.

Court to adjust rights of contributories.

157. The Court shall adjust the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, and distribute any surplus that may remain amongst the parties entitled thereto.

Ibid., s. 130.

Court to order costs.

158. The Court may, in the event of the assets being insufficient to satisfy the liabilities, make an order as to the payment out of the estate of the Company of the costs, charges and expenses incurred in winding-up any Company in such order of priority as the Court thinks just.

Ibid., s. 131.

Dissolution of Company.

159. When the affairs of the Company have been completely wound up, the Court shall make an order that the Company be dissolved from the date of such order, and the Company shall be dissolved accordingly.

Act X of 1866, s. 132.

Registrar to make Minute of dissolution of Company.

160. Any order so made shall be reported by the official liquidator to the Registrar, who shall make a minute accordingly in his books of the dissolution of such Company.

Ibid., s. 133.

Penalty on not reporting dissolution of Company.

161. If the official liquidator makes default in reporting to the Registrar, in the case of a Company being wound-up by the Court the order that the Company be dissolved, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every day during which he is so in default.

Extraordinary Powers of Court.

Ibid., s. 134.

Power of Court to summon persons before it suspected of having property of Company.

162. The Court may, after it has made an order for winding-up the Company, summon before it any officer of the Company, or person known or suspected to have in his possession any of the estate or effects of the Company, or supposed to be indebted to the Company, or any person whom the Court may deem capable of giving information concerning the trade, dealings, estate or effects of the Company.

If any person so summoned, after being tendered a reasonable sum for his expenses, refuses to come before the Court at the time appointed, having no lawful impediment (made known to the Court at the time of its sitting and allowed by it), the Court may cause such person to be apprehended and brought before the Court for examination.

The Court may require any such officer or person to produce any documents in his custody or power relating to the Company. Nevertheless, in cases where any person claims any lien on documents produced by him, such production shall be without prejudice to such lien, and the Court shall have jurisdiction in the winding-up to determine all questions relating to such lien.

Ibid., s. 135.

Examination of parties by Court.

163. The Court may examine upon oath either by word of mouth or upon written interrogatories, any person appearing or brought before it in manner aforesaid, concerning the affairs, dealings, estate or effects of the Company, and may reduce into writing the answers of every such person, and require him to subscribe the same.

Ibid., s. 136.

Power to arrest contributory about to abscond or to remove or conceal any of his property.

164. The Court may, at any time before or after it has made an order for winding-up a Company, upon proof being given that there is probable cause for believing that any contributory to such Company is about to quit British India or otherwise abscond, or to remove or conceal any of his goods or chattels, for the purpose of evading payment of calls, or for avoiding examination in respect of the affairs of the Company, cause such contributory to be arrested, and his books, papers, monies, securites for monies, goods and chattels to be seized, and him and them to be safely kept until such time as the Court may order.

Ibid., s. 137.

Powers of Court cumulative.

165. Any powers by this Act conferred on the Court shall be deemed to be in addition to, and not in restriction of, any other powers subsisting of instituting proceedings against any contributory, or the estate of any contributory,

or against any debtor of the Company, for the recovery of any call or other sums due from such contributory or debtor, or his estate, and such proceedings may be instituted accordingly.

Enforcement of, and Appeal from, Orders.

Act X of 866, s. 138.

Power to enforce orders.

166. All orders made by a Court under this Act may be enforced in the same manner in which decrees of such Court made in any suit pending therein may be enforced.

Ibid., s. 139.

Order made in any Court to be enforced by other Courts.

167. Any order made by a Court for or in the course of the winding-up of a Company under this Act shall be enforced in any part of British India other than that in which such Court is situate, in the Court that would have had jurisdiction in respect of such Company if the registered office of the Company had been situate in such other part, and in the same manner in all respects as if such order had been made by the Court that is hereby required to enforce the same.

Ibid., s. 140.

Mode of dealing with orders to be enforced by other Courts.

168. Where any order or decree made by one Court is required to be enforced by another Court as hereinbefore provided, a certified copy of the order or decree so made shall be produced to the proper officer of the Court required to enforce the same, and the production of such certified copy shall be sufficient evidence of such order or decree having been made, and thereupon such last-mentioned Court shall take such steps in the matter as may be requisite for enforcing such order or decree, in the same manner as if it were the order or decree of the Court enforcing the same.

Ibid., s. 141.

Appeals from orders.

169. Re-hearings of and appeals from any order or decision made or given in the matter of the winding-up of a Company by the Court, may be had in the same manner and subject to the same conditions in and subject to which appeals may be had from any order or decision of the same Court in cases within its ordinary jurisdiction; subject to this restriction, that no such re-hearing or appeal shall be heard unless notice of the same is given within three weeks after any order complained of has been made, in manner in which notices of appeal are ordinarily given under the Code of Civil Procedure, unless such time is extended by the Court of Appeal.

Ibid., s. 142.

Judicial notice to be taken of signature of officers.

170. In all proceedings under this part of this Act, every Court, judge and person judicially acting, and all other officers, judicial or ministerial, of any Court, or employed in enforcing the process of any Court, shall take judicial notice of the signature of any officer of any other Court, and also of the official seal of any other Court when such seal is appended to any document made, issued, or signed under the provisions of this part of the Act, or any official copy thereof.

Act I of 1872, s. 57, (6), (7).

Act X of 1866, s. 143.

Special Commissioners for receiving evidence.

171. The judges of the district Courts who sit at places more than twenty English miles from the usual place of sitting of the High Court, shall be Commissioners for the purpose of taking evidence under this Act in cases where any Company is wound-up in a High Court, and it shall be lawful for the High Court to refer the whole or any part of the examination of any witnesses under this Act to any person hereby appointed Commissioner, although such Commissioner is out of the jurisdiction of the Court that made the order or decree for winding-up the Company.

Every such Commissioner shall, in addition to any power of summoning and examining witnesses, and requiring the production or delivery of documents and certifying or punishing defaults by witnesses, which he might lawfully exercise as a judge of a district Court, have, in the matter so referred to him, all the same powers of summoning and examining witnesses and requiring the production or delivery of documents and punishing defaults by witnesses, and allowing costs and charges and expenses to witnesses, as the Court which made the order for winding-up the Company has; and the examination so taken shall be returned or reported to such last-mentioned Court in such manner as it directs.

Act X of 1866, s. 144.

Affidavits, &c., may be sworn in British India, Great Britain or Ireland, or abroad, before any competent Court or person.

172. If any affidavit, affirmation or declaration required to be sworn or made under the provisions or for the purposes of this part of this Act, be lawfully sworn or made in British India, or in Great Britain or Ireland, or in any colony, island, plantation or place under the dominion of Her Majesty in foreign parts, before any Court, judge or person lawfully authorized to take and receive affidavits, affirmations or declarations, or before any of Her Majesty's consuls or vice-consuls in any foreign parts out of Her Majesty's dominions, all Courts, judges, justices, commissioners and persons acting judicially in British India shall take judicial notice of the seal or stamp or signature (as the case may be) of any such Court, judge, person, consul or vice-consul, attached, appended or subscribed to any such affidavit, affirmation or declaration, or to any other document to be used for the purposes of this part of this Act.

Voluntary Winding-up of Company.

Ibid., s. 145.

Circumstances under which Company may be wound up voluntarily.

173. A Company under this Act may be wound up voluntarily—

(*a*) Whenever the period, if any, fixed for the duration of the Company by the articles of association expires, or whenever the event, if any, occurs upon the occurrence of which it is provided by the articles of association that the Company is to be dissolved, and the Company in general meeting has passed a resolution requiring the Company to be wound up voluntarily:

(*b*) Whenever the Company has passed a special resolution requiring the Company to be wound up voluntarily:

(*c*) Whenever the Company has passed an extraordinary resolution to the effect that it has been proved to their satisfaction that Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind-up the same:

For the purposes of this Act any resolution shall be deemed to be extraordinary which is passed in such manner as would, if it had been confirmed by a subsequent meeting, have constituted a special resolution as hereinbefore defined.

Ibid., s. 146.

Commencement of voluntary winding-up.

174. A voluntary winding-up shall be deemed to commence at the time of the passing of the Resolution authorizing such winding-up.

Dowe's case 2 Eq. 232.

When the winding-up is in pursuance of a special resolution, it shall be deemed to commence at the time of the passing, under section seventy-seven, of the confirmatory resolution.

Act X of 1866, s. 147.

Effect of voluntary winding-up on status of Company.

175. Whenever a Company is wound-up voluntarily, the Company shall, from the date of the commencement of such winding-up, cease to carry on its business except in so far as may be required for the beneficial winding-up thereof; and all transfers of shares except transfers made to or with the sanction of the liquidators, or alteration in the status of the members of the Company taking place after the commencement of such winding-up, shall be void, but its corporate state and all its corporate powers shall, notwithstanding it is otherwise provided by its regulations, continue until the affairs of the Company are wound up.

Ibid., s. 148.

Notice of resolution to wind-up voluntarily.

176. Notice of any special resolution or extraordinary resolution passed for winding-up a Company voluntarily shall be given by advertisement in the local official Gazette and also in some newspaper (if any) circulating in the place where the registered office of the Company is situate.

Ibid., s. 149.

Consequence of voluntary winding-up.

177. The following consequences shall ensue upon the voluntary winding-up of a Company:—

Webb v. Whiffen, L. R. 5 H. L. 711. Exp. Sidebury, 5 Eq. 223.

(*a*) The *assets* of the Company shall be applied in satisfaction of its liabilities *pari passu as they exist at the commencement of the winding-up*, and subject thereto shall, unless it be otherwise provided by the regulations of the Company, be distributed amongst the members according to their rights and interests in the Company:

(*b*) Liquidators shall be appointed for the purpose of winding-up the affairs of the Company and distributing the assets:

(*c*) The Company in general meetting shall appoint such persons or person as it thinks fit to be liquidators or a liquidator, and may fix the remuneration to be paid to them or him:

(*d*) If one person only is appointed, all the provisions herein contained in reference to several liquidators shall apply to him:

(*e*) Upon the appointment of liquidators, all the powers of the directors shall cease, except in so far as the Company in general meeting or the liquidators may sanction the continuance of such powers:

(*f*) When several liquidators are appointed, every power hereby given may be exercised by such one or more of them as may be determined at the time of their appointment, or, in default of such determination, by any number not less than two:

(*g*) The liquidators may, without the sanction of the Court, exercise all powers by this Act given to the official liquidators:

(*h*) The liquidators may exercise the powers hereinbefore given to the Court of settling the list of contributories of the Company, and any list so settled shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the liability of the persons named therein to be contributories:

(*i*) The liquidators may at any time after the passing of the resolution for winding-up the Company, and before they have ascertained the sufficiency of the assets of the Company, call on all or any of the contributories for the time being settled on the list of contributories, to the extent of their liability, to pay all or any sums they deem necessary to satisfy the debts and liabilities of the Company, and the costs, charges and expenses of winding it up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, and the liquidators may, in making a call, take into consideration the probability that some of the contributories upon whom the same is made may partly or wholly fail to pay their respective portions of the same:

(*j*) The liquidators shall pay the debts of the Company, and adjust the rights of the contributories amongst themselves.

Act X of 1866, s. 150.

Effect of winding-up on share-capital of Company limited by guarantee.

178. Where a Company limited by guarantee and having a capital divided into shares is being wound up voluntarily, any share-capital that may not have been called up shall be deemed to be assets of the Company, and to be a debt due from each member to the Company to the extent of any sums that may be unpaid on any shares held by him, and payable at such time as may be appointed by the liquidators.

Ibid., s. 151.

Power of Company to delegate authority to appoint liquidators.

179. A Company about to be wound up voluntarily or in the course of being wound up voluntarily may, by an extraordinary resolution, delegate to its creditors, or to any committee of its creditors, the power of appointing liquidators or any of them, and supplying any vacancies in the appointment of liquidators, or may by a like resolution enter into any arrangement with respect to the powers to be exercised by the liquidators and the manner in which they are to be exercised.

Any act done by the creditors in pursuance of such delegated power shall have the same effect as if it had been done by the Company.

Ibid., s. 152.

Arrangement when binding on creditors.

180. Any arrangement which a Company about to be wound-up voluntarily or in the course of being wound-up voluntarily shall have entered into with its creditors, shall be binding on the Company if sanctioned by an extraordinary resolution, and on the creditors if acceded to by three-fourths in number and value of the creditors, subject to such right of appeal as is hereinafter mentioned.

Ibid., s. 153.

Power of creditor or contributory to appeal.

181. Any creditor or contributory of a Company that has in manner aforesaid entered into any arrangement with its creditors may, within three weeks from the date of the completion of such arrangement, appeal to the Court against such arrangement, and the Court may thereupon, as it thinks just, amend, vary or confirm the same.

Ibid., s. 154.

Power for liquidators or contributories in voluntary winding-up to apply to Court.

182. Where a Company is being wound up voluntarily, the liquidators or any contributory of the Company may apply to the Court to determine any question arising in the matter of such winding-up, or to exercise as respects the enforcing of calls or in respect of any other matter all or any of the powers which the Court might exercise if the

Company were being wound up by the Court. *Any such application may be made by motion.* The Court, if satisfied that the determination of such question or the required exercise of power will be just and beneficial, may accede, wholly or partially, to such application, on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Court thinks fit, or it may make such other order or decree on such application as the Court thinks just.

49 L. J., Ch. 265.

Act X of 1866, s. 155.

Power of liquidators to call general meeting.

183. Where a Company is being wound up voluntarily, the liquidators may from time to time during the continuance of such winding-up, summon general meetings of the Company for the purpose of obtaining the sanction of the Company by special resolution or extraordinary resolution, or for any other purposes they think fit.

In the event of the winding-up continuing for more than one year, the liquidators shall summon a general meeting of the Company at the end of the first year and of each succeeding year from the commencement of the winding-up, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, and shall lay before such meeting an account showing their acts and dealings and the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted during the preceding year.

Ibid., s. 156.

Power to fill up vacancy in office of liquidators.

184. If any vacancy occurs in the office of liquidators appointed by the Company, by death, resignation or otherwise, the Company in general meeting may, subject to any arrangement they may have entered into with their creditors, fill up such vacancy, and a general meeting for the purpose of filling up such vacancy may be convened by the continuing liquidators, if any, or by any contributory of the Company, and shall be deemed to have been duly held if held in manner prescribed by the regulations of the Company, or in such other manner as may, on application by the continuing liquidator, if any, or by any contributory of the Company, be determined by the Court.

Ibid., s. 157.

Power of Court to appoint liquidators.

185. If from any cause whatever there is no liquidator acting in the case of a voluntary winding-up, the Court may, on the application of a contributory, appoint a liquidator or liquidators. The Court may also, on due cause shown, remove any liquidator, and appoint another liquidator to act in the matter of a voluntary winding-up.

Ibid., s. 158.

Liquidators on conclusion of winding-up to make up an account.

186. As soon as the affairs of the Company are fully wound-up, the liquidators shall make up an account showing the manner in which such winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of: and thereupon they shall call a general meeting of the Company for the purpose of having the account laid before them, and hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidators.

The meeting shall be called by advertisement, specifying the time, place and object of such meeting, and such advertisement shall be published one month at least previously to the meeting in the manner specified in section one hundred and seventy-six.

Ibid., s. 159

Liquidators to report meeting to Registrar.

187. The liquidators shall make a return to the Registrar of such meeting having been held, and of the date at which the same was held, and on the expiration of three months from the date of the registration of such return, the Company shall be deemed to be dissolved.

If the liquidators make default in making such return to the Registrar, they shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which such default continues.

Costs of voluntary liquidation.

188. All costs, charges and expenses properly incurred in the voluntary winding-up of a Company, including the remuneration of the liquidators, shall be payable out of the assets of the Company in priority to all other claims. Act X of 1866, s. 160.

Saving of rights of creditors.

189. The voluntary winding-up of a Company shall not be a bar to the right of any creditor of such Company to have the same wound up by the Court, if the Court is of opinion that the rights of such creditor will be prejudiced by a voluntary winding-up. *Ibid.*, s. 161.

Power of Court to adopt proceedings of voluntary winding-up.

190. Where a Company is in course of being wound-up voluntarily, and proceedings are taken for the purpose of having the same wound-up by the Court, the Court may, if it thinks fit, notwithstanding that it makes an order directing the Company to be wound-up by the Court provide in such order or in any other order for the adoption of all or any of the proceedings taken in the course of the voluntary winding-up. *Ibid.*, s. 162.

Winding-up subject to the supervision of the Court.

Power of Court, on application, to direct winding-up subject to supervision.

191. When a Resolution has been passed by a Company to wind up voluntarily, the Court may make an order directing that the voluntary winding-up should continue but subject to such supervision of the Court, and with such liberty for creditors, contributories or others to apply to the Court, and generally upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the Court thinks just. *Ibid.*, s. 163.

Petition for winding-up subject to supervision.

192. A petition praying wholly or in part that a voluntary winding-up should continue, but subject to the supervision of the Court, and which winding-up is hereinafter referred to as a winding-up subject to the supervision of the Court, shall, for the purpose of giving jurisdiction to the Court over suits, be deemed to be a petition for winding up the Company by the Court. *Ibid.*, s. 164.

Court may have regard to wishes of creditors.

193. The Court may, in determining whether a Company is to be wound up altogether by the Court, or subject to the supervision of the Court, in the appointment of a liquidator or of liquidators, and in all other matters relating to the winding-up subject to supervision, have regard to the wishes of the creditors or contributories as proved to it by any sufficient evidence, and may direct meetings of the creditors or contributories to be summoned, held and regulated in such manner as the Court directs for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes, and may appoint a person to act as chairman of any such meeting, and to report the result of such meeting to the Court. *Ibid.*, s. 165.

In the case of creditors, regard shall be had to the value of the debts due to each creditor, and in the case of contributories to the number of votes

conferred on each contributory by the regulations of the Company.

Act X of 1866, s. 166.

Power to Court to appoint additional liquidator in winding-up subject to supervision.

194. Where any order is made by the Court for a winding-up subject to the supervision of the Court, the Court may, in such order or in any subsequent order, appoint any additional liquidator.

Any liquidator so appointed by the Court shall have the same powers, be subject to the same obligations, and in all respects stand in the same position as if he had been appointed by the Company.

The Court may from time to time remove any liquidator so appointed by the Court, and fill up any vacancy occasioned by such removal, or by death or resignation.

Ibid., s. 167.

Effect of order of Court for winding-up subject to supervision.

195. Where an order is made for a winding-up subject to the supervision of the Court, the liquidator appointed to conduct such winding-up may, subject to any restrictions imposed by the Court, exercise all his powers, without the sanction or intervention of the Court, in the same manner as if the Company were being wound-up altogether voluntarily.

Save as aforesaid, any order made by the Court for a winding-up subject to the supervision of the Court, shall for all purposes, including the staying of suits and other proceedings, be deemed to be an order of the Court for winding-up the Company by the Court, and shall confer full authority on the Court to make calls, or to enforce calls made by the liquidators, and to exercise all other powers which it might have exercised if an order had been made for winding-up the Company altogether by the Court.

In the construction of the provisions whereby the Court is empowered to direct any act or thing to be done to or in favour of the official liquidators, the expression official liquidator shall be deemed to mean the liquidator conducting the winding-up subject to the supervision of the Court.

Ibid., s. 168.

Appointment in certain cases of voluntary liquidators to office of official liquidators.

196. Where an order has been made for the winding-up of a Company subject to the supervision of the Court, and such order is afterwards superseded by an order directing the Company to be wound up compulsorily, the Court may, in such last-mentioned order or in any subsequent order, appoint the voluntary liquidators or any of them, either provisionally or permanently, and either with or without the addition of any other person to be official liquidator.

Supplemental Provisions.

Dispositions after the commencement of the winding-up avoided.

197. Where any Company is being wound up by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, all dispositions of the property of the Company and every transfer of shares or alteration in the status of the members of the Company, made between the commencement of the winding-up and the order for winding-up, shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, be void.

Ibid., s. 170.

The books of the Company to be evidence.

198. Where any Company is being wound up all books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the liquidators shall, as between the contributories of the Company, be *primâ facie* evidence of the truth of all matters purporting to be therein recorded.

Act X of 1866, s. 171.

As to disposal of books, accounts and documents of the Company.

199. Where any Company has been wound up under this Act, and is about to dissolved, the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the liquidator may be disposed of in the following way; that is to say, where the Company has been wound up by or subject to the supervision of the Court, in such way as the Court directs, and where the Company has been wound up voluntarily, in such way as the Company by an extraordinary resolution directs.

But after the lapse of five years from the date of such dissolution, no responsibility shall rest on the Company or the liquidators, or any one to whom the custody of such books, accounts and documents has been committed, by reason that the same or any of them cannot be made forthcoming to any party or parties claiming to be interested therein.

Ibid., s. 172.

Inspection of books.

200. Where an order has been made for winding-up a Company by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, the Court may make such order for the inspection by the creditors and contributories of the Company of its books and papers as the Court thinks just, and any books and papers in the possession of the Company may be inspected by creditors or contributories in conformity with the order of the Court, but not further or otherwise.

Ibid., s. 173.

General scheme of liquidation may be sanctioned.

201. The liquidator may, with the sanction of the Court, where the Company is being wound up by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, and with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution of the Company where the Company is being wound up altogether voluntarily, pay any classes of creditors in full, or make such compromise or other arrangement as the liquidator may deem expedient with creditors or persons claiming to be creditors, or persons having or alleging themselves to have any claim, present or future, whereby the Company may be rendered liable.

Ibid., s. 174.

Power to compromise.

202. The liquidator may, with the sanction of the Court where the Company is being wound up by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, and with the sanction of an Extraordinary resolution of the Company where the Company is being wound up altogether voluntarily, compromise all calls and liabilities to calls, debts and liabilities capable of resulting in debts, and all claims, whether present or future, subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company and any contributory or alleged contributory, or other debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the assets of the Company or the winding-up of the Company generally upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with power for the liquidator to take any security for the discharge of such debts or liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such calls, debts or liabilities.

& 34 Vic., 104, s. 2.

Where compromise proposed, Court may order a meeting of creditors, &c., to decide as to such compromise.

203. Where any compromise or arrangement shall be proposed between a Company which is, at the time of the passing of this Act or afterwards, in the course of being wound up, either voluntarily or by or under the supervision of the Court, and the creditors of such Company, or any class of such creditors, it shall be lawful for the Court, in addition to any other of its powers, on the application in a summary way of any creditor or the liquidator, to order that a meeting of such creditors or class of creditors shall be summoned in such manner as the Court shall direct, and if a majority in number representing three-fourths in value of such creditors or class of creditors present either in person or by proxy at such meeting shall agree to any arrangement or compromise, such arrangement or compromise shall, if sanctioned by an order of the Court, be binding on all such creditors or class of creditors, as the case may be, and also on the liquidator and contributories of the said Company.

ct X of 1866, 175.

Power for liquidators to accept shares, &c., as a consideration for sale of property of Company.

204. Where any Company is proposed to be or is in the course of being wound up altogether voluntarily, and the whole or a portion of its business or property is proposed to be transferred or sold to another Company, the liquidators of the first-mentioned Company may, with the sanction of a special resolution of the Company by whom they were appointed, conferring either a general authority on the liquidators, or an authority in respect of any particular arrangement, receive in compensation or part compensation for such transfer or sale, shares, debentures, policies or other like interests in such other Company, for the purpose of distribution amongst the members of the Company being wound up, or may enter into any other arrangement whereby the members of the Company being wound up may, in lieu of receiving cash, shares, debentures, policies or other like interests, or in addition thereto, participate in the profits of or receive any other benefit from the purchasing Company.

Any sale made or arrangement entered into by the liquidator in pursuance of this section shall be binding on the members of the Company being wound up; subject to this proviso that, if any member of the Company being wound up who has not voted in favour of the special resolution passed by the Company of which he is a member at either of the meetings held for passing the same, expresses his dissent from any such special resolution in writing addressed to the liquidators or one of them, and left at the registered office of the Company not later than seven days after the date of the meeting at which such special resolution was passed, such dissentient member may *by writing addressed and left as last aforesaid*, require the liquidator to do one of the following things as the liquidator may prefer (that is to say), either to abstain from carrying such resolution into effect, or to purchase the interest held by such dissentient member at a price to be determined in manner hereinafter mentioned, such purchase-money to be paid before the Company is dissolved, and to be raised by the liquidator in such manner as may be determined by special resolution.

Union Bank of Kingston upon Hull, 49 L. J. Ch. 264.

No special resolution shall be deemed invalid for the purposes of this section by reason that it is passed antecedently to or concurrently with any resolution for winding-up the Company, or for appointing liquidators; but if an order be made within a year for winding-up the Company by or subject to the supervision of the Court, such resolution shall not be of any validity unless it is sanctioned by the Court.

Act X of 1866, s. 176.

Mode of determining price.

205. The price to be paid for the purchase of the interest of any dissentient member may be determined by agreement. If the parties dispute about the same, such dispute shall be settled by arbitration under the provisions next hereinafter contained.

Ibid., s. 177.

Appointment of arbitrator when questions are to be determined by arbitration.

206. When any dispute so directed to be settled by arbitration has arisen, then, unless both parties concur in the appointment of a single arbitrator, each party, on the request of the other party, shall by writing under his hand nominate and appoint an arbitrator to whom such dispute shall be referred.

After any such appointment has been made, neither party shall have power to revoke the same without the consent of the other, nor shall the death of either party operate as such revocation.

If for the space of fourteen days after any such dispute has arisen and after a request in writing has been served by the one party on the other party to appoint an arbitrator, such last mentioned party fail to appoint such arbitrator, then upon such failure the party making the request, and having himself appointed an arbitrator, may appoint such arbitrator to act on behalf of both parties, and such arbitrator may proceed to hear and determine the matters in dispute; and in such case the award or determination of such single arbitrator shall be final.

Ibid., s. 178.

Vacancy of arbitrator to be supplied.

207. If before the matters so referred are determined, any arbitrator appointed by either party die, or become incapable or refuse, or for seven days neglect to act as arbitrator, the party by whom such arbitrator was appointed may nominate and appoint in writing some other person to act in his place; and if for the space of seven days after notice in writing from the other party for that purpose he fail to do so, the remaining or other arbitrator may proceed *ex parte*; and every arbitrator so substituted as aforesaid shall have the same powers and authorities as were vested in the former arbitrator at the time of such his death, refusal or disability as aforesaid.

Ibid., s. 179.

Appointment of umpire.

208. Where more arbitrators than one have been appointed, they shall, before entering upon the matters referred to them, nominate and appoint by writing under their hands an umpire to decide on any such matters on which they shall differ.

If such umpire die, or refuse or for seven days neglect to act, they shall forthwith, after such death, refusal or neglect, appoint another umpire in his place; and the decision of every such umpire on the matters so referred to him shall be final.

Ibid., s. 180.

Power of arbitrators to call for books, &c.

209. The said arbitrators or their umpire may call for the production of any documents in the possession or power of either party which they or he may think necessary for determining the question in dis-

pute, and may examine the parties or their witnesses on oath.

Act X of 1866, s. 181.

Costs to be in the discretion of the arbitrators.

210. The costs of and attending every such arbitration to be determined by the arbitrators shall be in the discretion of the arbitrators or their umpire, as the case may be.

Ibid., s. 182.

Submission to arbitration may be filed in Court.

211. On the application of either of the parties, the submission to any such arbitration may be filed in the Court, and an order of reference may be made thereon; and the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, so far as the same are applicable, apply to every such order and to all proceedings thereunder.

Ibid., s. 183.

Certain attachments, distresses and executions to be void.

212. Where any Company is being wound up by the Court, or subject to the supervision of the Court, any attachment, distress or execution put in force, *without the leave of the Court*, against the estate or effects of the Company after the commencement of the winding-up, shall be void.

Exhall Mining Co. 4 D. J. & S. 377.

See Thring, p. 377.

Nothing in this section applies to proceedings by the Government.

Act X of 1866, s. 184.

Fraudulent preference.

213. Every conveyance, mortgage, delivery of goods, payment, execution or other act relating to property, which would, if made or done by or against any individual trader, be deemed in the event of his insolvency to have been made or done by way of undue or fraudulent preference of the creditors of such trader, shall, if made or done by or against any Company, be deemed, in the event of such Company being wound up under this Act, to have been made or done by way of undue or fraudulent preference of the creditors of such Company, and shall be invalid accordingly.

For the purposes of this section, the making of an application for winding-up a Company shall, in the case of a Company being wound up by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, and a resolution for winding-up the Company shall, in the case of a voluntary winding-up, be deemed to correspond with the act of insolvency in the case of an individual trader; and any conveyance or assignment made by any Company formed under this Act, of all its estate and effects to trustees for the benefit of all its creditors, shall be void.

Ibid., s. 185.

Power of Court to assess damages against delinquent directors and officers.

214. Where in the course of the winding-up, of any Company under this Act, it appears that any past or present director, manager, official or other liquidator, or any officer of such Company, has misapplied or retained in his own hands or become liable or accountable for any monies of the Company, or been guilty of any misfeasance or breach of trust in relation to the Company, the Court may, on the application of any liquidator, or of any creditor or contributory of the Company, notwithstanding that the offence is one for which the offender is criminally responsible, examine into the conduct of such director, manager or other officer, and compel him to repay any monies so misapplied or retained, or for which such officer has become liable or accountable, together with interest after such rate as the Court thinks just, or to contribute such sums of money to the assets of the Company by way of compensation in respect of such misapplication, retainer, misfeasance or breach of trust, as the Court thinks just.

Explanation I.—The banker of a Company is not as such an officer within the meaning of this section. Imp. Land Co. of Marseilles, 10 Eq. 298.

Explanation II.—Proceedings cannot be taken under this section against the representatives of a deceased officer. 49 L. J. Ch. 446.

Act X of 1866, s. 186.

Penalty on falsification of books.

215. If any director, officer or contributory of any Company wound up under this Act, destroys, mutilates, alters, falsifies or fraudulently secretes any books, papers, writings or securities, or makes, or is privy to the making of any false or fraudulent entry in any register, book of account or other document belonging to the Company with intent to defraud or deceive any person, every person so offending shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be liable to fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Ibid., s. 187.

Prosecution of delinquent directors in the case of winding-up by Court.

216. Where any order is made for winding-up a Company by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, if it appear in the course of such winding-up that any past or present director, manager, officer or member of such Company has been guilty of any offence in relation to the Company for which he is criminally responsible, the Court may, on the application of any person interested in such winding-up or of its own motion, direct the official liquidators, or the liquidators (as the case may be), to institute a prosecution for such offence, and may order the costs and expenses of such prosecution to be paid out of the assets of the Company.

Ibid., s. 188.

Penalty of false evidence.

217. If any person, upon any examination upon oath authorized under this Act, or in any affidavit, deposition or solemn affirmation in or about the winding-up of any Company under this Act, or otherwise in or about any matter arising under this Act, intentionally gives false evidence, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine.

30 & 31 Vic., c. 131, s. 41.

Winding-up may be referred to district Court.

218. Where the High Court makes an order for winding-up a Company under this Act, it may, if it thinks fit, direct all subsequent proceedings to be had in a District Court, and thereupon such District Court shall, for the purpose of winding-up the Company, be deemed to be "the Court" within the meaning of this Act, and shall have, for the purposes of such winding-up, all the jurisdiction and powers of the High Court.

Ibid., s. 42.

As to transfer of winding-up from one district Court to another.

219. If during the progress of a winding-up in a District Court it is made to appear to the High Court that the same could be more conveniently prosecuted in any other District Court, it shall be competent for the High Court to transfer the same to such other Court, and thereupon the winding-up shall proceed in such other District Court.

PART V.

REGISTRATION OFFICE.

Act X of 1866, s. 190.

Constitution of registration office.

220. The registration of Companies under this Act shall be conducted as follows (that is to say):—

(a) The Local Government may, after the sanction of the Governor General in Council to the creation of any such offices shall have been obtained, from time to time appoint such registrars, assistant registrars, clerks and servants as it may think necessary for the registration of Companies under this Act, and remove them at pleasure:

(b) The Local Government may make such regulations as it thinks fit with respect to the duties to be performed by any such registrars, assistant registrars, clerks and servants as aforesaid:

(c) The Local Government may from time to time determine the places at which offices for the registration of Companies are to be established, so that there be at all times maintained in each of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay at least one such office, and that no Company shall be registered except at an office within that part of British India in which by the memorandum of association the registered office of the Company is declared to be established:

(d) The Local Government may from time to time direct a seal or seals to be prepared for the authentication of any documents required for or connected with the registration of Companies:

(e) Every person may inspect the documents kept by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. There shall be paid for such inspection such fees as may be appointed by the Local Government not exceeding one rupee for each inspection. Any person may require a certificate of the incorporation of any Company, or a copy or extract of any other document or any part of any other document, to be certified by the registrar. There shall be paid for such certificate of incorporation, certified copy or extract, such fees as the Local Government may direct, not exceeding three rupees for the certificate of incorporation, and not exceeding two annas for each hundred words of such copy or extract:

(f) The existing registrar, assistant registrars, clerks and other officers and servants in the office for the registration of joint stock companies shall, during the pleasure of the Local Government hold the offices and receive the salaries hitherto held and received by them, but they shall in the execution of their duties conform to any regulations that may be issued by the Local Government.

(g) There shall be paid to any registrar, assistant registrar, clerk or servant that may hereafter be employed in the registration of joint stock Companies, such salary as the Local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, direct:

(h) Whenever any act is herein directed to be done to or by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, such act shall, until the Local Government otherwise directs, be done to or by the existing Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, or in his absence to or by such person as the local Government may for the time being authorize. But in the event of the Local Government altering the constitution of the existing registry office, such act shall be done to or by such officer or officers and at such place or places with reference to the local situation of the registered offices of the Companies to be registered as the Local Government may appoint.

PART VI.

APPLICATION OF ACT TO COMPANIES REGISTERED UNDER THE JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' ACTS.

Application of Act to Companies formed under Act XIX of 1857 or VII of 1860.

221. Subject as hereinafter mentioned, this Act with the exception of Table A in the first schedule shall apply to Companies formed and registered under Act No. XIX of 1857 and Act No. VII of 1860 or either of them, in the same manner in the case of a limited Company as if such Company had been formed and registered under this Act as a Company limited by shares; and in the case of a Company other than a limited Company, as if such Company had been formed and registered as an unlimited Company under this Act, with this qualification, that wherever reference is made expressly or impliedly to the date of registration, such date shall be deemed to refer to the date at which such Companies were respectively registered under the said Acts or either of them, and the power of altering regulations by special resolution given by this Act shall, in the case of any Company formed and registered under the said Acts or either of them, extend to altering any provisions contained in the table marked B annexed to Act No. XIX of 1857, and shall also, in the case of an unlimited Company formed and registered as last aforesaid, extend to altering any regulations relating to the amount of capital or its distribution into shares, notwithstanding such regulations are contained in the memorandum of association. Act X of 1866, s. 191.

Application of Act to Companies registered under Act XIX of 1857 or VII of 1860.

222. This Act shall apply to Companies registered but not formed under the said Acts or either of them, in the same manner as it is hereinafter declared to apply to Companies registered but not formed under this Act, with this qualification, that wherever reference is made expressly or impliedly to the date of registration, such date shall be deemed to refer to the date at which such Companies were respectively registered under the said Acts or either of them. *Ibid.*, s. 192.

Mode of transferring shares.

223. Any Company registered under the said Acts or either of them may cause its shares to be transferred in manner hitherto in use, or in such other manner as the Company may direct. *Ibid.*, s. 193.

PART VII.

COMPANIES AUTHORIZED TO REGISTER UNDER THIS ACT.

Companies capable of being registered.

224. With the exceptions made in the next following section and subject to the regulations therein contained, every Company existing at the time of the commencement of this Act, including any Company registered under either of the said Acts, consisting of seven or more members, and any Company hereafter formed in pursuance of any Act of Parliament, or Act of the Governor General in Council other than this Act, or of letters patent, or being otherwise duly constituted by law, and consisting of seven or more members, may at any time hereafter register itself under *Ibid.*, s. 194.

this Act as an unlimited Company, or a Company limited by shares, or a Company limited by guarantee, and no such registration shall be invalid by reason that it has taken place with a view to the Company being wound up.

Act X of 1866, s. 195. Regulations as to registration of existing Companies.

225. The following regulations shall be observed with respect to the registration of Companies under this part of this Act (that is to say)—

(*a*) No Company having the liability of its members limited by Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor General in Council other than this Act, or by letters patent, and not being a joint stock company as hereinafter defined, shall register under this Act in pursuance of this part thereof;

(*b*) No Company having the liability of its members limited by Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor General in Council other than this Act, or by letters patent, shall register under this Act in pursuance of this part thereof as an unlimited Company, or as a Company limited by guarantee:

(*c*) No life-assurance Company existing at the time of the commencement of this Act, and no Company that is not a joint stock company as hereinafter defined, shall in pursuance of this part of this Act register under this Act as a Company limited by shares:

(*d*) No Company shall register under this Act in pursuance of this part thereof unless an assent to its so registering is given by a majority of such of its members as may be present personally, or by proxy in cases where proxies are allowed by the regulations of the Company, at some general meeting summoned for the purpose:

(*e*) Where a Company not having the liability of its members limited by Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor General in Council, or by letters patent, is about to register as a limited Company, the majority required to assent as aforesaid shall consist of not less than three-fourths of the members present, personally or by proxy, at such last-mentioned general meeting:

(*f*) Where a Company is about to register as a Company limited by guarantee, the assent to its being so registered shall be accompanied by a resolution declaring that each member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company, in the event of the same being wound up during the time that he is a member or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before the time at which he ceased to be a member, and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding-up the Company, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, such amount as may be required not exceeding a specified amount.

In computing any majority under this section, when a poll is demanded, regard shall be had to the number of votes to which each member is entitled according to the regulations of the Company of which he is a member.

Ibid., s. 196. Definition of joint stock Company.

226. For the purposes of this part of this Act so far as the same relates to the description of Companies empowered to register as Companies limited by shares, a joint stock Company shall be deemed, to be a Company having a permanent paid-up or nominal capital of fixed amount, divided into shares, also of fixed amount, or held and transferable as stock, or divided and held partly in one way and partly in the other, and formed on the principle of having for its members the holders of shares in such capital, or the holders of such stock, and no other persons; and such Company when registered with limited liability under this Act shall be deemed to be a Company limited by shares.

Act X of 1866, s. 197. Requisitions for registration by Companies.

227. Previously to the registration, in pursuance of this part of this Act, of any joint stock Company, there shall be delivered to the registrar the following documents (that is to say),—

(*a*) A list showing the names, addresses and occupations of all persons who, on a day named in such list and not being more than six clear days before the day of registration, were members of such Company, with the addition of the shares held by such persons respectively, distinguishing, in cases where such shares are numbered, each shared by its number:

(*b*) A copy of any Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor General in Council, royal charter, letters patent, deed of settlement, contract of copartnery or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company:

(*c*) If any such joint stock Company is intended to be registered as a limited Company, the above list and copy shall be accompanied by a statement specifying the following particulars (that is to say)—

The nominal capital of the Company and the number of shares into which it is divided:

The number of shares taken and the amount paid on each share:

The name of the Company, with the addition of the word "limited" as the last word thereof:

With the addition, in the case of a Company intended to be registered as a Company limited by guarantee, of the resolution declaring the amount of the guarantee.

Ibid., s. 198. Requisitions for registration by existing Company not being a joint stock Company.

228. Previously to the registration in pursuance of this part of this Act of any Company not being a joint stock Company, there shall be delivered to the Registrar a list showing the names, addresses and occupations of the directors or other managers (if any) of the Company, also a copy of any Act of Parliament, Act of the Governor General in Council, letters patent, deed of settlement, contract of copartnery or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company, with the addition, in the case of a Company intended to be registered as a Company limited by guarantee, of the resolution declaring the amount of guarantee.

Ibid., s. 199. Power for existing Company to register amount of stock instead of shares.

229. Where a joint stock Company authorized to register under this Act has had the whole or any portion of its capital converted into stock, such Company shall, as to the capital so converted, instead of delivering to the Registrar a statement of shares, deliver to the Registrar a statement of the amount of stock belonging to the Company, and the names of the persons who were holders of such stock, on some day to be named in the statement not more than six clear days before the day of registration.

Act X of 1866, s. 200.

Authentication of statements of existing Companies.

230. The lists of members and directors and any other particulars relating to the Company hereby required to be delivered to the Registrar, shall be verified by declaration of the directors of the Company delivering the same or any two of them, or of any two other principal officers of the Company made before a justice of the peace or a district judge.

Ibid., s. 201.

Registrar may require evidence as to nature of Company.

231. The Registrar may require such evidence as he thinks necessary for the purpose of satisfying himself whether an existing Company is or not a joint stock Company as hereinbefore defined.

Ibid., s. 202.

On registration of banking Company with limited liability notice to be given to customers.

232. Every banking Company existing at the date of the passing of this Act which registers itself as a limited Company shall, at least thirty days previous to obtaining a certificate of registration with limited liability, give notice that it is intended so to register the same to every person and partnership firm having a banking account with the Company.

Such notice shall be given either by delivering the same to such person or firm, or leaving the same, or putting the same into the post addressed to him or them, at such address as shall have been last communicated or otherwise become known as his or their address to or by the Company.

In case the Company omits to give any such notice as is hereinbefore required to be given, then, as between the Company and the person or persons only who are for the time being interested in the account in respect of which such notice ought to have been given, and so far as respects such account and all variations thereof down to the time at which such notice shall be given, but not further or otherwise, the certificate of registration with limited liability shall have no operation.

Ibid., s. 203.

Exemption of certain Companies from payment of fees.

233. No fees shall be charged in respect of the registration in pursuance of this part of this Act of any Company in cases where such Company is not registered as a limited Company, or where, previously to its being registered as a limited Company, the liability of the shareholders was limited by some Act of Parliament, or Act of the Governor General in Council, or by letters patent.

Ibid., s. 204.

Company to change name.

234. Any Company authorized by this part of this Act to register with limited liability shall, for the purpose of obtaining registration with limited liability, change its name by adding thereto the word "limited."

Ibid., s. 205.

Certificate of registration of existing Companies.

235. Upon compliance with the requisitions in this part of this Act contained with respect to registration, and on payment of such fees, if any, as are payable under the tables marked B and C in the first schedule hereto, the Registrar shall certify under his hand that the Company so applying for registration is incorporated as a Company under this Act, and, in the case of a limited Company, that it is limited, and thereupon such Company shall be incorporated, and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal.

Act X of 1866, s. 206.

Certificate to be evidence of compliance with Act.

236. A certificate of incorporation given at any time to any Company registered in pursuance of this part of this Act shall be conclusive evidence that all the requisitions herein contained in respect of registration under this Act have been complied with, and that the Company is authorized to be registered under this Act as a limited or unlimited Company, as the case may be, and the date of incorporation mentioned in such certificate shall be deemed to be the date at which the Company is incorporated under this Act.

Ibid., s. 207.

Transfer of property to Company.

237. All such property, moveable and immoveable, including all interests and rights in, to, and out of property, moveable and immoveable, and including obligations and things in action, as may belong to or be vested in the Company at the date of its registration under this Act, shall, on registration, pass to and vest in the Company as incorporated under this Act for all the estate and interest of the Company therein.

Ibid., s. 208.

Registration under this Act not to affect obligations incurred previously to registration.

238. The registration in pursuance of this part of this Act of any Company shall not affect or prejudice the liability of such Company to have enforced against it, or its right to enforce, any debt or obligation incurred, or any contract entered into, by, to, with or on behalf of such Company previously to such registration.

Ibid., s. 209.

Continuation of existing suits.

239. All such suits and other legal proceedings as may at the time of the registration of any Company registered in pursuance of this part of this Act have been commenced by or against such Company, or the public officer or any member thereof, may be continued in the same manner as if such registration had not taken place. Nevertheless, execution shall not issue against the effects of any individual member of such Company upon any decree or order obtained in any suit or proceeding so commenced as aforesaid; but in the event of the property and effects of the Company being insufficient to satisfy such decree or order, an order may be obtained for winding-up the Company.

Ibid., s. 210.

Effect of registration under Act.

240. When a Company is registered under this Act in pursuance of this part thereof, all provisions contained in any Act of Parliament, Act of the Governor General in Council, deed of settlement, contract of copartnery, letters patent or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company, including, in the case of a Company registered as a Company limited by guarantee, the resolution declaring the amount of the guarantee, shall be deemed to be conditions and regulations of the Company, in the same manner and with the same incidents as if they were contained in a registered memorandum of association and articles of association; and all the provisions of this Act shall apply to such Company and the members, contributories and creditors thereof, in the same manner in all respects as if it had been formed under this Act, subject to the provisions following (that is to say),—

(*a*) That Table A in the first schedule to this Act shall not, unless adopted by special resolution, apply to any Company registered under this Act in pursuance of this part thereof;

(*b*) That the provisions of this Act relating to the numbering of shares shall not apply to any joint stock Company whose shares are not numbered:

(*c*) That no Company shall have power to alter any provisions contained in any Act of Parliament, Act of the Legislative Council or Act of the Governor General in Council relating to the Company:

(*d*) That no Company shall have power, without the sanction of the Governor General in Council, to alter any provision contained in any letters patent relating to the Company:

(*e*) In the event of the Company being wound up, every person shall be a contributory, in respect of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted prior to registration, who is liable to pay or contribute to the payment of any debt or liability of the Company contracted prior to registration, or to pay or contribute to the payment of any sum for the adjustment of the rights of the members amongst themselves in respect of any such debt or liability; or to pay or contribute to the payment of the costs, charges and expenses of winding-up the Company, so far as relates to such debts or liablities as aforesaid. Every such contributory shall be liable to contribute to the assests of the Company, in the course of the winding-up, all sums due from him in respect of any such liability as aforesaid. In the event of the death or insolvency of any such contributory as last aforesaid, or marriage of any such contributory being a female, the provisions hereinbefore contained with respect to the representatives, heirs and devisees of deceased contributories, and with reference to the assignees of insolvent contributories, and to the husbands of married contributories, shall apply:

(*f*) Nothing herein contained shall authorize any Company to alter any such provisions contained in any deed of settlement, contract of copartnery, letters patent or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company, as would, if such Company had originally been formed under this Act, have been contained in the memorandum of association, and are not authorized to be altered by this Act:

But nothing herein contained shall derogate from any power of altering its constitution or regulations which may be vested in any Company registering under this Act in pursuance of this Part thereof by virtue of any Act of Parliament, Act of the Governor General in Council, deed of settlement contract of copartnery, letters patent or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company.

Act X of 1866, s. 211.

Powers of Court to restrain further proceedings.

241. The Court may, at any time after the presentation of a petition for winding-up a Company registered in pursuance of this part of this Act, and before making an order for winding-up the Company, upon the application of any creditor of the Company restrain further proceedings in any suit or legal proceeding against any contributory of the Company as well as against the Company as hereinbefore provided, upon such terms as the Court thinks fit.

Ib., s. 212.

Order for winding-up Company.

242. Where an order has been made for winding-up a Company registered in pursuance of this part of the Act, in addition to the provisions hereinbefore contained, it is hereby further provided that no suit or other legal proceeding shall be commenced or proceeded with against any contributory of the Company in respect of any debt of the Company, except with the leave of the Court and subject to such terms as the Court may impose.

PART VIII.

APPLICATION OF ACT TO UNREGISTERED COMPANIES.

Winding-up unregistered Companies.

243. Subject as hereinafter mentioned, any partnership, association or Company, except railway Companies incorporated by Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor General in Council, consisting of more than seven members and not registered under this Act, and hereinafter included under the term unregistered Company, may be wound up under this Act, and all the provisions of this Act with respect to winding-up shall apply to such Company, with the following exceptions and additions:— Act X of 1866, s. 213.

(1) An unregistered Company shall, for the purpose of determining the Court having jurisdiction in the matter of the winding-up, be deemed to be registered in that part of British India where its principal place of business is situate; or if it has a principal place of business situate in more than one part of British India, then in each part of British India where it has a principal place of business. Moreover, the principal place of business of an unregistered Company, or (where it has a principal place of business situate in more than one part of British India) such one of its principal places of business as is situated in that part of British India in which proceedings are being instituted, shall, for all the purposes of the winding-up of such Company, be deemed to be the registered office of the Company:

(2) No unregistered Company shall be wound up under this Act voluntarily, or subject to the supervision of the Court:

(3) The circumstances under which an unregistered Company may be wound up are as follows (that is to say),—

(*a*) Whenever the Company is dissolved or has ceased to carry on business, or is carrying on business only for the purpose of winding-up its affairs:

(*b*) Whenever the Company is unable to pay its debts:

(*c*) Whenever the Court is of opinion that it is just and equitable that the Company should be wound up:

(4) An Unregistered Company shall, for the the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be unable to pay its debts:—

(*a*) Whenever a creditor to whom the Company is indebted, by assignment or otherwise, in a sum exceeding five hundred rupees then due, has served on the Company, by leaving the same at the principal place of business of the Company or by delivering to the secretary or some director or principal officer of the Company, or by otherwise serving the same in such manner as the Court may approve or direct, a demand under his hand requiring the Company to pay the sum so due, and the Company has for the space of three weeks succeeding the service of such demand neglected to pay such sum, or to secure or compound for the same to the satisfaction of the creditor:

(*b*) Whenever any suit or other proceeding has been instituted against any member of the Company for any debt or demand due or claimed to be due from the Company, or from him in his character of member of the Company, and notice in writing of the institution of such suit or other legal proceeding having been served upon the Company by leaving the same at the principal place of business of the Company, or by delivering it to the secretary, or some director, manager or principal officer of the Company, or by otherwise serving the same in such manner as the Court may approve or direct, the Company has not within ten days after service of such notice paid, secured or compounded for such debt or demand, or procured such suit or other legal proceeding to be stayed, or indemnified the defendant to his reasonable satisfaction against such suit or other legal proceeding, and against all costs, damages and expenses to be incurred by him by reason of the same:

(*c*) Whenever execution or other process issued on a decree or order obtained in any Court in favour of any creditor in any proceeding instituted by such creditor against the Company, or any member thereof as such, or against any person authorized to be sued as nominal defendant on behalf of the Company, is returned unsatisfied:

(*d*) Whenever it is otherwise proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the Company is unable to pay its debts.

Act X of 1866, s. 214.

Who to be deemed a contributory in the event of Company being wound up.

244. In the event of an unregistered Company being wound up, every person shall be deemed to be a contributory who is liable to pay or contribute to the payment of any debt or liability of the Company, or to pay or contribute to the payment of any sum for the adjustment of the rights of the members amongst themselves, or to pay or contribute to the payment of the costs, charges and expenses of winding-up the Company.

Every such contributory shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company in the course of the winding-up all sums due from him in respect of any such liability as aforesaid.

In the event of the death or insolvency of any contributory, the provisions hereinbefore contained with respect to the personal representatives, heirs and devisees of a deceased contributory, and to the assignees of an insolvent contributory, shall apply.

Ibid., s. 215.

Power of Court to restrain further proceedings.

245. The Court may, at any time after the making of an application for winding-up an unregistered Company, and before making an order for winding-up the Company, upon the application of any creditor of the Company, restrain further proceedings in any suit or proceeding against any contributory of the Company, or against the Company as hereinbefore provided, upon such terms as the Court thinks fit.

Ibid., s. 216.

Effect of order for winding-up Company.

246. Where an order has been made for winding-up an unregistered Company, in addition to the provisions hereinbefore contained in the case of Companies formed under this Act, it is hereby further provided that no suit shall be commenced or proceeded with against any contributory of the Company in respect of any debt of the Company, except with the leave of the Court and subject to such terms as the Court may impose.

Act X of 1866, s. 217.

Provision in case of unregistered Company.

247. If any unregistered Company has no power to sue and be sued in a common name, or if, for any reason, it appears expedient, the Court may, by the order made for winding-up such Company or by any subsequent order, direct that all such property, moveable and immoveable, including all interests, claims and rights into and out of property, moveable and immoveable, and including things in action, as may belong to or be vested in the Company, or to or in any person or persons on trust for or on behalf of the Company or any part of such property, is to vest in the official liquidator or official liquidators by his or their official name or names, and thereupon the same or such part thereof as may be specified in the order shall vest accordingly, and the official liquidator or official liquidators may, in his or their official name or names, or in such name or names and after giving such indemnity as the Court directs, bring or defend any suits or other legal proceedings relating to any property vested in him or them, or any suits or other legal proceedings necessary to be brought or defended for the purposes of effectually winding-up the Company and recovering the property thereof.

Ibid., s. 218.

Provisions of this part of Act cumulative.

248. The provisions made by this part of the Act with respect to unregistered Companies shall be deemed to be made in addition to and not in restriction of any provisions hereinbefore contained with respect to winding-up Companies by the Court.

The Court or official liquidator may, in addition to any thing contained in this part of the Act, exercise any powers or do any act in the case of unregistered Companies which might be exercised or done by it or him in winding-up Companies formed under this Act; but an unregistered Company shall not, except in the event of its being wound up, be deemed to be a Company under this Act, and then only to the extent provided by this part of this Act,

PART IX,

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS,

Ibid., s. 221.

Saving of existing proceedings for winding-up.

249. Where previously to the commencement of this Act an order has been made for winding-up a Company under the Indian Companies Act, 1866, or a resolution has been passed for winding-up a Company voluntarily, such Company shall be wound-up in the same manner and with the same incidents as if this Act were not passed, and for the purposes of such winding-up, the Indian Companies Act, 1866, shall be deemed to remain in full force.

Ibid., s. 222.

Saving of conveyance deeds.

250. Where previously to the commencement of this Act any conveyance, mortgage or other deed has been made in pursuance of the Indian Companies Act, 1866, such deed shall be of the same force as if this Act had not passed, and for the purposes of such deed, the Indian Companies Act, 1866, shall be deemed to remain in full force.

Ibid., s. 223.

Cognizance of offences under this Act.

251. All offences under this Act may be tried by any magistrate of the first class unless the period of imprisonment to which the offender is liable exceeds that which such officer is competent to award under the law for the time

being in force in the place in which he is employed. When the period of imprisonment provided by this Act exceeds the period that may be awarded by such officer, the offender shall be committed for trial before the Court of Session.

Act X of 1866, s. 226.

Punishment of offences under this Act, committed within local limits of High Court.

252. If any offence which by this Act is declared to be punishable by any penalty is committed by any person within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court, such offence shall be punishable upon summary conviction by any magistrate of police of the place at which such Court is held.

English Companies Act, 1867, s. 12.

Power to make orders as to costs.

253. Subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained, the Court may, in any proceedings under this Act, make such order as to costs as it thinks fit.

Act X of 1866, s. 189.

Power of High Court to make rules.

254. The High Court may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act and with the Code of Civil Procedure concerning the mode of proceeding to be had for winding-up a Company in such Court and in the Courts subordinate thereto, *and for giving effect to the provisions hereinbefore contained as to the reduction of the capital and the subdivision of the shares of a Company.*

English Companies Act, 1867, s. 20.

Act X of 1866, s. 230.

Construction of "Registrar of Joint Stock Companies" in Act No. XXI of 1860.

255. In sections one and eighteen of Act No. XXI of 1860 (*for the registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies*), the words "Registrar of Joint Stock Companies" shall be construed to mean Registrar of Joint Stock Companies under this Act or any Act for the time being in force.

Ibid., s. 231.

Act not to apply to Bank of Bengal, Madras or Bombay.

256. Save as provided in sections one hundred and fifty-two and one hundred and fifty-three, nothing in this Act shall be deemed to apply to the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

TABLE A.

REGULATIONS FOR MANAGEMENT OF A COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES.

Shares.

(1) If several persons are registered as joint holders of any share, any one of such persons may give effectual receipts for any dividend payable in respect of such share.

(2) Every member shall, on payment of eight annas or such less sum as the Company in general meeting may prescribe, be entitled to a certificate under the common seal of the Company, specifying the share or shares held by him, and the amount paid up thereon.

(3) If such certificate is worn out or lost, it may be renewed, on payment of eight annas or such less sum as the Company in general meeting may prescribe.

Calls on Shares.

(4) The directors may from time to time make such calls upon the members in respect of all monies unpaid on their shares as they think fit, provided that twenty-one days' notice at least is given of each call; and each member shall be liable to pay the amount of calls so made to the persons and at the times and places appointed by the directors.

(5) A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the directors authorizing such call was passed.

(6) If the call payable in respect of any share is not paid before or on the day appointed for payment thereof, the holder for the time being of such share shall be liable to pay interest for the same at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the day appointed for the payment thereof to the time of the actual payment.

(7) The directors may, if they think fit, receive from any member willing to advance the same all or any part of the monies due upon the shares held by him beyond the sums actually called for; and upon the monies so paid in advance, or so much thereof as from time to time exceeds the amount of the calls then made upon the shares in respect of which such advance has been made, the Company may pay interest at such rate as the member paying such sum in advance and the directors agree upon.

Transfers of Shares.

(8) The instrument of transfer of any share in the Company shall be executed both by the transferor and transferee, and the transferor shall be deemed to remain a holder of such share until the name of the transferee is entered in the register book in respect thereof.

(9) Shares in the Company shall be transferred in the folowing form:—

I, *A B*, of in consideration of the sum of rupees paid to me by *C D* of do hereby transfer to the said *C D* the share (or shares) numbered standing in my name in the books of the Company, to hold unto the said *C D*, his executors, administrators and assigns, subject to the several conditions on which I held the same at the time of the execution hereof; and I, the said *C D*, do hereby agree to take the said share (or shares) subject to the same conditions. As witness our hands, the day of

(10) The Company may decline to register any transfer of shares made by a member who is indebted to them.

(11) The transfer books shall be closed during the fourteen days immediately preceding the ordinary general meeting in each year.

Transmission of Shares.

(12) The executors or administrators of a deceased member shall be the only persons recognized by the Company as having any title to his share.

(13) Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death, bankruptcy or insolvency of any member, or in consequence of the marriage of any female member, may be registered as a member upon such evidence being produced as may from time to time be required by the Company.

(14) Any person who has become entitled to a share in consequence of the death, bankruptcy or insolvency of any member, or in consequence of the marriage of any female member, may, instead of being registered himself, elect to have some

person to be named by him registered as a transferee of such share.

(15) The person so becoming entitled shall testify such election by executing to his nominee an instrument of transfer of such share.

(16) The instrument of transfer shall be presented to the Company, together with such evidence as the directors may require to prove the title of the transferee, and thereupon the Company shall regsiter the transferee as a member.

Forfeiture of Shares.

(17) If any member fails to pay any call on the day appointed for payment thereof, the directors may, at any time thereafter, during such time as the call remains unpaid, serve a notice on him requiring him to pay such call, together with interest and any expenses that may have accrued by reason of such non-payment.

(18) The notice shall name a further day on or before which such call and all interest and expenses that have accrued by reason of such non-payment are to be paid. It shall also name the place where payment is to be made, the place so named being either the registered office of the Company or some other place at which calls of the Company are usually made payable. The notice shall also state that in the event of non-payment at or before the time and at the place appointed, the shares in respect of which such call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

(19) If the requisitions of any such notice as aforesaid are not complied with, any share in respect of which such notice has been given may at any time thereafter before payment of all calls, interest and expenses due in respect thereof has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the directors to that effect.

(20) Any share so forfeited shall be deemed to be the property of the Company, and may be disposed of in such manner as the Company in general meeting thinks fit.

(21) Any member whose shares have been forfeited shall notwithstanding be liable to pay to the Company all calls owing upon such shares at the time of the forfeiture.

(22) A solemn declaration in writing, made before a magistrate, that the call in respect of a share was made and notice thereof given, and that default in payment of the call was made, and that the forfeiture of the share was made by a resolution of the directors to that effect, shall be sufficient evidence of the facts therein stated, as against all persons entitled to such share, and such declaration and the receipt of the Company for the price of such share shall constitute a good title to such share, and a certificate of proprietorship shall be delivered to a purchaser, and thereupon he shall be deemed the holder of such share discharged from all calls due prior to such purchase, and he shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase-money, nor shall his title to such share be affected by any irregularity in the proceedings in reference to such sale.

Conversion of Shares into Stock.

(23) The directors may, with the sanction of the Company previously given in general meeting convert any paid-up shares into stock.

(24) When any shares have been converted into stock, the several holders of such stock may thenceforth transfer their respective interests therein or any part of such interests, in the same manner and subject to the same regulations as and subject to which any shares in the capital of the Company may be transferred, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

(25) The several holders of stock shall be entitled to participate in the dividends and profits of the Company according to the amount of their respective interests in such stock, and such interests shall, in proportion to the amount thereof, confer on the holders there of respectively, the same privileges and advantages for the purpose of voting at meetings of the Company and for other purposes, as would have been conferred by shares of equal amount in the capital of the Company; but so that none of such privileges or advantages, except the participation in the dividends and profits of the Company, shall be conferred by any such aliquot part of consolidated stock as would not, if existing in shares, have conferred such privileges or advantages.

Increase in Capital.

(26) The directors may, with the sanction of a special resolution of the Company previously given in the general meeting, increase its capital by the issue of new shares, such aggregate increase to be of such amount, and to be divided into shares of such respective amounts, as the Company in general meeting directs, or, if no direction is given, as the directors think expedient.

(27) Subject to any direction to the contrary that may be given by the meeting that sanctions the increase of capital, all new shares shall be offered to the members in proportion to the existing shares held by them, and such offer shall be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which the member is entitled and limiting a time within which the offer, if not accepted, will be deemed to be declined; and after the expiration of such time, or on the receipt of an intimation from the member to whom such notice is given that he declines to accept the shares offered, the directors may dispose of the same in such manner as they think most beneficial to the Company.

(28) Any capital raised by the creation of new shares shall be considered as part of the original capital, and shall be subject to the same provisions with reference to the payment of calls, and the forfeiture of shares on non-payment of calls, or otherwise, as if it had been part of the original capital.

General Meetings.

(29) The first general meeting shall be held at such time, not being more than six months after the registration of the Company, and at such place, as the directors may determine.

(30) Subsequent general meetings shall be held at such time and place as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting; and if no other time or place is prescribed, a general meeting shall be held on the first Monday in February in every year, at such place as may be determined by the directors.

(31) The above-mentioned general meetings shall be called ordinary meetings; all other general meetings shall be called extraordinary.

(32) The directors may, whenever they think fit, and they shall upon a requisition made in writing by not less than one-fifth in number of the members of the Company, convene an extraordinary general meeting.

(33) Any requisition made by the members shall express the object of the meeting proposed to be called, and shall be left at the registered office of the Company.

(34) Upon the receipt of such requisition the directors shall forthwith proceed to convene an extraordinary general meeting. If they do not proceed to convene the same within twenty-one days from the date of the requisition, the requisitionists or any other members amounting to the required number, may themselves convene an extraordinary general meeting.

Proceedings at General Meeting.

(35) Seven days' notice at the least, specifying the place, the day and the hour of meeting, and in case of special business the general nature of such business, shall be given to the members in manner hereinafter mentioned, or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting; but the non-receipt of such notice by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings at any general meeting.

(36) All business shall be deemed special that it transacted at an extraordinary meeting, and all that is transacted at an ordinary meeting, with the exception of sanctioning a dividend, and the consideration of the accounts, balance-sheets and the ordinary report of the directors.

(37) No business shall be transacted at any general meeting, except the declaration of a dividend, unless a quorum of members is present at the time when the meeting proceeds to business. Such quorum shall be ascertained as follows, that is to say, if the persons who have taken shares in the Company at the time of the meeting do not exceed ten in number, the quorum shall be five; if they exceed ten, there shall be added to the above quorum one for every five additional members up to fifty, and one for every ten additional members after fifty, with this limitation, that no quorum shall in any case exceed twenty.

(38) If within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened upon the requisition of members, shall be dissolved. In any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week, at the same time and place; and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present, it shall be adjourned *sine die*.

(39) The chairman (if any) of the board of directors shall preside as chairman at every general meeting of the Company.

(40) If there is no such chairman, or if at any meeting he is not present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the members present shall choose some one of their number to be chairman.

(41) The chairman may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn any meeting from time to time and from place to place; but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

(12) At any general meeting, unless a poll is demanded by at least five members, a declaration by the chairman that a resolution has been carried, and an entry to that effect in the book of proceedings of the Company, shall be sufficient evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against such resolution.

(43) If a poll is demanded by five or more members, it shall be taken in such manner as the chairman directs, and the result of such poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the Company in general meeting. In the case of an equality of votes at any general meeting the Chairman shall be entitled to a second or casting vote.

Votes of Members.

(44) Every member shall have one vote for every share up to ten. He shall have an additional vote for every five shares beyond the first ten shares up to one hundred, and an additional vote for every ten shares beyond the first hundred shares.

(45) If any member is a lunatic or idiot, he may vote by his committee or other legal curator and if any member is a minor, he may vote by his guardian or any one of his guardians if more than one.

(46) If one or more persons are jointly entitled to a share or shares, the member whose name stands first in the register of members as one of the holders of such share or shares, and no other, shall be entitled to vote in respect of the same.

(47) No member shall be entitled to vote at any general meeting unless all calls due from him have been paid, and no member shall be entitled to vote in respect of any share that he has acquired by transfer, at any meeting held after the expiration of three months from the registration of the Company, unless he has been possessed of the share in respect of which he claims to vote for at least three months previously to the time of holding the meeting at which he proposes to vote.

(48) Votes may be given either personally or by proxy.

(49) The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing, under the hand of the appointor, or if such appointor is a corporation, under their common seal, and shall be attested by one or more witness or witnesses. No person shall be appointed a proxy who is not a member of the Company.

(50) The instrument appointing a proxy shall be deposited at the registered office of the Company not less than seventy-two hours before the time for holding the meeting at which the person named in such instrument proposes to vote; but no instrument appointing a proxy shall be valid after the expiration of twelve months from the date of its execution.

(51) Any instrument appointing a proxy shall be in the following form:—

Company Limited.

I of

being a member of the Company Limited, and entitled to vote or votes, hereby appoint of as my proxy, to vote for me and on my behalf at the (ordinary *or* extraordinary, *as the case may be*) general meeting of the Company to be held on the day of , and at any adjournment thereof (*or*, at any meeting of the Company that may be held in the year). As witness my hand, this day of

Signed by the said in the presence of

Directors.

(52) The number of the directors, and the names of the first directors, shall be determined by the subscribers of the memorandum of association.

(53) Until directors are appointed, the subscribers of the memorandum of association shall be deemed to be directors.

(54) The future remuneration of the directors and their remuneration for services performed previously to the first general meeting, shall be determined by the Company in general meeting.

Powers of Directors.

(55) The business of the Company shall be managed by the directors, who may pay all expenses incurred in getting up and registering the Company, and may exercise all such powers of the Company as are not by the foregoing Act, or by these articles, required to be exercised by the Company in general meeting subject nevertheless to any regulations of these articles, to the provisions of the foregoing Act, and to such regulations, being not inconsistent with the aforesaid regulations, or provisions as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting; but no regulation made by the Company in general meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the directors which would have been valid if such regulation had not been made.

(56) The continuing directors may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body.

Disqualification of Directors.

(57) The office of director shall be vacated—

If he holds any other office or place of profit under the Company;

If he becomes bankrupt or insolvent;

If he is concerned in or participates in the profits of any contract with the Company;

But the above rules shall be subject to the following exceptions: That no director shall vacate his office by reason of his being a member of any Company which has entered into contracts with or done any work for the Company of which he is director; nevertheless he shall not vote in respect of such contract or work; and if he does so vote his vote shall not be counted.

Rotation of Directors.

(58) At the first ordinary meeting after the registration of the Company, the whole of the directors shall retire from office; and at the first ordinary meeting in every subsequent year, one-third of the directors for the time being, or, if their number is not a multiple of three, then the number nearest to one-third, shall retire from office.

(59) The one-third or other nearest number to retire during the first and second years ensuing the first ordinary meeting of the Company shall, unless the directors agree among themselves, be determined by ballot. In every subsequent year, the one-third or other nearest number who have been longest in office shall retire.

(60) A retiring director shall be re-eligible.

(61) The Company at the general meeting at which any directors retire in manner aforesaid shall fill up the vacated offices by electing a like number of persons.

(62) If at any meeting at which an election of directors ought to take place the places of the vacating directors are not filled up, the meeting shall stand adjourned till the same day in the next week, at same time and place; and if at such adjourned meeting the places of the vacating directors are not filled up, the vacating directors or such of them as have not had their places filled up, shall continue in office until the ordinary meeting in the next year, and so on from time to time until their places are filled up.

(63) The Company may from time to time, in general meeting, increase or reduce the number of directors, and may also determine in what rotation such increased or reduced number is to go out of office.

(64) Any casual vacancy occurring in the board of directors may be filled up by the directors, but any person so chosen shall retain his office so long only as the vacating director would have retained the same if no vacancy had occurred.

(65) The Company in general meeting may, by a special resolution, remove any director before the expiration of his period of office, and may by an ordinary resolution appoint another person in his stead. The person so appointed shall hold office during such time only as the director in whose place he is appointed would have held the same if he had not been removed.

Proceedings of Directors.

(66) The directors may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit, and determine the quorum necessary for the transaction of business. Questions arising at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. In case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote. A director may at any time summon a meeting of the directors.

(67) The directors may elect a chariman of their meetings, and determine the period for which he is to hold office; but if no such chairman is elected, or if at any meeting the chairman is not present at the time appointed for holding the same, the directors present shall choose some one of their number to be chairman of such meeting.

(68) The directors may delegate any of their powers to committees consisting of such member or members of their body as they think fit. Any committee so formed shall, in the exercise of the powers so delegated, conform to any regulations that may be imposed on it by the directors.

(69) A committee may elect a chairman of its meetings. If no such chairman is elected, or if he is not present at the time appointed for holding the same, the members present shall choose one of their number to be chairman of such meeting.

(70) A committee may meet and adjourn as it thinks proper. Questions arising at any meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present; and in case of an equality of votes the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

(71) All acts done by any meeting of the directors, or of a committee of directors, or by any person acting as a director, shall, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any such directors or persons acting as aforesaid, or that they or any of them were disqualified, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be a director.

Dividends.

(72) The directors may, with the sanction of the Company in general meeting, declare a dividend to be paid to the members in proportion to their shares.

(73) No dividend shall be payable except out of the profits arising from the business of the Company.

(74) The directors may, before recommending any dividend, set aside out of the profits of the Company such sum as they think proper as a reserved fund to meet contingencies, or for equalizing

dividends, or for repairing or maintaining the works connected with the business of the Company or any part thereof; and the directors may invest the sum so set part as a reserved fund upon such securities as they may select.

(75) The directors may deduct from the dividends payable to any member all such sums of money as may be due from him to the Company on account of calls or otherwise.

(76) Notice of any dividend that may have been declared shall be given to each member in manner hereinafter mentioned; and all dividends unclaimed for three years after having been declared may be forfeited by the directors for the benefit of the Company.

(77) No dividend shall bear interest as against the Company.

Accounts.

(78) The directors shall cause true accounts to be kept,

of the stock in trade of the Company;

of the sums of money received and expended by the Company, and the matters in respect of which such receipt and expenditure take place; and

of the credits and liabilities of the Company.

The books of account shall be kept at the registered office of the Company, and subject to any reasonable restrictions as to the time and manner of inspecting the same that may be imposed by the Company in general meeting, shall be open to the inspection of the members during the hours of business.

(79) Once at the least in every year the directors shall lay before the Company in general meeting a statement of the income and expenditure for the past year, made up to a date not more than three months before such meeting.

(80) The statement so made shall show, arranged under the most convenient heads, the amount of gross income, distinguishing the several sources from which it has been derived, and the amount of gross expenditure, distinguishing the expense of the establishment, salaries and other like matters. Every item of expenditure fairly chargeable against the year's income shall be brought into account, so that a just balance of profit and loss may be laid before the meeting; and in cases where any item of expenditure which may in fairness be distributed over several years has been incurred in any one year, the whole amount of such item shall be stated, with the addition of the reasons why only a portion of such expenditure is charged against the income of the year.

(81) A balance-sheet shall be made out in every year and laid before the Company in general meeting, and such balance-sheet shall contain a summary of the property and liabilities of the Company arranged under the heads appearing in the form annexed to this table, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

(82) A printed copy of such balance-sheet shall, seven days previously to such meeting, be served on every member in the manner in which notices are hereinafter directed to be served.

Audit.

(83) Once at the least in every year the accounts of the Company shall be examined, and the correctness of the balance-sheet ascertained by one or more auditor or auditors.

(84) The first auditors shall be appointed by the directors; subsequent auditors shall be appointed by the Company in general meeting.

(85) If one auditor only is appointed, all the provisions herein contained relating to auditors shall apply to him.

(86) The auditors may be members of the Company; but no person is eligible as an auditor who is interested otherwise than as a member in any transaction of the Company; and no director or other officer of the Company is eligible during his continuance in office.

(87) The election of auditors shall be made by the Company at their ordinary meeting in each year.

(88) The remuneration of the first auditors shall be fixed by the directors; that of subsequent auditors shall be fixed by the Company in general meeting.

(89) Any auditor shall be re-eligible on his quitting office.

(90) If any casual vacancy occurs in the office of any auditor appointed by the Company, the directors shall forthwith call an extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of supplying the same.

(91) If no election of auditors is made in manner aforesaid, the local Government may, on the application of not less than five members of the Company, appoint an auditor for the current year, and fix the remuneration to be paid to him by the Company for his services.

(92) Every auditor shall be supplied with a copy of the balance-sheet, and it shall be his duty the examine the same with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto.

(93) Every auditor shall have a list delivered to him of all books kept by the Company, and shall at all reasonable times have access to the books and accounts of the Company. He may, at the expense of the Company, employ accountants or other persons to assist him in investigating such accounts, and he may, in relation to such accounts, examine the directors or any other officer of the Company.

(94) The auditors shall make a report to the members upon the balance-sheet and accounts, and in every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance-sheet, containing the particulars required by these regulations, and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs; and in case they have called for explanations or information from the directors, whether such explanations or information have or has been given by the directors, and whether they or it have or has been satisfactory. Such report shall be read, together with the report of the directors, at the ordinary meeting.

Notices.

(95) A notice may be served by the Company upon any member either personally or by sending it through the post in a letter addressed to such member at his registered place of abode.

(96) All notices directed to be given to the members shall, with respect to any share to which persons are jointly entitled, be given to whichever of such persons is named first in the register of members; and notice so given shall be sufficient notice to all the holders of such share.

(97) Any notice, if served by post, shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of the post; and in proving such service it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter containing the notice was properly addressed and put into the post office.

Balance-sheet (a) of the *Company made up to* 18

Dr.	Capital and Liabilities.	Rs.	As.	Cr.	Property and Assets.	Rs.	As.
I. Capital.	Showing:			III. Property held by the Company.	Showing:		
	1 The number of shares				7 Immoveable property. Distinguishing—		
	2 The amount paid per share				(a) Freehold land		
	3 If any arrears of calls, the nature of the arrear, and the names of the defaulters				(b) " buildings		
	4 The particulars of any forfeited shares ...				(c) Leasehold "		
II. Debts and Liabilities of the Company.	Showing:				8 Moveable property. Distinguishing—		
	5 The amount of loans on mortgages or debenture bonds ...				(d) Stock in trade		
	6 The amount of debts owing by the Company. Distinguishing—				(e) Plant		
	(a) Debts for which acceptances have been given ...				The cost to be stated with deductions for deterioration in value as charged to the reserve fund or profit and loss		
	(b) Debts to tradesmen for supplies of stock in trade or other articles ...						
	(c) Debts for law expenses			IV. Debts owing to the Company.	Showing:		
	(d) Debts for interest on debentures or other loans				9 Debts considered good for which the Company hold bills or others securities ...		
	(e) Unclaimed dividends				10 Debts considered good for which the Company hold no security ...		
	(f) Debts not enumerated above				11 Debts considered doubtful and bad ...		
VI. Reserve Fund.	Showing:				Any debt due from a director or other officer of the Company to be separately stated.		
	The amount set aside from profits to meet contingencies ...			V. Cash and Investments.	Showing:		
VII. Profit and Loss.	Showing:				12 The nature of investment and rate of interest ...		
	The disposable balance for payment of dividends, &c. ...				13 The amount of cash, where lodged, and if bearing interest ...		
Contingent Liabilities.	Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts ...						
	Monies for which the Company is contingently liable ...						

(a) See clauses 81 and 82 of the foregoing Table A.

TABLE B.

TABLE OF FEES to be paid to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies by a Company having a capital divided into shares.

	Rs.	A.	P.
For registration of a Company whose nominal capital does not exceed Rs. 20,000, a fee of ...	40	0	0
For registration of a Company whose nominal capital exceeds Rs. 20,000 the above fee of forty rupees, with the following additional fees regulated according to the amount of nominal capital, (that is to say)—			
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal capital, or part of 10,000 rupees after the first 20,000 rupees up to 50,000 rupees	20	0	0
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal capital, or part of 10,000 rupees after the first 50,000 rupees up to 10,00,000 rupees	5	0	0
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal capital, or part of 10,000 rupees after the first 10,00,000 rupees ...	1	0	0
For registration of any increase of capital made after the first registration of the Company, the same fees per 10,000 rupees or part of 10,000 rupees as would have been payable if such increased capital had formed part of the original capital at the time of registration.			
Provided that no Company shall be liable to pay in respect of nominal capital on registration, or afterwards, any greater amount of fees than 1,000 rupees, taking into account in the case of fees payable on an increase of capital after registration the fees paid on registration.			
For registration of any existing Company, except such Companies as are by this Act exempted from payment of fees in respect of registration under this Act, the same fee as is charged for registering a new Company.			
For registering any document hereby required or authorized to be registered, other than the memorandum of association ...	5	0	0
For making a record of any fact hereby authorized or required to be recorded by the Registrar of Companies, a fee of	5	0	0

TABLE C.

TABLE OF FEES to be paid to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies by a Company not having a capital divided into shares :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For registration of a Company whose number of members, as stated in the articles of association, does not exceed 20	40	0	0
For registration of a Company whose number of members, as stated in the articles of association, exceeds 20, but does not exceed 100	100	0	0
For registration of a Company whose number of members, as stated in the articles of association, exceeds 100, but is not stated to be unlimited, the above fee of Rs. 100 with an additional Rs. 5 for every 50 members or less number than 50 members after the first 100.			
For registration of a Company in which the number of members is stated in the articles of association to be unlimited, a fee of ...	400	0	0
For registration of any increase on the number of members made after the registration of the Company, in respect of every 50 members, or less than 50 members of such increase	5	0	0
Provided that no one Company shall be liable to pay on the whole a greater fee than Rs. 400 in respect of its number of members, taking into account the fee paid on the first registration of the Company.			
For registration of any existing Company, except such Companies as are by this Act exempted from payment of fees in respect of registration under this Act, the same fee as is charged for registering a new Company.			
For registering any document hereby required or authorized to be registered, other than the memorandum of association ...	5	0	0
For making a record of any fact hereby authorized or required to be recorded by the Registrar of Companies, a fee of ...	5	0	0

FORM D.

FORM OF STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN PART III OF THE ACT.

*The Capital of the Company is Rs. divided into . shares of each.

The number of shares issued is . Calls to the amount of Rs. per share have been made, under which the sum of Rs. has been received.

The liabilities of the Company on the first day of January (or July) were :—

Debts owing to sundry person by the Company :

Under decree, Rs.

On specialty, Rs.

On notes or bills, Rs.

On simple contracts, Rs.

On estimated liabilities, Rs.

The Assets of the Company on that day were :—

Government securities [stating them], Rs.

Bills of exchange and promissory notes, Rs.

Cash at the bankers, Rs.

Other securities, Rs.

* If the Company has no capital divided into shares, the portion of the statement relating to capital and shares must be omitted.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(SEE SECTION 95.)

FORM A.

Memorandum of association of a Company limited by shares.

1st.—The name of the Company is "The Company, Limited."

2nd.—The registered office of the Company will be situate in

3rd.—The objects for which the Company is established are, " and the doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above object."

4th.—The liability of the members is limited.

5th.—The capital of the Company is Rs. divided into shares of Rs. each.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this memorandum of association, and we respectively agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the Company set opposite our respective names :—

Names, addresses and description of subscribers.	Number of shares taken by each subscriber.
1. *A. B.* of ...	
2. *C. D.* „ ...	
3. *E. F.* „ ...	
4. *G. H.* „ ...	
5. *I. J.* „ ...	
6. *K. L.* „ ...	
7. *M. N.* „ ...	
Total shares taken ...	

Dated the day of

Witness to the above signatures.

O. P. of

FORM B.

Memorandum and articles of association of a Company limited by guarantee, and not having a capital divided into shares.

Memorandum of Association.

1*st.*—The name of the Company is "The Mutual Calcutta Marine Association, Limited."

2*nd.*—The registered office of the Company will be situate in Calcutta.

3*rd.*—The objects for which the Company is established are "the Mutual Insurance of ships belonging to members of the Company, and the doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects."

4*th.*—Every member of the Company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company, in the event of the same being wound up during the time that he is a member or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before the time at which he ceases to be a member, and the costs, charges and expenses of winding-up the same, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, such amount as may be required not exceeding Rs. 100.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this memorandum of association.

Names, Addresses and Descriptions of Subscribers.

1. *A. B.* of
2. *C. D.* „
3. *E. F.* „
4. *G. H.* „
5. *I. J.* „
6. *K. L.* „
7. *M. N.* „

Dated the *day of*

Witness to the above signatures.

O. P. of

Articles of Association to accompany preceding Memorandum of Association.

(1) The Company, for the purpose of registration, is declared to consist of five hundred members.

(2) The directors hereinafter mentioned may, whenever the business of the association requires it, register an increase of members.

Definition of Members.

(3) Every person shall be deemed to have agreed to become a member of the Company who insures any ship or share in a ship in pursuance of the regulations hereinafter contained.

General Meetings.

(4) The first general meeting shall be held at such time not being more than three months after the incorporation of the Company, and at such place as the directors may determine.

(5) Subsequent general meetings shall be held at such time and place as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting; and if no other time or place is prescribed, a general meeting shall be held on the first Monday in February in every year at such place as may be determined by the directors.

(6) The above-mentioned general meetings shall be called ordinary meetings; all other general meetings shall be called extraordinary.

(7) The directors may whenever they think fit, and they shall upon a requisition made in writing by any five or more members, convene an extraordinary general meeting.

(8) Any requisition made by the members shall express the object of the meeting proposed to be called, and shall be left at the registered office of the Company.

(9) Upon the receipt of such requisition, the directors shall forthwith proceed to convene a general meeting. If they do not proceed to convene the same within twenty-one days from the date of the requisition, the requisitionists or any other five members may themselves convene a meeting.

Proceedings at General Meetings.

(10) Seven days' notice at the least, specifying the place, the day and the hour of meeting, and in case of special business, the general nature of such business, shall be given to the members in manner hereinafter mentioned, or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting; but the non-receipt of such notice by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings at any general meeting.

(11) All business shall be deemed special that is transacted at an extraordinary meeting, and all that is transacted at an ordinary meeting, with the exception of the consideration of the accounts, balance-sheets and the ordinary report of the directors.

(12) No business shall be transacted at any meeting except the declaration of a dividend unless a quorum of members is present at the commencement of such business. Such quorum shall be ascertained as follows: that is to say, if the members of the Company at the time of the meeting do not exceed ten in number, the quorum shall be five; if they exceed ten, there shall be added to the above quorum one for every five additional members up to fifty, and one for every ten additional members after fifty, with this limitation, that no quorum shall in any case exceed thirty.

(13) If within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting, a quorum of members is not present, the meeting if convened upon the requisition of the members shall be dissolved. In any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the following week, at the same time and place: and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum of members is not present, it shall be adjourned *sine die.*

(14) The chairman (if any) of the directors shall preside as chairman, at every general meeting of the Company.

(15) If there is no such chairman, or if at any meeting he is not present at the time of holding the same, the members present shall choose some one of their number to be chairman of such meeting.

(16) The chairman may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn any meeting from time to time and from place to place; but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

(17) At any general meeting, unless a poll is demanded by at least five members, a declaration by the chairman that a resolution has been carried, and an entry to that effect in the book of proceedings of the Company, shall be sufficient evidence of the fact, without proof of the

number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour or against such resolution.

(18) If a poll is demanded in manner aforesaid, the same shall be taken in such manner as the chairman directs; and the result of such poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the Company in general meeting.

Votes of Members.

(19) Every member shall have one vote and no more.

(20) If any member is a lunatic or idiot, he may vote by his committee or other legal curator; if any member is a minor, he may vote by his guardian or any one of his guardians if more than one.

(21) No member shall be entitled to vote at any meeting unless all monies due from him to the Company have been paid.

(22) Votes may be given either personally or by proxies. A proxy shall be appointed in writing under the hand of the appointor, or if such appointor is a corporation, under its common seal.

(23) No person shall be appointed a proxy who is not a member, and the instrument appointing him shall be deposited at the registered office of the Company not less then forty-eight hours before the time of holding the meeting at which he proposes to vote.

(24) Any instrument appointing a proxy shall be in the following form :—

COMPANY, LIMITED.

I of being a member of the Company, Limited, hereby appoint of as my proxy, to vote for me and on my behalf at the [ordinary *or* extraordinary, *as the case may be*] general meeting of the Company to be held on the day of , and at any adjournment thereof to be held on the day of next [*or* at any meeting of the Company that may be held in the year].

As witness my hand, this day of

Signed by the said

in the presence of

Directors.

(25) The number of the directors and the names of the first directors shall be determined by the subscribers of the memorandum of association.

(26) Until directors are appointed, the subscribers of the memorandum of association shall be deemed to be directors.

Powers of Directors.

(27) The business of the Company shall be managed by the directors, who may exercise all such powers of the Company as are not hereby required to be exercised by the Company in general meeting; but no regulation made by the Company in general meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the directors which would have been valid if such regulation had not been made.

Election of Directors.

(28) The directors shall be elected annually by the Company in general meeting.

Business of Company.

(Here insert rules as to mode in which business of insurance is to be conducted).

Accounts.

(29) The accounts of the Company shall be edited by a committee of five members, to be called the audit committee.

(30) The first audit committee shall be nominated by the directors out of the body of members.

(31) Subsequent audit committees shall be nominated by the members at the ordinary general meeting in each year.

(32) The audit committee shall be supplied with a copy of the balance-sheet, and it shall be their duty to examine the same with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto.

(33) The audit committee shall have a list delivered to them of all books kept by the Company, and they shall at all reasonable times have access to the books and accounts of the Company.

They may, at the expense of the Company, employ accountants or other persons to assist them in investigating such accounts, and they may in relation to such accounts examine the directors or any other officer of the Company.

(34) The audit committee shall make a report to the members upon the balance-sheet and accounts, and in every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance-sheet containing the particulars required by these regulations of the Company, and properly drawn up, so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs, and in case they have called for explanations or information from the directors, whether such explanation or information have been given by the directors, and whether they have been satisfactory; and such report shall be read together with the report of the directors at the ordinary meeting.

Notices.

(35) A notice may be served by the Company upon any member, either personally or by sending it through the post in a letter addressed to such member at his registered place of abode.

(36) Any notice, if served by post, shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of the post; and in proving such service, it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter containing the notice was properly addressed and put into the post office.

Winding-up.

(37) The Company shall be wound up voluntarily whenever an extraordinary resolution, as defined by The Indian Companies Act, 1866, is passed, requiring the Company to be wound up voluntarily.

Names, Addresses and Descriptions of Subscribers.

1.	*A. B.* of	...	Merchant.
2.	*C. D.* of	...	"
3.	*E. F.* of	...	"
4.	*G. H.* of	...	"
5.	*I. J.* of	...	"
6.	*K. L.* of	...	"
7.	*M. N.* of	...	"

Dated the day of 18

Witness to the above signatures.

O. P. of

FORM C.

Memorandum and articles of association of a Company limited by guarantee, and having a capital divided into shares.

Memorandum of Association.

1st.—The name of the Company is "The Hotel Company, Limited."

2nd—The registered office of the Company will be situate in

3rd—The objects for which the Company is established are "the facilitating travelling in by providing hotels and conveyances by sea and by land for the accommodation of travellers, and the doing all such other as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above object."

4th.—Every member of the Company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company, in the event of the same being wound up during the time that he is a member or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before the time at which he ceases to be a member, and the costs, charges and expenses of winding up the same, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves such amount as may be required not exceeding Rs. 200.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this memorandum of association.

Names, Addresses and Descriptions of Subscribers.

1. *A. B.* of
2. *C. D.* of
3. *E. F.* of
4. *G. H.* of
5. *I. J.* of
6. *K. L.* of
7. *M. N.* of

Dated the *day of* 18 .

Witness to the above signatures.

O. P. of

Articles of Association to accompany preceding Memorandum of Association.

1. The capital of the Company shall consist of five lákhs of rupees divided into five thousand shares of one hundred rupees each.

2. The directors may, with the sanction of the Company in general meeting, reduce the amount of shares.

3. The directors may, with the sanction of the Company in general meeting, cancel any shares belonging to the Company.

4. All the articles of Table A shall be deemed to be incorporated with these articles, and to apply to the Company.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the Company set opposite our respective names.

Names, addresses and descriptions of subscribers.	Number of shares taken by each subscriber.
1. *A. B.* of	
2. *C. D.* of	
3. *E. F.* of	
4. *G. H.* of	
5. *I. J.* of	
6. *K. L.* of	
7. *M. N.* of	
Total shares taken	

Dated the *day of* 18

Witness to the above signatures.

O. P. of

Memorandum and articles of association of an unlimited Company having a capital divided into shares.

Memorandum of Association.

1st.—The name of the Company is "The Patent Company."

2nd.—The registered office of the Company will be situate in

3rd.—The objects for which the Company is established are "the working of a patent method of , of which method *O. P.* of is the sole patentee."

We, the several persons whose names are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this memorandum of association.

Names, Addresses and Descriptions of Subscribers.

1. *A. B.* of
2. *C. D.* of
3. *E. F.* of
4. *G. H.* of
5. *I. J.* of
6. *K. L.* of
7. *M. N.* of

Dated the *day of* 18

Witness to be above signatures.

Q. R. of

Articles of Association to accompany the preceding Memorandum of Association. Capital of the Company.

The capital of the Company is twenty thousand rupees divided into twenty shares of one thousand rupees each.

Application of Table A.

All the articles of Table A shall be deemed to be incorporated with these articles, and to apply to the Company.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the Company set opposite our respective names.

Names, addresses and descriptions of subscribers.	Number of shares taken by subscribers.
1. *A. B.* of	
2. *C. D.* of	
3. *E. F.* of	
4. *G. H.* of	
5. *I. J.* of	
6. *K. L.* of	
7. *M. N.* of	
Total shares taken	

Dated the *day of* *18*

Witness to the above signatures.

Q. R. of

FORM E.

As required by the second part of the Act.

Summary of capital and shares of the , Company made up to the day of , nominal capital Rs. , divided into shares of Rs. each.

Number of shares taken up to the day of
There has been called up on each share Rs.
Total amount of calls received Rs.
Total amount of calls unpaid Rs.

List of persons holding shares in the Company on the day of and of persons who have held shares therein at any time during the year immediately preceding the said day of showing their names and addresses and an account of the shares so held.

Folio in register ledger containing particulars.	Names, addresses and occupations.				Account of Shares.					Remarks.
	Surname.	Christian Name.	Address.	Occupation.	Shares held by existing members on the day of	Additional shares held by existing members during preceding year.		Shares held by persons no longer members.		
						Number.	Date of transfer.	Number.	Date of transfer.	

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS Bill is occasioned by the discovery of a defect in section 49 of the Indian Companies Act (No. X of 1866), which does not provide clearly that the annual balance-sheet to be filed with the Registrar shall be the one which has been laid before, and finally adopted and passed by, a general meeting of the Company concerned, or that it shall be filed within a prescribed time as provided by Act No. XIX of 1857.

On consideration, it was determined by the Government of India that this defect should be removed, and that the opportunity should be taken to make certain other amendments in the Indian Companies Act.

These amendments fall under two heads, first, the substantial additions suggested by the English legislation regarding Companies since the year 1866, and, secondly, the verbal alterations suggested by the reported decisions of the English and Indian Courts.

Since 1866, the English Companies Act, from which our Act No. X of 1866 is for the most part copied, has been amended by 30 & 31 Vic., c. 131, 33 & 34 Vic., c. 104, and 40 & 41 Vic., c. 26.

These Statutes provide—

(i) that a limited Company may, if it declares its intention to do so, either by the memorandum of association or by special resolution, have directors with unlimited liability, such liability to be enforceable only when the Company is being wound up and the corporate assets (including the contributions of ordinary members) are insufficient to pay its debts or the costs of the winding-up;

(ii) that a Company may, by leave of the Court, reduce the aggregate amount of its nominal capital, or diminish the amount of the shares, but saving the rights of creditors who are ignorant of the proceedings;

(iii) that the capital of a Company limited by shares may be reduced by cancelling unissued shares;

(iv) that shares may be subdivided;

(v) that associations not engaged in mercantile pursuits may become incorporated under the Companies Act without annexing to their names the inappropriate term "limited";

(vi) that a Company may have some shares fully paid up and others not, and that dividends may be paid in proportion to the amount paid up on each share;

(vii) that a transfer of shares shall be registered at the request of the transferor, subject to the same conditions as if the request were made by the transferee;

(viii) that in the case of limited shares fully paid up share-warrants may be issued to bearer, and the shares will thereupon be transferred by delivery of the warrant, and that coupons may be annexed entitling the bearer to receive dividends;

(ix) that every prospectus of a Company and every notice inviting persons to subscribe for shares in a joint stock Company shall specify the dates of and parties to any contract which has been previously made by the Company or its promoters or directors, and may reasonably influence a person in determining him to take or not to take shares in the Company (*Sullivan* v. *Mitcalfe*, 49 L.J.Q.B. 815);

(x) that a general meeting must be held within four months after registration;

(xi) that a contributory shall not be qualified to present a winding-up petition unless the members are reduced to less than seven, or unless he has held his shares for at least six of the previous eighteen months, or unless the shares have devolved on him through the death of a former holder. This will prevent the practice of speculators buying shares in failing Companies with a view to wind them up and share in the plunder;

(xii) that when the High Court has made an order for winding-up a Company, it may refer all subsequent proceedings to a district Court (to use the Indian term corresponding to the English "County Court") and transfer a winding-up from one district Court to another;

(xiii) that when a compromise is proposed between a Company that is being wound up and its creditors, the Court may order a meeting of such creditors; and that if a majority representing three-fourths in value agree to the compromise, it shall, when sanctioned by the Court, be binding.

The amendment made by 30 & 31 Vic., c. 131, section 37 (as to the manner in which contracts might be made on behalf of Companies), was anticipated by the Indian legislature in section 42 of Act No. X of 1866, and will be found in section 67 of the present Bill.

It seems to the Government of India that the thirteen amendments above specified should be made for two reasons, first, because they are good in themselves, and, secondly, because it is desirable that the laws relating to such a subject as mercantile Companies should be as nearly as possible the same in India as in England. Any differences in such laws lead to mistakes in the Indian Courts, and must, to some extent, discourage English investors from putting their money into Indian Companies. The provisions as to the unlimited liability of directors (sections 7, 62) have been stigmatised in England as certain to drive from the direction men of wealth and position and to substitute in their places needy adventurers. But it need hardly be said that the experience of fourteen years has belied this prophecy. It may be added that, under the provisions in question, a director will not be liable *as such* for more than a year after he has ceased to hold office, and that he will not be liable *as such* in respect of any debt of the Company contracted after he has ceased to be a director. The other provisions suggested by recent English legislation do not seem to require further notice. They will be found in sections 13 to 35 (both inclusive), 47, 49, 75, 76, 88, 132, 150, 203, 218, 219, 253, 254.

The reported decisions of the Indian Courts regarding the law applicable to trading Companies appear to be only thirty-two in number, and of these but few turn upon the wording of Act No. X of 1866. But there is a large number of English decisions bearing on the wording of the corresponding sections of the English Statute of 1862, and the Bill embodies the result of an examination of these decisions. Most of the verbal amendments of the present law are indicated by italics, and the cases which suggested them are noted in the margins of the Bill.

SIMLA;
The 28th August, 1881.

WHITLEY STOKES.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

[First publication.]

The following Bill, and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 22nd of the Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor General :—

A Bill to declare the extent of the testamentary power of Hindús and Buddhists, and to regulate their Wills.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to declare the extent of the testamentary power of Hindús and Buddhists, and to provide rules for the execution, attestation, revocation, revival, interpretation and probate of their wills; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Local extent. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Hindú Wills Act, 1882": it applies to the whole of British India; and it shall come into force on the first day of March, 1882.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from that day the Hindú Wills Act, 1870, and the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, section 154, shall be repealed. But all references to the former Act shall be read as if made to this Act.

II.—EXTENT OF TESTAMENTARY POWER.

When and how far Hindús and Buddhists may bequeathe property.

3. Every Hindú and Buddhist may bequeathe property in the cases and to the extent in and to which he may transfer the same:

Provided that when the testator is a member of an undivided family and his right to bequeathe conflicts, at the time of his death, with any right of the surviving members of such family, the latter right shall prevail.

III.—RULES REGULATING WILLS.

Portions of Act X of 1865 extended to wills of Hindús and Buddhists.

4. The following portions of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, namely,—

sections 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 55 and 57 to 77 (both inclusive),

sections 82, 83, 85 and 88 to 103 (both inclusive),

sections 106 to 177 (both inclusive), and

section 187,

shall, notwithstanding anything contained in section 331 of the same Act, apply—

(*a*) to all wills and codicils made by any Hindú or Buddhist on or after the first day of March, 1882, within British India; and

(*b*) to all such wills and codicils made outside British India, so far as relates to immoveable property situate in British India.

Provisos.

5. Nothing contained in section four shall—

(*a*) render any will or codicil revocable by the testator's marriage;

(*b*) authorise any testator to bequeathe property which he could not have transferred;

(*c*) deprive any persons of any right of maintenance of which, but for section four of this Act, the testator could not deprive them by will;

(*d*) affect any law of adoption or intestate succession; or

(*e*) authorise any Hindú or Buddhist to create in property any interest which he could not have created before the first day of March, 1882.

IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to exempt from operation of section 4.

6. With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, any local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the local Gazette, either retrospectively from the said first day of March, 1882, or prospectively, exempt from the operation of the whole or any part of section four of this Act the members of any race, sect or tribe, throughout the whole or any specified portion of the territories administered by such local Government; and may, from time to time, revoke any such exemption, but not so that the revocation shall have any retrospective effect.

Saving of rights of Administrator General.

7. Nothing herein contained shall affect the rights, duties and privileges of the Administrators General of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, respectively.

Interpretation-clause.

8. In this Act the term "Hindús" shall include also Jainas, Síkhs and all other persons (not being Muhammadans or Buddhists) to whom the Indian Succession Act, 1865, does not apply.

And in this Act and in the said sections of the said Succession Act all words defined in the same Act shall, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, be deemed to have the same meaning as that Act has attached to such words respectively.

And in applying sections 62, 63, 92, 96, 98 to 103 (both inclusive) of the said Succession Act to wills and codicils made under this Act, the words "son," "sons," "child" and "children" shall be deemed to include an adopted child; and the word "grand-children" shall be deemed to include the children, whether adopted or natural born, of a child whether adopted or natural born; and the expression "daughter-in-law" shall be deemed to include the wife of an adopted son.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Hindú Wills Act, 1870, has now been in force for eleven years in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the Chief Commissionership of Assam and the towns of Madras and Bombay. It has worked satisfactorily in preventing forgery, fraud and perjury. There is also reason to believe that it has enhanced the value of property by making the title thereto more readily ascertainable and by facilitating its transfer. The primary object of the present Bill is to extend to the rest of British India such of the provisions of the Act as have not been repealed by the Probate and Administration Act, 1881.

The opportunity has been taken to declare, in accordance with recent decisions, that a Hindú's right to bequeathe is co-extensive with his power to alienate, except where in an undivided family the right to bequeathe conflicts with the law of survivorship. See 8 Mad. H. C. 6, 13; 3 Bomb. A. C. 6, 66; Mayne's *Hindú Law and Usage*, § 349.

In British Burma the Recorder of Rangoon and the Judicial Commissioner, sitting as Judges of the Special Court, have decided that a Buddhist has no power to make a will. But both Judges are strongly in favour of conferring the power by legislative enactment. The local Government remarks that "the Burmese of the larger towns are in the habit of making wills. They are very ready to adopt the practices of advanced civilisation where they recognise their advantages, and they are quick to discover the merits of any particular custom. In the course of the rapid progress which their country is making, they have easily perceived the benefits of a power of regulating the devolution of property by will, and a genuine want for this power has in consequence grown up." The Bill accordingly expressly declares that every Buddhist may bequeathe property in the cases and to the extent to which he may transfer the same.

As there possibly are in some parts of the empire Hindús and Buddhists to whom it may be inexpedient to apply the rules for the execution, attestation, revocation, revival and interpretation of wills, power has been given to each local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to exempt from all or any of those rules the members of any race, sect or tribe throughout the whole or any specified portion of the territories administered by such Government.

SIMLA;
The 14th September, 1881.

WHITLEY STOKES.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 38. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1881.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXXIII OF 1881.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Receipts for week ending 21st August 1880.		Receipts for week ending 20th August 1881.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1880 to 21st August 1880.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 20th August 1881.		Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-82.
		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
27th Aug. 1881	East Indian ...	5,68,188	377	7,04,747	469	1,51,85,497	493	1,57,56,704	516	5,71,207	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	1,01,942	594	1,57,050	914	14,39,197	410	16,27,031	461	1,87,834	...
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	59,846	109	74,052	135	18,21,230	163	18,29,839	165	8,609	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,96,433	291	1,04,948	155	46,37,399	336	32,39,608	236	...	13,97,791
Ditto ...	Madras ...	97,207	113	1,07,450	125	23,65,757	135	24,02,872	138	37,115	...
20th ditto ...	South Indian ...	63,305	98	66,015	101	14,93,117	115	15,06,196	113	13,079	...
27th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	2,90,235	205	4,10,490	285	99,03,667	339	1,22,41,597	417	23,37,930	...
20th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	69,446	156	74,429	168	35,14,273	387	39,84,700	442	4,70,427	...
	TOTAL ...	14,46,602	231	16,99,181	270	4,03,60,137	315	4,25,88,547	333	22,28,410	...
	State.										
27th Aug. 1881	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,221	79	2,045	73	53,728	94	60,125	106	6,397	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,453	53	905	33	26,788	49	24,047	44	...	2,741
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	21,538	94	30,220	131	5,46,691	116	5,98,719	128	52,028	...
Ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	6,796	89	7,860	103	2,08,831	128	2,28,478	141	19,647	...
Ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	8,691	152	5,284	93	1,59,583	137	1,65,329	143	5,746	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	3,200	110	4,013	138	48,439	82	51,632	88	3,193	...
...	Dhond and Manmad(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27th Aug. 1881	Wardha Coal ...	848	19	6,391	142	65,910	72	1,86,439	204	1,20,529	...
Ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	2,239	104	3,525	67	(c)56,021	52	1,11,814	92	55,793	...
20th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	14,629	91	14,345	89	4,75,449	145	5,46,803	167	71,354	...
27th ditto ...	Sindia ...	2,565	37	3,138	40	72,249	51	1,15,115	75	42,866	...
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	53,496	98	58,040	80	15,56,501	140	24,36,206	165	8,79,705	...
...	Western Rajputana (Southern Sec.)(b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27th Aug. 1881	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch ...	29,771	117	26,761	93	5,31,433	112	7,39,141	126	2,07,708	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	36,481	212	47,624	131	11,49,823	329	12,75,067	173	1,25,244	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	1,35,999	212	50,032	78	(d)28,56,883	228	17,71,371	136	...	10,85,512
...	Khamgaon(a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Amraoti(a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20th Aug. 1881	Nizam's ...	16,257	134	12,636	104	2,86,310	116	3,22,163	131	35,853	...
27th ditto ...	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	...	...	3,898	45	...	...	99,851	57	99,851	...
20th ditto ...	Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	...	...	3,078	26	...	...	3,03,095	90	3,03,095	...
Ditto ...	Mysore ...	...	...	2,225	38	...	...	50,966	43	50,966	...
27th ditto ...	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur.	...	...	449	37	...	...	17,082	70	17,082	...
	TOTAL ...	3,36,184	134	2,82,469	88	80,94,639	161	91,03,443	188	10,08,804	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	17,82,786	203	19,81,650	209	4,84,54,776	272	5,16,91,990	266	32,37,214	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	...	...	2,40,39,495	135	2,54,72,173	131	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	...	...	2,44,15,281	137	2,62,19,817	135	18,04,536	...

(a) Included in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway figures.
(b) Included in the Rajputana Railway figures.
(c) Total receipts from 6th April to 31st August 1880.
(d) Includes receipts of the Kandahar Line from 2nd May 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1881.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.																		TOTAL.	
	WEST.								EAST.											
	VIA TEHERAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUEZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		VIA RANGOON.		NATIVE BURMA.		VIA PAUMBEN.			
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent	1,559	6,774 6	96	272 11	30	116 2	4,594	12,854 6	1	2 11	737	2,073 2	100	313 14	324	437 3	1,861	4,173 9	9,302	27,017 0
Received	1,633	9,653 0	127	437 15	52	170 2	4,015	15,086 1	22	55 4	737	2,277 13	129	457 3	...	...	1,798	2,712 0	8,513	30,840 6
TOTAL	3,192	16,427 6	223	710 10	82	286 4	8,609	27,940 7	23	57 15	1,474	4,349 15	229	771 1	324	437 3	3,659	6,885 9	17,815	57,860 6
TRANSIT.																				
From East to West—																				
Received. *Vid* Madras	88	327 12	1	3 6	23	57 6	3,564	14,033 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,676	15,821 15
Received. *Vid* Rangoon	6	23 14	1	1 8	2	4 8	188	830 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	859 0
Received. *Vid* Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Received. *Vid* Paumben	49	169 14	1	2 12	1	9 0	349	1,105 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	1,287 5
From West to East—																				
Sent. *Vid* Madras	671	2,441 4	65	229 8	9	33 6	2,924	12,240 0	3	6 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,672	14,950 14
Sent. *Vid* Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	465 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	465 1
Sent. *Vid* Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	31 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	31 15
From West to West—																				
Vid Bombay and Karachi.	...	...	...	...	2	5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5 10
Vid Karachi and Bombay.	...	...	...	...	2	16 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	16 2
From East to East—																				
Vid Paumben	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	268 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	268 1
TOTAL	814	2,961 12	68	237 2	39	126 0	7,154	29,606 4	3	6 12	60	268 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,138	33,205 15
																		GRAND TOTAL ...	25,953	91,072 5

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1881.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit).			Percentage of Numbers.		
		To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Vid* Teheran	1,633	1,559	3,192	28·03	24·83	26·37
	„ Turkey	127	96	223	2·18	1·53	1·84
	Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi	52	30	82	0·89	0·48	0·68
RED SEA	*Vid* Suez	4,015	4,594	8,609	68·90	73·16	71·11
	TOTAL	5,827	6,279	12,106	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1881, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1066, 1067, 1074 AND 1075 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 10th SEPTEMBER 1881.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*.			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracana*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Madras.	South Canara *(Revised)*	9 14	10 5	7 5	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	8 11	14 11	14 11	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 2	14 2	22 3	23 3	16 3	109 5	109 5	94 5	11 5	10 13	10 6	
Rajpootana.	Jhallawar	22 7½	22 7½	15 3	27 14	27 14	21 13	...	...	...	8 13½	8 15½	8 13½	30 1½	30 1½	22 2	18 3½	18 3½	14 10	...	...	...	28 4	28 4	18 12	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	8 5	

T. C. HOPE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Wednesday, the 7th September, 1881.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bart., G.C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Major-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. Grant, C.S.I.

SINDH INCUMBERED ESTATES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Sindh Incumbered Estates Act, 1876, be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS also moved that the Bill as amended be passed. He said that it would be in the recollection of the Council that this Bill was introduced at the request of the Bombay Government, who found that in the practical working of the Sindh Incumbered Estates Act some difficulties had arisen, more especially with regard to the way in which the loans advanced by the Government to enable debts to be paid should be repaid; and there was also another point put forward, namely, that owing to certain circumstances, partly from ignorance and partly from other causes, some of the jágírdárs had not come forward within the time originally provided for in the first Act, and it was therefore necessary that an extension of six months should be given. Those were the two principal points on which the Bombay Government had asked us to pass an amending Act. The legislation was agreed to by His Excellency the President, and a short Bill was prepared and referred to a Select Committee, and sent down to Bombay. The Select Committee had considered the reports received from the Bombay Government and the officers who had the working of the Act, and had come to the conclusion that it was not advisable to adopt the proposal of the Bombay Government, namely, that the Act should distinctly lay down that such loans should be a first charge against the monies collected from the estate, but that it was better to leave the matter in the hands of the local Government to make the arrangement in whatever way they liked. The Committee thought there might be cases in which it would be just and equitable that the repayment of the loan should be the first charge upon the estate, but in others it might not be so, and therefore that it would be better to leave it to the discretion of the local Government. With regard to the extension of the six months clause, there was no doubt about that. The Select Committee further thought that, in order to make the matter more clear and prevent any possible error in applying the modifications in the Bill as drafted to the original Act, it was better to repeal the original Act *in toto*, with the exception of the last three clauses which related to another

matter, and re-enact the measure with the modifications agreed to by the Select Committee. That has been done, and the new Bill, including the old Act with the amendments, had been circulated to the Council. It had not been considered necessary to republish the Bill in the amended form or to send it down to the local Governments. It was simply a matter of drafting and made no difference in the provisions which had been decided upon as necessary to make the Act more workable. The Council would find that the alterations which had been agreed to by the Select Committee were, first of all, in section 4, in which, as it now stood, at any time within six months after the passing of this Act, any jágírdár who had not yet come in and taken advantage of the measure might do so. The next alteration was in the eighth section as it would be found in the amended copy of the Bill circulated to the Council this morning. In the previous draft, in the third line, the following words occurred: "and to the amount of any loan which may be received by the manager from Government." Instead of these the amended clause of this section would run thus: "and to the amount of any loan which may be received by the manager."

The next clauses in which there was any alteration occurred in sections 11, 17 and 18, which applied to the liquidation of the Government loan. Those were now drafted in a way which left it to the local Governments, and also to the Commissioner in Sindh, who was the immediate superior of the manager, to arrange for the repayment of the Government loan, making it either a first charge or a subsequent charge as they thought fit. There was also a slight change with regard to the manner of fixing the rate of interest, and it would be left to the option of the local Government as to what rate should be charged. Then there was an amendment in section 24 of the Bill, to which the following clause (*c*) had been added:—

"(*c*) by borrowing money from Government at such rate of interest as appears reasonable to the local Government."

This was a new clause to make the matter more clear. In section 26 provision was made to keep the management in the hands of the manager until the debt to Government had been repaid; that was not provided for in the original Act, and the consequence was that the only means of securing the repayment of the loan was by taking a mortgage of each estate. That was an extremely cumbersome arrangement, and therefore it was thought better to provide that the management should continue till the debt had been paid. This would form the security to Government for the advances they made. Thus, in order to arrange for the repayment of the loan and to give the Government fuller powers to make the arrangement already explained, the alteration was made by the addition of clause (*c*), to section 31. These were the alterations made to carry out the required modifications to make the working of the Bill more simple. In conclusion he (MR. GIBBS) might state that no opposition had been made to the Bill, which had been published in the local Gazette, and that no communication had been received from any of the public in the matter.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BROACH AND KAIRA INCUMBERED ESTATES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Broach and Kaira Incumbered Estates Act, 1877, be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS then moved that the Bill as amended be passed. He said that the observations which he had made with regard to the Sindh Bill applied equally to the Broach and Kaira Incumbered Estates Act. The alterations in both were of a similar nature. The Bombay Government, on reference from this Government, had reported that it was necessary also in this Bill to provide for an additional six months' term for people to come in.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INLAND EMIGRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON introduced the Bill to amend the law relating to Emigration to the Labour-districts of Bengal and Assam, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes, Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, the Hon'ble Mr. Grant and the Mover. He said:—"The Bill which I now present is intended to repeal Act No. VII of 1873, an Act which was passed by the Bengal Legislature. Ordinarily it would have been left to the Bengal Council to deal with this amending or repealing Bill, but there are two reasons which have led us to undertake the legislation here. The first is that since 1873 Assam has been separated from the Bengal Administration, and become a separate province directly under the Government of India; and, secondly, there are provisions in the Bill which affect the North-Western Provinces; and under these circumstances it was necessary that legislation should be undertaken in this Council. As I have before stated, our labours in legislating upon this subject have, in a very material degree, been assisted by the fact that the whole subject has been thoroughly investigated by an able and experienced Committee in Calcutta; and perhaps I have not sufficiently expressed the obligation which the Government owes to the members of that Committee, and especially to that element in it which represented the non-official and mercantile community who have not only devoted to the consideration of the subject much valuable time, but have brought to bear upon its discussion a great deal of practical experience and information.

"In the Statement of Objects and Reasons which accompanies the Bill will be found a full exposition of the leading features of the present measure; which, it will be seen from the marginal notes attached to the Bill, runs generally upon the lines of the law now in force and the recommendations made by the Calcutta Committee. If the Bill which I have the honour to present differs to some degree in the arrangement of its chapters, and in its form, I think I may say that there are only a very few material points of difference in substance, and I shall probably satisfy the requirements of the present occasion if I call the attention of the Council to those points.

"The subject divides itself naturally into three principal divisions: first, those which are covered by Chapters III and IV, relating to the system of recruitment; Chapter V, which refers to the transport by river of emigrants to the labour-districts of Assam; and Chapter VI, which is connected with the whole question of the protection of the labourer when he has reached the tea-estate. The principal changes which have been made in the Bill are as regards the system of recruitment, which it will be noticed is subdivided into two branches—one referring to recruitment by contractors and sub-contractors, and the second to the practice of recruiting by garden-sardárs and local agents.

"The system of recruitment through contractors is the one which has generally obtained since the first introduction of a regulated emigration to the province of Assam. It was favoured by Government as securing a more direct supervision in the interest of the emigrant; and it was more convenient to the planter at a time when the means of communication in India were not so easy and rapid as in the present day. The local supply of labour in Assam has always been inadequate for its ordinary wants; and when the large tea-industry became established, the importation of foreign labour became a necessity. Accordingly, when a company engaged in tea plantation required labourers, the procedure adopted was to indent on contractors, who had established depôts in Calcutta, to send up as many coolies as employers wanted. These contractors engaged emissaries or recruiters to go into the distant mufassal districts where labour was available, and to collect the required number of men. Obviously, the delays in such a system were great, and they were increased by the necessity of bringing the men down to Calcutta, housing them in depôts, and subjecting them to all sorts of official and medical inspection before they could be forwarded to their destination. Apart from the great inconveniences arising from the delay, the expense involved in these arrangements was considerable; and, accordingly, when the law of 1873 was under discussion in the Bengal Council, a new principle was introduced to enable planters to make their own arrangements for the supply of coolie labour; and so what is now well known as the garden-

sardárí system of recruiting formed part of the measure which became the Labour Districts Emigration Act of 1873. There can be little doubt that this system of recruiting is much more in favour with the planters than the old one of working through contractors established in Calcutta; and one of the main objects of the Bill now under notice is to place it on a wider or freer basis. I may be allowed to explain that the garden-sardárs are always labourers who have been employed for some time in the tea-gardens of Assam and have thus gained a good deal of experience of the kind of work which the tea-plantations require. They have come to know the advantages of obtaining regular pay and a fairly good position in the Assam districts; and having established satisfactory relations with their employers, are deputed by them to proceed to their native villages and districts for the purpose of procuring there the kind of labour which is best suited for the work on tea-estates. But when I say that this practice was introduced in 1873 I have also to add that it was subjected, as was not unnatural on the first introduction of a novel experiment, to certain restrictions and limitations. The object of the present Bill is, as I have said, to withdraw to a large extent those restrictions, and I will briefly state the amendments which are proposed in this direction. Under the law as it now stands the garden-sardár is compelled to present himself at the Court of the Magistrate of the district where he proposes to engage labourers that he may get his certificate countersigned. The present Bill does away with this provision. Seeing that the garden-sardár before he starts on his mission receives from his employer the written authority and instructions under which he is to act, and these are certified before a Government officer in Assam, the necessity for further restriction in the matter seems uncalled for. Then, the certificate of the garden-sardár under the present Act is limited to six months' duration; and as it has been represented that within six months the work which the garden-sardárs have to do can often not be got through with sufficient completeness, the Bill proposes to extend the time during which the certificate is to be in force to one year; and in order to enable the employer to secure the continuance of the engagement of trustworthy agents, it provides for the renewal of existing certificates without requiring the personal attendance of the agent.

"Then, again, and this is perhaps the most important point in the amendment proposed under the law as it now stands, the garden-sardár cannot take with him more than twenty coolies. He was limited to that number by the Act of 1873, because in the difficulties of communication with Assam at that period it was not considered safe to entrust to a single man in the position and class which a garden-sardár would occupy the responsibility of conveying a large number of recruits dependent solely on his resources to carry them over very long distances. It has been found, however, that this restriction operates with some severity upon employers, who have to advance a good deal of money in detaching these sardárs to such duties; and as now interprovincial communications are fairly well established and are improving every day, the limitation imposed by the present law may be safely and advantageously removed; and the Bill therefore proposes to leave the number unlimited. Speaking generally of the changes under this part of the Bill, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is said:—

"'Such restrictions, besides unnecessarily impeding the garden-sardár in his operations, bring him into dangerous connection with contractors and recruiters, who not unfrequently tempt him to make over to them, for a consideration, labourers recruited at his employer's expense. The Bill severs all connection between garden-sardárs' and contractors' depôts; and, though providing, in the employer's interest, for the effective control of garden-sardárs when on recruiting duty, removes the restrictions above mentioned, and gives the widest scope to the working of the sardárí system.'

"I believe these proposals will be regarded with satisfaction by all large employers of labour in Assam.

"On one point, with reference to this system of recruiting, the Bill differs from the recommendations which the Calcutta Committee made. It is referred to in section 66 of the Bill, and in paragraph 9 of the Statement which is submitted with it. The Committee proposed in their draft that the garden-sardár,

having proceeded to the district in which his work had to be done, should, after the recruitment was completed, be allowed to convey his recruiters away from their districts without any procedure of registering the coolies before competent authorities, or without any arrangement as to the explanation of the contracts and engagements which the labourers are supposed to have voluntarily undertaken, and that he shall be enabled to bring them on their way to Assam, leaving their registration and the explanation of their contracts to be effected at any time between their departure from their own districts and their arrival in Assam. It appeared to the Government that this was giving a very large license, which might lead to very great abuses; and that for the sake of the class of people to be engaged as labourers, and who from their ignorance would be especially exposed to undue influences and misrepresentations, the only right course would be to insist that before the Native leaves his own district his registration shall be effected by the Magistrate or some other officer appointed by Government for the purpose, and that the nature of his engagements should be fully explained to him. In sections 66 and 69 of the Bill these provisions have been included.

"In so stating, I am quite ready to admit that the objections which the planters have referred to, and which they point to as a serious hindrance to their requirements, are not without force. I am aware that these recruiters in doing this work in distant districts are often put to a great deal of inconvenience from the necessity of having to go through the formalities which the law requires. It is represented that the Magistrate of the district is frequently engaged in other important duties, and cannot attend to the recruiters; that he is often absent from his station on cold weather tours; and that the inconveniences which arise from having collected a large number of coolies at a place where they are delayed from day to day in order that their registration may be recorded, are difficulties which seriously enhance the trouble and expense which devolve upon the employer. I can only reply that these inconveniences attach to the entire system under which labour is recruited for emigration from our mufassal districts, and that the alternative of allowing complete freedom in the matter to the recruiters employed in this duty involves, in the opinion of the Government, much greater disadvantages. However, it is hoped if the Bill is accepted in its present form that arrangements may be made to simplify the present procedure, and this is a point to which the attention of the Select Committee will be directed, with a view to ascertaining whether the appointment of an officer at some central position in the tracts of country from which these labourers are drawn, and whose duty it would be to register and forward these coolies, might not be feasible. It seems to me quite possible that with the funds which are realised under the operation of this Bill, and which enable the payment of the salary of any officer appointed by the Government to carry out the purposes of the Bill, agencies might be established in suitable localities, which would not only relieve Magistrates from duties which are arduous and take up much time, but would facilitate the registration and despatch of coolies without any appreciable delay.

"There is one other point in connection with sardárí recruiting to which I would invite attention. The Bill provides that, instead of leaving the garden-sardárs to take any route they like from the recruiting districts to Assam, which obtains under the present Act, certain obligatory routes shall be prescribed by the local Governments so as to avoid the sickness and mortality which experience has shown to prevail in long journeys by road. Practically, coolies recruited for Assam come from Chutiá Nágpur, the Bihár Districts, and a few possibly from the North-Western Provinces and elsewhere. The railway lines already constructed would take most of these emigrants from within a very short distance of their own villages to a central point of departure at Huglí, from which they would be crossed to the Eastern Bengal Railway, and once on that line there would be no change till they reached Dhubri and Assam. Very little experience of such a plan, if properly carried out, would show its many advantages, while it would avoid one great evil, now too often necessary, of taking these men down to Calcutta and delaying them

there for all these inspections and examinations which are obligatory under the present law before they can proceed.

"I must allude also to the effect of the changes made with regard to free emigration outside the scope of the Act. The first point on which the Committee laid stress was that the existing law did not afford sufficient encouragement to free emigration. Under the previous system, which was only partly modified by the Bengal Act of 1873, there were provisions which made it penal to engage coolies or to convey them to the labour district except in accordance with the proceedings laid down by that Act; and that Act provided that everything in the way of a contract to labour should be done outside of Assam, and thus labour-contracts entered into in the Assam districts had to be made under the ordinary law. The practical result of this condition of things was that, even if a native of India proceeded to Assam on his own account in search of employment, he could make no contract there beyond one year, and this could only be enforced under the ordinary civil law of the country. This restriction has now been withdrawn. The fourth and sixth paragraphs of the Statement of Objects and Reasons explain fully the circumstances under which this has been done.

"Another point which was represented as affecting the present law relates to the remedies provided for employers in the event of unlawful absence of the labourer from his work; and to meet this difficulty, which, like many others in this connection, arises from the great distances in Assam between the tea-plantations and the Magistrates' Courts, it is now provided that, instead of the obligation of a personal complaint to the Magistrate in each case, the employer shall make a monthly list of defaulting or absconding coolies, and that the Inspector, during his periodical visits to the estate, should enquire into each case recorded in such list, and if satisfied of the truth of the charge, shall dispose of it as laid down in section 168 of the Bill.

"I must notice also the fact that the Bill differs from the conclusions of the Committee on the subject of procedure in cases of desertion. The opportunities for desertion are very great in Assam, and the practice is often encouraged by the great competition of labour in the province, under which labourers are, I am afraid, too often tempted by promise of bounties and rewards to forsake old employers and engage with new ones. The Committee proposed that if a labourer deserted, the employer should have the right of arresting him without warrant wherever he might be found. The Government of India was not prepared to concede this large power, and therefore the law will remain as it is now. Under this the arrest without warrant is only permissible in cases where the absconding coolie is found more than ten miles away from a Magistrate's residence. If within ten miles of the Magistrate's residence, the employer would be obliged to take the man before the Magistrate."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT :—"That is to say, he will be obliged to go before the Magistrate to apply for a warrant, not to take the labourer, who would be arrested afterwards ?"

The Hon'ble MR. THOMPSON :—"Yes; section 170 of the Bill runs as follows :—

"'If any labourer deserts from his employer's service, such employer, or any other person acting on his behalf, may, without a warrant, and without the assistance of any police-officer, arrest such labourer wherever he may be found : Provided that, if such labourer be found within ten miles of the place where a Magistrate resides or in the service of another employer, he shall not be arrested without warrant.'

"As a general result, it will be seen that if the Bill is passed at all on the lines which are now proposed, it will remove many of the restrictions which at present retard free emigration. It will greatly develop the system of sardárí recruiting, from which the planters expect large benefits; and it will eventually promote, we may hope, the settlement of a permanently resident population in a province which has wide areas of waste land to reclaim. I may even go further and say that we can look forward to a time when, with the completion of the several projects before us for extending direct communication with Assam,

even the necessity for such a law as this will not exist; when we may trust that the advantages secured to the people of our over-populated districts in Bengal of finding an easy livelihood in a part of the country where climate and soil are alike favourable will induce many to seek a home in the districts of our north-eastern frontier without any need for the interposition of Government."

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING said:—"My Lord, I do not propose to trouble the Council with any remarks upon the details of the important measure which has been introduced by my hon'ble colleague; those details will, no doubt, be carefully considered in Committee. The general scope of the measure has my hearty approval.

"A great deal has lately been done to develop the tea-industry in Assam. In the first place, the Tea Association with a very slight amount of help from the Government have adopted measures with a view to opening out the Australian and American trade. Those measures, we have recently heard, have met with a very fair amount of success. In the second place, the present measure will, I trust, minimise the difficulties under which the tea-planters have heretofore laboured and are still labouring in respect to emigration. Thirdly, there is the question to which my hon'ble colleague alluded incidentally, namely, the extension of river and railway communication with Assam. On this subject I propose to offer a few remarks to the Council.

"The subject, I may say, is not really as yet ripe for full discussion in all its details. I am therefore unable to be as explicit as I should wish. At the same time, it may be interesting to those concerned in the tea-industry to know at all events how the matter stands in so far as any communication can now be made.

"First, there is the question of river communication. On this point all I can at present say is that we are in communication with Mr. Elliott, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, with a view to deciding what action Government may most usefully and legitimately take in order to ensure the establishment of rapid steam communication to convey passengers, mails and light goods up the Brahmaputra.

"The question presents considerable difficulties both in respect to its details and to the principles involved. I trust, however, that it will be found that those difficulties are not insuperable.

"The next question is that of railway communication. A certain amount of impatience has been shown at the somewhat slow development of the policy of constructing railways through the agency of private enterprise in India. That impatience is very natural, and I fully share it. It must, however, be remembered that the difficulties which stand in the way of speedy action are considerable. There are, no doubt, some financial difficulties, but for the moment those are not the difficulties which most arrest our progress. Before the financial aspects of any particular case can be usefully approached, it is necessary to decide on the alignment of the railways. Surveys have to be made. Estimates have to be prepared.

"The position of the question as regards the line from Gauhati to Maimansingh is that we have no full reports from the engineer officers which will enable us to decide what alignment the line may most usefully take. Orders have, however, been issued for the country to be examined during the ensuing autumn and winter; and when that has been done, we shall be in a better position to consider the financial aspects of the question.

"As regards the agency to whom the construction of these lines should be entrusted, the correspondence already published in connection with the Jessore and Kulna Railway will have informed the Council and the public that the Central Bengal Railway Company has the option of making the line from Dacca to Maimansingh. It would be obviously undesirable that one company should make the line from Dacca and Maimansingh and that another should continue it to Gauhati. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Central Bengal Company will make the whole of the line. On this point, however, I can at present say nothing definite. But I may observe that the hands of the Government are completely free. If we cannot come to terms with the

Central Bengal Company, we are at perfect liberty to negotiate with others. The terms to be granted need not necessarily be the same as those accorded in the case of the Kulna and Jessore line. As some misapprehension appears to exist as to the precise terms granted to the Central Bengal Railway Company, I should like, with your Excellency's permission, briefly to explain what the nature of those terms are. I will compare them with those granted to the old guaranteed companies.

"In the first place, both in the case of the old guaranteed company and in the case of the Central Bengal Railway, the land is given free. On that point, therefore, the two systems stand on the same footing. But that is the only point on which they touch.

"In the second place, as regards the amount of capital on which the Government guarantees interest, an important distinction has been made. Under the old guarantee system the company had, under certain conditions, power to add to their capital, and any guarantee given by the Government extended, not only to the original capital that was raised, but also to the capital added. It is well known to those who have watched the history of guaranteed railways that there is a tendency always to add to the capital, at the expense sometimes of the revenue, account. In the new contract with the Central Bengal Railway Company the capital account is limited to one and a quarter million. Any sum added beyond that amount will be at the expense of the company and will not involve any Government guarantee.

"Thirdly, as regards the rate of interest, the terms accorded to the old guaranteed companies were 5 per cent. during the whole currency of the contract. The terms accorded to the Central Bengal Railway Company are 4 per cent. until the line is completed, and the maximum period allowed for the completion of the line is 5 years. Moreover, as it has been stipulated that any money advanced on account of interest during the period of construction will be repaid to Government with simple interest thereon out of the half profits over 5 per cent. interest, I cannot doubt that the whole of the advance will eventually revert to the treasury.

"Fourthly, as regards the purchase clauses. Under the old guarantee system the Government had the option of purchase after a certain period at a price which was generally calculated on the basis of the average price of the stock for the three years prior to the termination of the contract. Under the new contract with the Central Bengal Railway, on the other hand, the Government has the right of purchasing after 30 years at £125 per £100 of nominal capital. This provision is certainly favourable to the tax-payers; for I can hardly doubt that if the shares were left to find their ordinary level in the market, their price would be in excess of £125 thirty years hence.

"Well, my Lord, that is briefly a comparison of the old guaranteed terms and the new terms conceded to the Central Bengal Railway Company.

"I do not say that those terms are all that we could wish. I should have been glad if we could have adhered to the original proposal that there should be no guarantee at all; but I think that in considering this subject we must remember the French proverb '*Le mieux est toujours l'ennemi du bien.*'

"We have made a very great advance on the old guarantee system, and, moreover, we have gained the main object we had in view.

"That object was to direct public attention to the subject, and generally to give a stimulus to the construction of railways through the agency of private enterprise in India. I think any one can see that a very considerable change of opinion has recently taken place on this subject. When I commenced the negotiations connected with the Jessore line a year ago in London, I consulted many gentlemen, official and non-official, as to the possibility of constructing railways in India through the agency of private enterprise. After my arrival in Calcutta I consulted many other gentlemen, both European and Native, with a view to ascertaining whether it would be possible to launch a railway company in London or Calcutta on terms which would be not very

onerous to the State. The answers I received were always friendly, but I cannot say that they were very encouraging. I could not, however, help thinking that if we once succeeded in launching a company in London under the auspices of a firm of such standing as Messrs. Rothschild, the main object we had in view would be gained and that others would come forward. These anticipations have been justified, and I must say that I think our thanks are due to Sir Nathaniel Rothschild and his partners for the way in which they took up this matter; for it is within my knowledge that one of the motives which in no slight degree influenced them was a public-spirited desire to act as the pioneers to railway construction by private enterprise in India.

"Whether, however, the line from Dacca to Maimansingh and Gauhati is eventually entrusted to the Central Bengal Railway Company or to others, we shall endeavour to arrange that local capital shall have every opportunity afforded to it to come forward. I alluded in my financial statement to this great desirability of attracting local capital; and had I thought that there could have been any misapprehension as to the policy of the Government, I would have dealt with the subject more fully. The advantages of attracting local capital are in fact obvious. Mr. Gladstone, in one of his eloquent financial statements, once remarked that he considered direct and indirect taxation as twin sisters, and that he reserved to himself the right of paying his addresses to either or to both. That metaphor, I think, accurately represents the attitude of the Government of India towards English, or I should rather say European, and local capital. We prefer, if possible, to get local capital; but if local capital asks for too heavy terms, and is not available in sufficient quantity, we must turn our attention elsewhere. It may, indeed, be said in respect to the Kulna and Jessore line that local capital never had a chance of subscribing. That is a perfectly fair criticism. I may perhaps mention that a suggestion was made by the Government in the course of the negotiations that local subscription lists should be opened. No objection was offered to the principle, but it was thought that the thing was too small to split up, and that, to start the policy, there could be no objection to the adoption of the procedure which was actually adopted. However, inasmuch as no opportunity was as a matter of fact afforded to local capital to subscribe, I think the criticisms which have been made on that point are quite fair. It does not, however, at all follow that, because we adopted a certain procedure in one case, we should adopt the same procedure in all future cases. What we shall endeavour to do in the event of any further extension of Central Bengal Railway Company's operations, or of any other company being started, is to stipulate that local subscription lists shall be opened simultaneously with those in London. Thus, local capital will have every opportunity of subscribing. I cannot hope that local capital will be found in sufficiently large amounts to meet the wants of the country, but I hope and believe that it may be possible to combine European and local capital in any future undertakings.

"I am aware that I have somewhat digressed from the immediate subject before the Council. I have, however, gladly availed myself of the permission of your Excellency to do so, as I think the subject of which I have treated is of some interest to the public. We have recently had the advantage of learning the views of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce and the public press on this subject; and I think I may say that the views of the Government, in so far as all essential points of policy are concerned, in no way differ from those expressed by the influential members of the trading and commercial community and the local press."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rivers Thompson also moved that the Bill be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette* and the *Assam Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the local Governments might think fit. He explained that it was very desirable that the Bill should be passed in the course of next month; and that, with this

view, the local Governments would be requested to submit their opinions upon it as quickly as possible.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN COMPANIES BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes introduced the Bill for the incorporation, regulation and winding-up of Trading Companies and other Associations, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, Major the Hon'ble E. Baring and the Mover. He said that when, at the instance of the Financial Department, he obtained leave to introduce this Bill, he had described the substantial amendments of the present law which it was intended to effect. He would not now take up the time of the Council by repeating what he then said; but he would state that the amendments in question would be found in sections 13 to 23 (as to reduction of capital), 24 and 25 (as to subdivision of shares), 26 (as to associations not formed for profit), 27 (as to calls upon shares), 29 (as to transfer of shares), 30 to 35, 47, 49 (as to share-warrants), 74 (as to the annual balance-sheet), 75 (as to meetings), 7, 76, 150 (as to the power to make the liability of directors unlimited), 88 (as to prospectuses and notices inviting persons to subscribe), 132 (as to disqualifying certain contributories to present petitions to wind-up companies), 203 (as to compromises between a company and its creditors), 218, 219 (as to the power of the High Court to refer a winding-up to a district Court and to transfer a winding-up from one district Court to another).

He would only add two remarks to those that he had made when moving for leave to introduce the Bill. First, as to section 26. That section enabled societies such, for instance, as the Calcutta Trades Association, formed for the purpose of promoting commerce, art, science, charity or any other useful object, and of applying its income in promoting that object, but not for the purpose of paying dividends to its members, to become incorporated under the Act. "Associations of this description are not," says Sir Henry Thring, "by the general law, partnerships, or subject to the evils of unlimited liability. It is a misapprehension, therefore, to object, as some writers have done, that this section confers undue privileges on charitable or quasi-charitable societies. It merely enables them to adopt the complete organization of a corporate company, instead of the difficult and complex condition of a body that is neither a corporation nor a partnership." The section did not, like the corresponding English clause, apply to religious societies, those bodies being, it was thought, sufficiently provided for by Act I of 1880.

Secondly, section 35 contained an addition to the stamp-law. Our present Stamp Act naturally made no provision for the novel instruments which the Bill called "share-warrants." It was therefore necessary to provide for a proper duty, and this, in accordance with the English Statute, was declared to be three times the amount of the *ad valorem* stamp-duty which would be chargeable on an instrument transferring the shares or stock specified in the warrant if the consideration were the nominal value of the shares or stock. If a company issued a share-warrant without being duly stamped, it must of course be liable to a penalty, which the Bill proposed to make Rs. 500.

In conclusion, he might observe that the Bill, if it became an Act, would be, so far as he knew, the most complete Code of Companies' law in existence. For not only did it embody many of the rulings of the English and Indian Courts: it consolidated, with the modification necessary for India, the four English Statutes of 1862, 1867, 1870 and 1877; and it also comprised provisions enabling companies to refer to arbitration matters in dispute between them, and provisions as to arbitration in the case of a dispute between liquidators and a dissentient member as to the price to be paid for the purchase of his interest. In the English Act of 1862 both these sets of provisions were only introduced by reference to the Railway Companies Arbitration Act, 1859, and the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Bill be published in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the local Governments might think fit. He said that he might take this opportunity of stating that it was not the intention of the Government to proceed with this Bill at Simla; it was brought forward here merely for the purpose of being published in the Gazettes and of eliciting criticism from competent persons. No further step would be taken with the Bill until the Government had returned to Calcutta.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 21st September, 1881.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India,

Legislative Department.

SIMLA;

The 7th September, 1881.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 13th SEPTEMBER 1881.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Prospects still continue fairly satisfactory throughout the Madras Presidency and the Mysore State, where the crops, though in parts requiring more rain, have, on the whole, improved during the week under report. A marked improvement is also apparent in the Nizam's Territories and in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country of the Bombay Presidency, where good showers have fallen; more rain would, however, here also be beneficial. In Bengal there has not been much rain during the week, but crops are for the most part in good condition. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh light showers fell in the eastern tracts, and prospects continue generally good. In the Punjab there was no rain during the week, but crops are doing well. In the Central India and Rajputana States, and also in the Central Provinces, more or less copious showers have again fallen, and prospects are favourable. In Berar and Coorg, in Assam and in British Burma, crops are thriving.

On the whole, the improvement which was noted in the preceding week has been maintained and has extended to the Bombay, Deccan, and Southern Mahratta Country. Agricultural prospects throughout the country are now generally satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Sept. 14th)		
Bellary ...	·28 (average of ten stations).	Standing crops, wet generally good, dry indifferent in parts; wet and dry grains, cotton and sugarcane, being sown; harvest of *ragi*, yield average; fever in parts.
Kurnool ...	·81 (average of six stations).	More rain wanted in parts; standing crops generally fair, backward in parts; *karra* and cotton being sown; cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	1·84 (average of fourteen stations).	Standing crops, wet and dry grains, cotton and sugarcane, thriving; harvest *ragi*, outturn average; cattle-disease continues.
Kistna ...	1·22 (average of ten stations).	Paddy being transplanted; dry grains being sown; water over anicut 2·4 feet.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·70 (average of six stations).	Standing crops good; harvest of paddy and *ragi*, outturn average; agricultural operations progressing; fever abating; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore ...	1·08 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops, wet generally fair, dry indifferent in parts; harvest of wet and dry grains, outturn about average; fever in parts.
Tanjore ...	1·30 (average of thirteen stations).	Standing crops generally good; agricultural operations progressing.
Madura ...	1·28 (average of four stations).	Harvest of dry grains, yield poor; condition of crops improving.
Malabar ...	·67 (average of twelve stations).	Rainfall insufficient; harvest nearly finished, outturn unsatisfactory; cattle-disease in parts.
Travancore ...	2·21	Young paddy growing for transplantation; fever exists. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Sept. 14th)		
Kurrachee ...	No rain; total from 1st January—at Dada 3·34; Johi 5·70; Manjhand 9·45; Balakhan 11·09.	River at Kotri on 12th, 16 feet 11 inches against 12¾ feet on same date last year; fever and ague in five talukas; small-pox in Tatta taluka; prices of wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 20, 36 and 32½, in Kotri 26, 20 and 44, in Ghorabari 18, 41 and 44, and in Jati 19, 52 and 52 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Recent heavy rains and high winds have slightly damaged *kharif* crops in Shadadpur; small-pox in one, fever in eight, and cattle-disease in three talukas; usual closeness of weather during these crop-ripening days; prices of wheat 21, *bajri* 47, *juari* 42, red rice 30, and white rice 18 lbs. per rupee; river 16 feet 11 inches on 12th against 12 feet 8 inches on same date last year.
Ahmedabad ...	1·18	Total rainfall 27·81; sowing progressing where rain had completely damaged, elsewhere young plants thriving; cattle-disease still in Parantij; cholera—19 cases, 12 deaths; prices—wheat 28 and *bajri* 38 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	3·38	Total rainfall 51·44; agricultural prospects generally good; cholera—7 deaths in Baroda, 5 at Karvi, and 1 at Kalol; fever somewhat prevalent; cattle-disease in Mehsana and Hurinj; prices—*bajri* 32 and rice 20¾ lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	3·32	Total rainfall 29·36; young crops healthy; cholera abating, 34 cases, 16 deaths; *juari* 44 and *nagli* 49 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Násik ...	Good rain throughout district.	*Kharif* crop much benefited, more rain required; cholera abating; prices of wheat 28½, *bajri* 41½, and *juari* 53 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	1·65	Total rainfall 67·15, being 3·86 above average; average abnormal temperature from 7th to 11th *nil*, afterwards 4° cool; vapour in air slightly in defect of normal; abnormal wind *nil* on 7th and 8th, easterly from 9th to 12th, and westerly on 13th.
Poona ...	Maximum in Sirur, 1·40; minimum in Mawal, ·31.	Average prices—*bajri* 45 and *juari* 66 lbs., in Poona city *bajri* 39 and *juari* 61 lbs. per rupee; crops generally doing well, but require more rain; cholera—2 deaths in Poona city, and some cases throughout district, except Junnar, Indapur, and Khed.
Ahmednagar ...	Maximum in Nagar, 4·26; minimum in Kopergaon, ·35.	*Kharif* crops fair in Jamkhed, Karjat, Akola, Parner, Shrigonda, and Sheogaon, and will be benefited in Newasa, Nagar, Rahuri, and Sangamner by the recent fall, and hopelessly withering in Kopergaon; prices—*juari* maximum 120 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 63 in Sangamner; *bajri* 78 lbs. in Jamkhed and 48 lbs. in Kopergaon per rupee.
Sholapur ...	3·88	Total rainfall 19·30; cholera still throughout the district, but decreasing; *juari* 78 and *bajri* 66 lbs. per rupee.
Dharwar ...	.....	No report received.
Kanara ...	Karwar ·81; Kumpta 2·15; Sirsi ·60; Halyal ·10.	Total rainfall 71·08; rain wanted in some talukas for crops; rice crop in ear on coast talukas; garden produce thriving; fever and cattle-disease continue; price of common rice in Karwar 16 and in district 15½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	2·10	Total rainfall 31·55; cholera 6 cases since 10th; general health fair; weather sultry; *bajri* 39 and *juari* 51 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain has improved prospects in Nasik, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Khandesh, Poona, and Satara, but more rain still required; cholera decreasing; fever and cattle-disease in some districts.
Bengal—(Sept. 14th)		
Chittagong ...	·87	Weather fair; temperature high; showers at long intervals; transplanting of late rice not yet completed; cattle-disease again reported from south; public health good.
Dacca ...	·97	Rivers high; late rice promising; jute being cut.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	Alipore ·86	Prospects of late rice good; reaping of early rice and jute continues, a fair outturn of early rice expected; fever in most places as usual in this season.
Moorshedabad ...	No rain	Prospects of crops good; transplanting of late rice nearly finished; other crops doing well; fever still bad at Rangamati and adjacent villages, in Kandi sub-division fever and cholera were very severe, but now abating.
Rajshahye ...	2·37	Plenty of rain throughout district; prospects of standing crops good at present; cutting of jute going on; fever apparently decreasing.
Burdwan ...	·8	Prospects generally good; early rice being harvested in some parts of district; cholera cases still reported.
Rungpore ...	·39	Weather hot; prospects of crops good all round; health good.
Bhágalpur ...	1·20	Prospects good; more rain wanted; autumn crops being reaped.
Purneah ...	1·02	Autumn crops estimated at 8 annas; prospects of winter rice somewhat improved, transplanting scarcely finished; Mahananda, Kosi, and Ganges in flood; fever very prevalent.
Patna ...	·12	Transplanting of paddy almost finished; reaping of autumn crops going on; everything favourable; public health good.
Durbhunga ...	No rain	Autumn harvest good; floods falling; prospects moderate; health fair.
Hazaribagh ...	·75	Weather seasonable; harvesting of autumn crops going on; rice promising well; general health good.
Cuttack ...	6·0	Partial transplanting proceeding in inundated tracts, elsewhere crops excellent; early rice being reaped; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Not much rain during the week, and in some districts none at all; prospects, however, generally good; transplanting of late rice almost finished and reaping of autumn crops in full progress; prospects in the low lands in Midnapore improved, and transplanting going on in inundated tracts of Cuttack; fever, as usual at this season, prevalent in many districts.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Sept. 14th)	Average rainfall ·60	Prospects good; health of men and cattle good; prices steady.
Allahabad („ „)	Average rainfall ·80 in seven tahsils; none in two; most in head-quarters.	Break in wet weather apparent; crops all excellent; early rice being cut; autumnal fever of mild type prevalent, otherwise healthy; prices rising; wheat 19¼, barley 28⅜, gram 23 5/16, coarse cleaned rice 15½, unhusked rice 23¼, *bajra* 24 13/16, and peas 29 3/16 seers per rupee.
Gorakhpur („ 13th)	.....	Steamy weather; early rice being cut, other crops thriving; fever rather prevalent; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Jhánsi (Sept. 13th)	.....	In many *mar* fields *juar* so much injured by excessive rain that it is being ploughed down and the land is being prepared for *rabi*, other crops promising; barley 31¼, rice 10, *juar* 25, *bajra* 22⅔, *urd* 24, *makki* 27, *bijhar* 21 seers per rupee.
Agra („ 14th)	A few showers in end of week.	More rain wanted for late sown *kharif*; early *kharif* crops being reaped; slight fever prevalent; prices—wheat 19, gram 21, barley 23, *bajra* 20, and *makka* 28 seers per rupee.
Bareilly („ „)	No rain during week	Weather again cloudy; rain wanted for late rice; early *kharif* being reaped; prospects up to date good; fever reported from various localities, otherwise health good; prices—wheat 20, barley 28, well wheat 21, gram 25, *juar* 26 seers per rupee.
Meerut („ „)	Garhmuktesar ·30	Fresh east wind blowing up for rain, which is now needed; crops excellent; cholera—37 cases, 16 deaths, health otherwise good; large exports of wheat to seaports; cheapest wheat 21⅓, barley 30, gram 22⅓, *juar* 26, *arhar* 29 seers per rupee.
Kumaun („ 13th)	.....	Weather fine; health fair; measles and fever prevalent; crops good, some reaped; cattle-disease decreasing; prices stationary.
Lucknow („ 14th)	.....	Early part of week fine, last two days high east wind, cloudy, and showery; prospects good; good deal of ordinary fever prevalent; barley 28 seers per rupee.
Partabgarh („ 13th)	.....	Wind gone round to the east and rain threatening; harvest prospects could not be better; price of rice falling, other prices steady; health of men and cattle normal.
Sitapur („ 14th)	Sitapur ·10; Biswan *nil*; Sidhauli ·20; Misrikh ·14.	Wind east, cloudy weather; prospects good; prices—wheat 23, barley 29, gram 24, *kodon* 32 seers per rupee.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain anywhere till last night; ·40 at Sadr.	Crops ripened rapidly during break; rice everywhere in harvest and *rabi* ploughings continue; more rain wanted; prices little changed.
Aligarh („ „)	.....	No rain, weather hot and close; crops flourishing, except in Secundra; slight fever throughout the district; wheat 20, barley 26, *bijhar* 25, gram 21 seers per rupee.
Saharanpur („ „)	No rain	Sky cloudy; some fever in district; *kharif* being cut in places; wheat 21, gram 22, *bajra* 20½, common rice 15½, gram 20 seers per rupee.
Moradabad („ „)	No rain	Break since 1st; prospects good; rain now wanted; health reports satisfactory, save for some autumnal fever; some damage done in Ramgunga Kadi by late flood; prices steady.
Farukhabad („ „)	No rain	Crops promise well; health good; prices almost stationary; wheat $18\frac{12}{32}$, barley $27\frac{8}{32}$, gram $21\frac{4}{32}$, *bajra* $27\frac{30}{32}$ seers per rupee.
Cawnpore („ „)	Rain ·50 in three parganas, elsewhere weather clear.	Prospects fair; some fever; prices stationary; wheat 19, barley 30, *bajra* 24, *juar* 29 seers per rupee.
Rae Bareli („ 13th)	Rae Bareli ·70; Digbijaiganj ·20; Salon ·70; Dalman *nil*.	General rain seems again about to fall opportunely; prospects excellent; prices steady, fall in some staples being balanced by rise in others; wheat 19½, barley 27, *dhan* 30, *makra* 33, *kodon* 40 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Light showers only in eastern half of the provinces during the week; weather hot and close; early *kharif* being harvested; more rain is now required for late *kharif*; crops slightly damaged by excessive rain in Jhánsi and by floods in Moradabad; general prospects good; prices risen in Allahabad, Bareilly, and Jhánsi, elsewhere stationary; slight fever generally prevalent; measles in Kumaun and some cholera in Meerut, otherwise health good; cattle-disease decreasing in Kumaun.
Punjab—(Sept. 13th)		
Delhi ...	No rain	Agricultural prospects and health good; prices falling.
Hissar ...	No rain	*Kharif* crops flourishing; *rabi* operations in progress; health good; prices falling.
Umballa ...	No rain	*Kharif* crops promising, yield expected to be above average; cholera prevalent in the city.
Jullundur ...	No rain	Agricultural prospects promising; cholera gradually abating; fever prevalent; prices falling.
Amritsar ...	No rain	Cholera and fever prevalent; prices stationary.
Lahore ...	No rain	Cholera abating; fever prevalent; prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	No rain	Agricultural prospects good; a few cases of cholera reported; slight fall in prices.
Siálkot ...	No rain	Crops good; cholera still prevalent in the city.
Ráwalpindi ...	No rain	Agricultural prospects fair; rain wanted in Attock *taksil*; cholera disappearing; slight fall in prices.
Peshawar ...	No rain	Agricultural prospects good; prices of food-grains have risen.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Agricultural prospects and health good; slight fall in prices.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	No rain	Agricultural prospects and health good; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—No rain during the week; agricultural prospects continue good; cholera still prevalent in the cities of Umballa, Sialkot, and Amritsar, but abating in the Jullundur, Lahore, and Rawalpindi districts; fever prevalent in Jullundur, Amritsar, and Lahore; slight fall in prices generally.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Sept. 14th)	5·67	Rain favourable to all crops; cholera continues; prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	1·20	Cotton and other *kharif* crops doing well; *rabi* lands under preparation; prices of wheat 20 and rice 12 seers per rupee.
Saugor ...	·43	Crops excellent; land being prepared for *rabi* sowings; health fair; prices easy.
Seoni ...	6·78	Prospects of *kharif* crop good; preparation of land for *rabi* sowings retarded owing to heavy rain; cholera continues; rice 19 seers and wheat 27 seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad ...	5·24	Prospects of *kharif* crops doubtful; land being prepared for *rabi* sowings; slight cholera; prices of wheat 18 and *juar* 29 seers per rupee.
Raipur (Sept. 10th)	1·36	Weather close; rice crops doing well; cotton and *kodo* poor; cattle-disease continues; cholera disappearing; price of common rice 40 seers and wheat 30 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur („ 8th)	1·46	Early rice being reaped; prospects good; fever and cattle-disease prevalent; rice 48 seers per rupee.
Nimar ...	·02	Prospects good; 2 deaths from small-pox; wheat 16 seers and *juar* 45 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Healthy; rain has fallen generally at the end of the week, except at Saugor and Nimar; prospects of rice good; cotton and other *kharif* crops fair; cholera and cattle-disease continue in several districts; prices easy.
British Burma— (Sept. 10th)		
Akyab ...	2·39	Total rainfall 171·54 inches; public health good; slight cattle-disease; crop prospects favourable.
Rangoon ...	5·01	Total rainfall 86·20; public health good; crops doing well.
Bassein ...	2·15	Total rainfall 88·28; cholera prevails in one township, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease abating; ploughing and planting going on.
Prome ...	1·76	Total rainfall 33·96; cholera very slight, no deaths in town; public health generally good; late rains beneficial for backward sowings.
Amherst (Moulmein) ... (Sept. 3rd)	8·63	Total rainfall 172·96; cholera in one township, otherwise public health good; transplanting progressing; agricultural prospects generally good; some damage reported from inundation in four townships.
(„ 10th)	1·41	
Toungoo („ 3rd)	3·42	Total rainfall 72·21; public health good; ploughing and transplanting going on rapidly; agricultural prospects good; slight cattle-disease.
(„ 10th)	1·15	
		General Remarks.—Public health satisfactory, except in one or two places where there is some cholera; crops doing well, with prospects of a good harvest; slight cattle-disease here and there.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Sept. 13th)	·05	Reaping of *aus* and transplanting of *sali* nearly finished; prospects of other crops and tea favourable; cholera still prevalent in mouza Rani.
Sylhet („ 14th)	3·46	Prospects of crops and state of public health good.
Cachar („ „)	2·0	Weather warm; reaping of *aus* crop continues; transplanting of *sali* crop not yet finished; common rice 26 seers per rupee; health good.
* Dibrugarh („ „)	3·85	Prospects of *sali dhan* good; cattle-disease still continues; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore ...	·29	There were a few slight showers in several parts of the district; prospects favourable; crops generally in good condition; prices fallen, *ragi* by 2½ seers the rupee.
Mysore ...	·12	Crops improving and prices slightly fallen; slight rain throughout the province, more is wanted; except in some limited areas in the Maidan, the crops are everywhere fair, and prospects are not discouraging; prices easy.
Mercara ...	3·86	Transplanting of rice not yet completed; plants doing well, but more rain wanted; average coffee and cardamum crops expected.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Sept. 14th)		
Amraoti ...	1·73	Crops progressing favourably; prices of wheat 18 and *juari* 36 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	*Kharif* and cotton crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Hyderabad ...	1·61	Total rainfall 14·45; *kharif* crops prospering; tanks still deficient; cholera prevalent; prices of wheat 15, coarse rice 13, white *juari* 19, and *tur* 26 seers per current sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States— (Sept. 14th)		
Indore ...	4·68	The recent rain was very opportune; prices are easy—wheat 19, maize 36, *juari* 32 seers per rupee—though they have risen slightly; there are still 3 or 4 cases of cholera daily in Indore city, with the ordinary percentages of deaths.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	·07	Fever prevailing; prospects good.
Sutna ...	·27	Weather hot; prospects good.
Neemuch ...	·22	Health good.
Goona ...	·03	Health and crops good.
Bhopal ...	·70	Crops damaged by continuous rain; health good.
Agar ...	.....	No report received.
Nowgong ...	.....	Weather clear; health good; prospects favourable.
Manpur ...	.....	Prospects unchanged.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Sept. 14th)	3·34	Total rainfall 88·04; after a short break rains have again set in from north-east, accompanied by thunder and lightning.
Sirôhi („ 11th)	7·0	Total rainfall 24·45; tanks, wells, health, and crops good and seasonable.
Marwar („ 9th)	.....	Total rainfall 20·67; tanks and wells full; health good, though fever still prevails; crops flourishing; still cloudy; prices falling.
Meywar („ 9th)	0·17	Total rainfall 17·20; tanks, wells, and crops good; health fair; more rain wanted.
Harowti („ 10th)	Deoli ·37; Kotah ·15; Tonk *nil*; Shahpura ·09.	Prospects improved; fever prevalent in parts.
Jhallawar („ 7th)	·12	Fever in some parganas.
Ajmere („ 14th)	·25	Prospects excellent; health good.
Jeypore („ 14th)	.....	Crop prospects favourable; health good.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwar (Sept. 13th)	.....	Fever prevalent; ploughing for *rabi* proceeding; hot sun.
Nepal—		
Katmandu (Sept. 8th)	2·72	The outturn of the upland rice and Indian corn in the hills has proved an average crop; but owing to recent failure of rain in Gorkha and adjacent districts, which threatens serious diminution in the outturn of the late (low-land) rice, prices are still high. In the valley of Katmandu dry and sunny weather is now needed. In the Terai districts adjacent to Bhágalpur and Purneah rain has failed lately and prices are rising.

E. C. BUCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 39.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 23rd September 1881.

No. 1437.—The following Resolution of the Foreign Department containing rules regarding the sale of property to Natives by British officers, whether Civil, Military or Uncovenanted, is republished for general information:—

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Foreign Department,—No. 1667, dated 30th September 1868.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council observes that these references originated with a case which occurred at Allahabad, where an officer wished to part with his house to a Native, under circumstances not open to any suspicion, and with a remark from the Home Department to the effect that some change or relaxation of the rule which prohibits the sale of property to Natives by public servants under any circumstances seemed desirable. At present, under the Notification of the 3rd of December 1858, drawn up in consequence of the orders of the late Court of Directors, sales of property to Natives are strictly prohibited, and officers are thereby directed to refer all transactions in regard to which they have any doubts for the orders of superior authority.

2. His Excellency in Council observes that the weight of authority on the part of the various Administrations and Departments which have lately been consulted on this subject is decidedly in favour of some modification of the existing rule, or, at least, of more clearly and accurately defining the course to be pursued in such cases. There can be no doubt that the restrictions imposed hitherto on such transactions have been, to a certain extent, beneficial, and that the Government of India, though it can place a full reliance on the fair dealing, honour and integrity of its civil and military services, has a right to expect, not only that all such transactions shall be correct and unimpeachable in themselves, but that they shall not run any risk of misconstruction at the hands of designing, ignorant or credulous persons.

3. The Government of India is also well aware, as pointed out by some of the high authorities consulted, that many officials who, on joining their stations, have become the owners

of houses either under an absolute necessity, or from laudable motives of convenience and comfort, may, on quitting the district or province to which they have been for some time attached, literally find no purchasers for their property, except Natives of wealth or substance. When such transactions openly and avowedly take place, no evil consequences, His Excellency in Council thinks, need ever ensue under proper precautions.

4. The following rules have therefore been drawn up in supersession of the existing rule, and are hereby published for general information. They must be considered applicable to European public servants of all descriptions, Civil, Military and Uncovenanted :—

5. I.—Whenever a public servant wishes to dispose of a house, bungalow, elephant, horse or carriage, or other valuable property, to any Native within his jurisdiction, or within the limits of the district in which he is employed on the public service, and from which he is not about to remove, he must report his intention to the Local Government to which he is subordinate, stating the facts and circumstances and the price offered for the article to be sold. The Local Government will then pass such orders on the reference as may seem fit and proper.

II.—Whenever a public servant is about to quit his station or district permanently, or for a considerable period, and wishes to dispose of his house, bungalow, elephant, carriages and horses, and the like property of value, to Native purchasers, he shall report his intention to the Commissioner or the head local authority to which he may be immediately subordinate, and that authority will use its discretion in allowing the transaction, or in reporting the circumstance to the Local Government for further orders.

III.—Whenever a public servant, on quitting his station or district, wishes to dispose of his furniture, household goods, livestock, &c., he is at full liberty to do so either by circulating lists of such property amongst the community generally, or by having the same put up to public auction, without reference to any authority whatever. All that is necessary is that the transaction should be open and patent to everybody on the spot.

IV.—Rule No. I is to be considered applicable to purchases equally with sales.

6. The observance of the above rules will, His Excellency in Council thinks, fully meet the inconveniences and exigencies to which gentlemen of acknowledged honour and probity would be put on many occasions if debarred from such transactions; while, at the same time, they will be a sufficient safeguard against any abuse, any imputation of unfair or interested dealings, or any possibility of misconception on the part of the non-official community.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 21st September 1881.

No. 266*G.-P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Vurdoo Pillay, of the Bombay Commissariat Department, the title of "Rao Saheb," as a personal distinction.

No. 2220*E.-P.*—In exercise of the power conferred by Sections 4 and 8 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council, with the assent of His Highness the Khan of Kalat, is pleased to empower Diwan Ganpat Rai, Native Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Biluchistan, to exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure (Acts X of 1872 and XI of 1874), over all persons within the district of Quetta, and to commit persons for trial to the officer for the time being holding the office of Agent to the Governor General in Biluchistan as the Court of Session.

The Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Biluchistan for the time being in charge of the district of Quetta shall, in respect to the said Diwan Ganpat Rai, exercise all the powers of a Magistrate of the district.

The 22nd September 1881.

No. 270*G.-P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Adolph Philippi as Vice-Consul for Denmark at Bassein.

The 23rd September 1881.

No. 273*G.-P.*—With reference to Notification No. 146G.-P., dated the 25th May 1881, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. R. A. Lowndes as Acting Consular Agent for the United States of America at Bassein, during the absence of Mr. W. W. G. Beatson, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

C. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd September 1881.

No. 3092.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read again the undermentioned papers regarding the supply of stores—

Financial Resolution			No. 3574,	dated	3rd November 1880.
"	"	"	953,	"	10th June 1881.
"	Circular	"	220,	"	28th April "
"	"	"	621,	"	14th May "

Read also—

Returns showing European stores purchased in the open market for the use of the Postal Department during the last two years.

RESOLUTION.—From these returns a list has been prepared and is appended to this Resolution, showing the articles which on the information before the Government of India it is possible to obtain of Indian manufacture. The Governor General in Council accordingly requests that the Director General of the Post Office will institute enquiries as to the cheapest and most convenient way of obtaining future regular supplies of such goods of Indian manufacture, as also of any other goods which in the course of inquiry it may be found feasible to substitute for imported articles. The Government of India will be prepared to approve of contracts for a term of years, say five, based on the average prices hitherto paid for imported goods of a like description. Sail cloth, American drill, flannel, and other cotton and woollen fabrics of superior quality are now manufactured in the cotton and woollen mills at Cawnpore, Bombay, and in other places.

2. Canvas is largely manufactured by the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company.

3. Candles are procurable from the Bombay Steam Soap and Candle Work Company.

4. The jute mills and roperies in Bengal will probably be ready to supply twine in any quantity.

5. It is understood that the company which is working the petroleum wells on the island of Borongo (Akyab) has produced oil in every respect equal in quality to American kerosine oil.

6. In regard to the other articles mentioned in the list, the Director General's attention is invited to the series of Resolutions recently issued by this Department.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Director General of the Post Office of India, the Military and Public Works Departments, and to all Local Governments and Administrations, for information and guidance.

Also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

List of Articles referred to in Resolution No. 3092, dated 23rd September 1881.

Names of Articles.	1879-80.			1880-81.			Total.	
	Rate.	No. or Quantity.	Amount.	Rate.	No. or Quantity.	Amount.	No. or Quantity.	Amount.
Aligarh Postal Workshop.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Tin	...	25 maunds 25 seers 4 chittacks.	418 1 6	...	27 maunds 17 seers 14 chittacks.	567 3 9	53 maunds 3 seers 2 chittacks.	985 5 3
Iron hinges	...	256 number ...	27 12 0	...	271 number ...	26 9 3	527 number ...	54 5 3
Sail cloth	...	...	...	...	24,866 yards ...	21,937 7 7	24,866 yards ...	21,937 7 7
American drill	...	27,077 yards ...	8,074 8 3	...	23,585 " ...	9,431 9 2	50,662 " ...	17,506 1 5
Railway Mail Service.								
English ball twine ...	Rs. 0-2-6 each ...	12,284 balls ...	...	Rs. 0-2-6 each ...	26,961 balls ...	...	39,245 balls.	
Carriage-candles ...	" 0-7-0 per lb. ...	21,860 lbs. ...	...	" 0-7-0 per lb. ...	27,942 lbs. ...	...	49,802 lbs.	
General Postal Service.								
Hand-saw	Rs. 1-8-0 each ...	1 number.						
Brass lock	" 1-12-0 " ...	1 "						
Iron safe	" 285-0-0 " ...	1 " ...	...	Rs. 63-0-0 each ...	4 number ...			
"	" 200-0-0 " ...	1 " ...	...	" 60-0-0 " ...	1 " ...			
"	" 65-4-0 " ...	1 " ...	...	" 50-0-0 " ...	28 " ...	...	55 number.	
"	" 60-8-0 " ...	2 " ...	...	" 12-2-0 " ...	1 " ...			
"	" 50-8-0 " ...	1 " ...	...	...	...			
"	" 40-0-0 " ...	15 " ...	...	...	...			
Padlocks	" 13-8-0 " ...	5 " ...	...	Rs. 13-8-0 each ...	3 number ...			
"	" 11-8-0 " ...	2 " ...	...	" 12-8-0 " ...	2 " ...			
"	" 10-0-0 " ...	1 " ...	...	" 11-0-0 " ...	2 " ...	...	98 "	
"	" 4-0-0 " ...	3 " ...	...	...	...			
"	" 1-13-6 " ...	80 " ...	...	...	...			
Blotting paper	" 1-8-0 per quire .	1¼ quires ...	...	Rs. 1-8-0 per quire ...	1 quire ...			
" "	" 1-4-0 " " ...	6 " ...	...	" 1-4-0 " ...	1¾ quires ...			
" "	...	...	...	" 1-1-0 " ...	2 " ...	...	13 quires.	
" "	...	...	...	" 1-0-0 " ...	1 quire ...			
Penholders	Rs. 0-6-0 per dozen ...	2⅓ dozen ...	...	" 1-0-0 per dozen ...	1 dozen ...			
"	...	...	...	" 0-7-6 " ...	2½ " ...	...	6½ dozens.	
"	...	...	...	" 0-3-0 " ...	⅓ " ...			
Scissors	Rs. 0-12-0 per pair ...	1 pair ...	...	" 0-12-0 per pair ...	2 pairs ...	...	3 pairs.	
Foot rules	...	...	...	" 1-4-0 each ...	24 number.			
Candles	Rs. 0-10-6 per packet ...	7 packets ...	...	" 0-12-0 per packet ...	8 packets ...			
"	" 0-10-0 " ...	2 " ...	...	" 0-9-0 " ...	106 " ...			
"	" 0-9-0 " ...	160 " ...	...	" 0-8-6 " ...	2 " ...			
"	" 0-8-6 " ...	11 " ...	...	" 0-8-0 " ...	64 " ...			
"	" 0-8-0 " ...	157 " ...	...	...	...	...	1,491 packets.	
"	" 0-7-8 " ...	15 " ...	...	Rs. 0-7-6 per packet ...	3 packets ...			
"	" 0-7-0 " ...	377 " ...	...	" 0-7-0 " ...	574 " ...			
"	" 0-7-6 " ...	3 " ...	...	...	...			
"	" 0-6-0 " ...	2 " ...	...	...	...			

Packing knife	Rs. 0-10-0 each ...	2 number ...	...	Rs. 1-4-0 each ...	4 number ...	...	7 number.
" "	...	...	...	" 1-1-0 " ...	1 " ...		
Brown paper	" 11-9-0 per ream ...	10 quires ...	...	...	...	...	1,228 quires.
" "	" 8-0-0 " " ...	3 " ...	...	" 8-0-0 per ream ...	2 reams ...		
" "	" 1-0-0 " quire ...	399 " ...	...	" 1-0-0 " " ...	4 " 3 qrs.		
" "	" 10-0-0 " " ...	1 quire ...	...	" 0-15-0 " " ...	34 " 12 "		
Kerosine oil	" 0-12-0 " gallon	95 gallons ...	...	" 0-12-0 " gallon	15 gallons ...	...	110 gallons.
" "	" 3-4-0 " tin ...	1 tin ...	...	" 3-3-0 " tin ...	2 tins ...	...	32 tins.
" "	" 3-2-0 " " ...	1 " ...	...	" 3-2-0 " " ...	8 " ...		
" "	" 3-1-0 " " ...	2 " ...	...	" 3-1-0 " " ...	1 " ...		
" "	" 2-15-0 " " ...	3 " ...	...	" 3-0-0 " " ...	3 " ...		
" "	" 2-13-0 " " ...	3 " ...	...	" 2-12-6 " " ...	4 " ...		
" "	" 2-13-6 " " ...	2 " ...	...	" 2-10-0 " " ...	2 " ...		
" "	" 0-5-0 " bottle	6 bottles ...	...	" 0-3-3 " bottle ...	2 bottles ...	...	20 bottles.
" "	" 0-3-0 " " ...	11 " ...	...	" 0-3-0 " " ...	1 bottle ...		
Flannel	" 1-3-0 " yard ...	103 yards ...	...	" 1-3-0 " yard ...	56 yards ...	...	159 yards.
Broad cloth	" 3-0-0 " " ...	23 " ...	...	" 5-0-0 " " ...	5 " ...	...	51¾ yards.
"	...	...	...	" 4-0-0 " " ...	1¾ " ...		
"	...	...	...	" 3-0-0 " " ...	20 " ...		
"	...	...	...	" 2-0-0 " " ...	2 " ...		
Baize cloth	Rs. 3-8-0 per yard ...	1 yard, 1 inch	...	" 2-9-0 " " ...	1¾ " ...	....	26 yds. 10 inches.
"	...	...	...	" 2-1-4 " " ...	3 " ...		
"	" 2-0-0 " " ...	15½ yards ...	...	" 1-10-0 " " ...	5 " ...		
Turkey red cloth	...	...	...	" 0-2-3 " " ...	15 "		
Hurricane lantern	" 9-0-0 each ...	2 number ...	...	" 9-0-0 each ...	49 number ...	...	81 number.
" "	" 5-8-0 " ...	6 " ...	...	" 6-8-0 " ...	4 " ...		
" "	" 4-8-0 " ...	7 " ...	...	" 5-0-0 " ...	1 " ...		
" "	...	...	...	" 4-0-0 " ...	4 " ...		
" "	...	...	...	" 3-8-0 " ...	1 " ...		
" "	...	...	...	" 3-0-0 " ...	1 " ...		
" "	...	...	...	" 2-12-0 " ...	6 " ...		
Canvas	Rs. 0-4-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 per yard.	2,039¾ yards ...	...	" 0-4-0 to Rs. 1-2-0 per yard.	3,189 yards ...	...	5,228¾ yards.
Varnish	" 2-8-0 " bottle ...	1 bottle.				...	
Leather writing case ...	" 13-8-0 each ...	1 number.				...	
Twine	" 0-2-0 to Rs. 0-9-6 per lb.	4,043 lbs. ...	...	" 0-2-0 to Rs. 0-9-6 per lb.	4,499 lbs. ...	...	8,542 lbs.
Fishing line	" 0-12-0 " bundle ...	642 bundles ...	...	" 0-12-0 " bundle...	1,151 bundles ...	...	1,793 number.
Leather	" 7-0-0 " piece ...	1 piece.				...	
"	" 3-8-0 " " ...	12 pieces.				...	
Sweet oil	" 0-10-0 " bottle ...	4 bottles.				...	
Potash	" 0-3-0 to Rs. 0-6-0 per lb.	255½ lbs. ...	...	" 0-2-0 to Rs. 0-5-0 per lb.	405½ lbs. ...	...	661 lbs.

The 20th September 1881.

No. 3114.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read—

The Administration Reports of the Calcutta and Bombay Mints for the year 1880-81, with the Senior Mint Master's review thereof.

From Mint Master, Bombay, No. 136, dated 6th July, and No. 211, dated 20th August 1881.

From Mint Master, Calcutta, No. 668, dated 30th July 1881.

RESOLUTION.—The coinage of silver at the Indian Mints in 1880-81 was 425 lakhs. 105 lakhs in Calcutta and 320 lakhs in Bombay. The net imports of silver in the same period were 389 lakhs. These figures compare as follows with the corresponding figures of previous years :—

	Net imports. Lakhs.	Coinage. Lakhs.
1874-75	464	490
1875-76	155	255
1876-77	720	627
1877-78	1,468	1,018
1878-79	397	721
1879-80	787	1,025
1880-81	389	425

2. The quantity of country silver in the shape of ornaments, &c., received in the Bombay Mint is considerably reduced, as will be seen from the following figures :—

	In lakhs.	
	Country silver.	Native coins.
1877-78	124	...
1878-79	116	67
1879-80	92	45
1880-81	10	·25

3. The silver coinage of the Calcutta Mint includes 4 lakhs of rupees coined under the monetary convention with the Government of Portuguese India. The Calcutta Mint also coined copper of the nominal value of Rs. 1,85,600.

4. The Bombay Mint worked steadily except in the last four or five months; the Calcutta Mint was in full work for only four months, July to October.

5. The coinage and the receipts and charges of each Mint, including *pro formâ* charges for interest on the capital sunk, and for pensions, leave allowances, &c., for the last three years, are given below :—

	Calcutta.			Bombay.		
	1878-79.	1879-80	1880-81.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
I.—Coinage—						
Tale of pieces of all kinds...	76,504,971	74,181,243	24,408,796	48,862,807	81,215,596	31,986,936
Value—Gold Rs.	...	1,46,040	1,33,545	850	1,255	...
Silver "	2,32,44,954	2,13,54,164	1,05,09,824	4,88,62,750	8,12,15,511	3,19,86,936
Copper "	6,66,475	7,07,900	1,85,600	...	...	...
Total Rs. ...	2,39,11,429	2,22,08,104	1,08,28,969	4,88,63,600	8,12,16,766	3,19,86,936
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
II.—Receipts and Charges—						
Receipts	5,41,985	5,17,277	2,32,365	11,59,614	18,51,834	6,41,703
Charges—						
Operative losses ...	1,44,761	63,214	38,580	55,912	95,254	89,608
Salaries and Establishment.	2,50,369	2,56,494	2,59,369	2,73,370	2,71,187	2,43,985
Stores	76,196	61,505	55,077	96,594	1,52,523	68,059
Other charges ...	80,222	1,07,199	51,369	45,813	21,698	20,262
Pro formâ charges ...	4,17,701	4,52,431	4,50,829	3,05,443	3,42,878	3,46,024
	9,99,252	9,40,843	8,55,224	7,77,132	8,83,540	7,67,938
Balance in favour of (+) or against (—) the Mint.	—4,57,267	—4,23,566	—6,22,859	+3,82,482	+ 9,68,294	—1,26,235
Ditto ditto, excluding *pro formâ* charges ...	— 9,566	+ 28,865	—1,72,030	+6,87,925	+13,11,172	+2,19,789

6. The bulk of the receipts being the seignorage duty of Two per cent. on the coinage of rupees, they vary with the amount of the coinage.

7. The item *operative losses* on the charge side includes, in addition to the actual loss in coinage operations, the loss on the withdrawal and recoinage of worn-out and uncurrent coins. The percentage of operative losses, properly so called, has been as follows :—

	1878-79, 1879-80, 1880-81. (Pies per cent.)		
In melting—			
Calcutta	18	9·8	9·2
Bombay	5	5	5
In coining—			
Calcutta	22	17	15·5
Bombay	11	12	14

8. The striking difference in the rates of these losses in the two Mints has been dwelt upon in previous reviews, and the Governor General in Council is glad to observe that the Mint Masters have given special attention to the subject. The Senior Mint Master in his present report points out that there are certain points of difference in the procedure of the Melting Departments of the two Mints, such as the one using plumbago pots and the other iron pots; the one casting one inch thick standard bars, the other $\frac{3}{8}$ inch bars; the one delivering to the melter an exact weight of bullion from the Bullion Department, the other making over the same weight that is received from the tenderer; from which a greater loss might be expected in Calcutta than in Bombay. He further observes that melting losses are heavier with London bars and sycee silver than with any other classes, and that the proportion of these classes is generally larger at Calcutta than at Bombay. He continues—"such points as these must be taken into consideration in comparing the system of two Mints, and though I do not say they will account for all the difference of losses, I feel sure that they will tend to approximate them more closely."

9. The fact that it has been found possible without any change of system to reduce the losses in Calcutta in the last two years by about 50 per cent. in the melting process and 30 per cent. in the coining process, tends to show that there were good grounds for the special attention paid to the subject. The Governor General in Council has no doubt that the same attention will continue to be paid to it in both Mints that it has received during the last two years.

10. Under the head Salaries and Establishments, there is in the Calcutta Mint an increase each year over the last. The charge for extra operative establishments shows a steady increase, which is not satisfactory, considering the small amount coined in the last year. In the Bombay Mint there is a satisfactory saving in 1880-81, in extra operative establishments, corresponding to the falling-off in the coinage.

11. In the capital account of the Calcutta Mint the land occupied by the Mint is valued at Rs. 1,41,335. The Mint Master will be requested to explain on what principle the valuation has been made.

12. The sum of Rs. 43,495 was added to the capital expenditure on the Bombay Mint in finishing the weighing room to receive the new automaton

machines and in other improvements. The capital expenditure on the Calcutta Mint during the year was Rs. 47,276. The necessary alterations to the machinery of the copper mint at Calcutta for making cartridge metal for the Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Dum-Dum were nearly completed during the year, and some metal was manufactured in the last two months.

13. By the electro-plating process of adjusting coins adopted in the Bombay Mint a saving of about Rs. 3,000 has been effected in the charges.

14. The Governor General in Council has much pleasure in acknowledging the services of the Mint Masters, Colonel Tennant and Colonel White.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and communicated to the Mint Masters, Calcutta and Bombay.

The 21st September 1881.

No. 3170.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read again the undermentioned papers regarding the supply of stores required for public service in India :—

Financial Resolution No. 3574, dated 3rd November 1880.
" " " 953, " 10th June 1881.
" Circular No. 220, dated 28th April 1881.
" " " 621, " 14th May 1881.

Read also the undermentioned correspondence with the Government of Bombay regarding the stores procured by certain officers in that Presidency during the last two years :—

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 2628, dated 20th July 1881.
" to " " " " 2145, " 3rd August "
" from " " " " 2972, " 13th " "

RESOLUTION.—From the returns received from the Government of Bombay a list has been prepared, and is appended to this Resolution, of the articles which, on the information now before the Government of India, it is possible to procure of Indian manufacture. Many of the articles enumerated seem to be required by individual officers in small quantities at a time; but in the aggregate the quantity annually required for the public service in the Bombay Presidency and in other parts of India will probably be sufficient to induce local manufacturers to undertake the supply; and as it is expedient to encourage local industries by every legitimate means, the Governor General in Council requests that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council will cause definite instructions to be issued to all the officers concerned to institute enquiries as to the cheapest and most convenient way of obtaining in future regular supplies of such goods of Indian manufacture as well as of any other goods which on enquiry it may be found feasible to add to the list. The Governor General in Council will be prepared to approve of contracts made by the Local Government with Indian manufacturers for the supply, for a term of years, of any of the articles if, in any case, such a course be found necessary in order to give to the manufacturers an assurance of the existence of a permanent and steady demand for goods which they would not otherwise undertake to make. Ordinarily such contracts need not be for more than five years in the first instance, and should be based on the average cost of the imported articles.

2. The existing sources of supply of most of the articles mentioned (so far as they are as yet known to the Government of India) have already been noticed in the Resolutions on the subject of the supply of stores published in the *Gazette of India* since the 23rd July last, and they need not be repeated here.

3. The manufacture of brown paper, cartridge paper, blotting-paper, and some other articles of stationery, as also various descriptions of cotton and woollen cloth and ironware, is now established in India. The Governor General in Council directs that wherever possible, with due regard to economy, such articles of Indian manufacture shall, in future, be substituted for European articles in the Presidency of Bombay as everywhere else in India.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay, with the request that the submission of the other returns promised may be expedited.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be communicated to the other Local Governments and Administrations, and be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

List of Articles referred to in Resolution No. 3170, dated 21st September 1881.

Name of Articles.	1879-80.			1880-81.			Total.		
	Rate.	No. or Quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	No. or Quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	No. or Quantity.	Total cost.
District Superintendent of Police, Kurrachee.			Rs. A. P.			Rs A. P.			Rs. A. P.
Brown paper	...	4 quires 7 sheets	2 13 0	...	3 qr. 7 sheets ...	2 3 10	...	7 qrs. 14 sheets ...	5 0 10
Blotting paper	...	61 sheets ...	2 5 3	...	75 sheets ...	2 13 0	...	136 „ ...	5 2 3
Penholders	...	6 number ...	0 3 0						
File strings	...	88 „ ...	2 4 8						
Twine	...	11 bundles ...	0 7 3	...	1 bundle ...	0 6 0	...	12 bundles ...	0 13 3
Waxcloth	...	5 yards ...	0 5 0	...	57 yards ...	1 9 0	...	62 yards ...	1 14 0
Broad woollen cloth for Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Police.	Rs. 1-12-0 a yard ...	153½ „ ...	268 10 0	Rs. 2-0-0 a yard ...	244½ „ ...	489 0 0	...	398 „ ...	757 10 0
Table-cloth	...	...	...	...	2 „ ...	4 8 0			
District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad.									
Blotting paper	Rs. 0-12-0 a quire ...	2½ quires ...	1 14 0	Rs. 0-12-0 per quire ...	2 quires ...	1 8 0	...	4½ quires ...	3 6 0
Locks	„ 0-8-0 each ...	2 number ...	1 0 0	„ 0-5-0 each ...	4 number ...	1 4 0	...	6 number ...	2 4 0
Woollen cloth	„ 1-12-0 a yard ...	707 yards ...	1,237 4 0						
White drill for light clothing ...	„ 0-4-0 „ ...	4,952 „ ...	1,238 0 0	„ 0-4-0 per yard ...	6,131 yards ...	1,532 12 0	...	11,083 yards ...	2,770 12 0
Commissioner, Northern Division.									
Brown paper for covers ...	Rs. 0-9-6 per quire ...	6 quires ...	3 9 0	„ 0-9-3 to 12 a quire	31 quires ...	20 15 0	...	60 quires ...	41 12 0
Ditto ditto ...	„ 0-12-0 „ ...	23 „ ...	17 4 0						
Cartridge paper ...	„ 0-7-3 „ ...	2 reams 15 quires,	24 12 0						
Locks	„ 0-6-0 each ...	15 number ...	5 10 0	„ 0-4-0 each ...	5 number ...	1 4 0	...	25 number ...	9 7 0
„	„ 0-2-6 „ ...	2 „ ...	0 5 0	„ 0-12-0 „ ...	3 „ ...	2 4 0			
Twine	„ 0-4-0 a bundle ...	4 bundles ...	1 0 0	...	4 bundles ...	1 0 0	...	8 bundles ...	2 0 0
									£ s. d.
Cloth, blue, woollen, pattern No. VII.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5*s.* 3½*d.* per yard ...	209½ yards ...	56 8 6
Cloth, blue, woollen, pattern No. II.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3*s.* 1*d.* „ ...	5,424 „ ...	859 11 4
Political Agent, Mahikanta.									
Scissors	Rs. 0-5-0 each ...	1 number ...	5 0 0						
Padlocks	...	...	...	...	1 number ...	0 2 0			
Red tape	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 0			

Political Superintendent, Pahlanpore.								
European vinegar	Rs. 0-11-6 a bottle ...	1 number ...	0 11 6	.....	1 bottle ...	0 11 0	.....	2 bottles ...	1 6 6
Brown paper	.....	.....	.....	Rs. 5-8-0 a ream ...	6 reams ...	37 4 0			
Court of the Assistant Judge, F. P., Nassick.									
Blotting paper	Rs. 1-2-0 a quire ...	2 number ...	2 4 0						
Brown paper	„ 0-0-11 a sheet ...	2 quires 18 sheets	2 6 6						
Vinegar	„ 0-8-0 a bottle ...	2 bottles ...	1 0 0						
Tape	„ 0-2-0 a bundle ...	2 bundles ...	0 4 0						
Glass inkstands	„ 0-6-0 each ...	2 number ...	0 12 0						
Padlocks	„ 0-5-0 „ ...	1 „ ...	0 5 0						
Inspector General of Prisons.									
Blue cloth, broad, supplied to 14 jails.	Rs. 3-6-7 a yard ...	330¼ yards ...	1,126 14 0						
Superintendent of Sind Revenue Survey.									
Padlocks	Rs. 3-0-0 each ...	3 number ...	9 0 0	...	1 ...	3 0 0	.....	4 number ...	12 0 0
Collector of Nassik.									
Brown paper	Rs. 15-0-0 to Rs. 16 per ream.	2 reams 19 qrs. ...	45 0 0	Rs. 0-10-0 to Rs. 1-2-0 a quire.	4 reams ...	52 11 4	.....	6 reams 19 quires...	97 11 4
Blotting paper	„ 0-10-0 to 12 annas per quire.	2 qrs. 13 sht. ...	2 0 0	Ditto ...	3 quires 2 sheet	2 15 9	.....	5 quires 15 sheets...	4 15 9
Vinegar	„ 0-8-0 to 10 annas a bottle.	8 bottles ...	4 0 0	„ 0-6-0 to 8 annas a bottle.	12 bottles ...	5 10 0	.....	20 bottles ...	9 10 0
Scales	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 number ...	3 8 0			
Weights	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 sets ...	2 0 0			
Collector of Hyderabad.									
Waxcloth	Rs. 0-7-0 a yard ...	24 yards ...	10 8 0	Rs. 1-2-0 per thán ...	5 thans ...	5 10 0			
				„ 0-5-0 a piece ...	8 pieces ...	2 8 0			
Penholders	„ 0-6-0 a dozen ...	2 dozens ...	0 12 0	„ 0-6-0 a doz. ...	9 doz. ...	3 6 0	.....	11 dozens ...	4 2 0
Blotting paper	„ 0-12-0 a quire ...	1 qr. 18 sheets ...	1 5 0	„ 0-12-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 a quire.	3 quires 8 sheets	4 1 0	.....	5 quires 2 sheets...	5 6 0
Cartridge do.	„ 0-10-2 „ ...	6 quires ...	3 13 0	„ 0-9-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 a quire.	34 quires 20 sheets	22 8 0	.....	40 „ 20 „ ...	26 5 0

List of Articles—contd.

Name of Articles.	1879-80.			1880-81.			Total.		
	Rate.	No. or Quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	No. or Quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	No. or Quantity.	Total cost.
Political Agent, Kattiwar.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
Blotting paper ...	Rs. 0-12-0 a quire ...	4 quires ...	3 0 0	Rs. 0-12-0 a quire ...	4 quires ...	3 0 0	.....	8 quires ...	6 0 0
Blank books, foolscap size ...	„ 0-12-0 each ...	40 number ...	30 0 0						
Vinegar	„ 0-8-0 a bottle ...	32 bottles ...	16 0 0	„ 0-8-0 a bottle ...	32 bottles ...	16 0 0	.....	64 bottles ...	32 0 0
Penholders	„ 0-12-0 a dozen ...	4 doz. ...	3 0 0	„ 0-12-0 a dozen ...	4 doz. ...	3 0 0	.....	8 doz. ...	6 0 0
Padlocks	„ 0-10-0 each ...	30 number ...	18 12 0	„ 0-10-0 each ...	30 number ...	18 12 0	.....	60 number ...	37 8 0
Ribbon or tape	„ 0-4-0 a bundle ...	16 bundles ...	4 0 0	„ 0-4-0 a bundle ...	16 bundles ...	4 0 0	.....	32 bundles ...	8 0 0
Archæological Survey Department.									
Cartridge paper	Rs. 5-0-0 a quire ...	1 quire ...	5 0 0						
Acid, acetic	„ 1-8-0 per 8 oz. bottle	2 bottles ...	3 0 0						
„ citric	„ 0-5-0 per oz. ...	2 oz. ...	0 10 0						
„ nitric	„ 0-4-0 „ oz. ...	2 „ ...	0 8 0						
Alcohol	„ 1-12-0 „ bottle ...	1 bottle ...	1 12 0						
Ammoniæ liquor	„ 1-4-0 „ lb. ...	½ lb. ...	0 10 0						
Nitrate of silver	„ 43-0-0 „ „ ...	1 „ ...	43 0 0						
Spirits of wine	„ 1-6-0 „ qt. ...	3 qts. ...	4 2 0						
District Judge, Canara.									
Cartridge paper	Rs. 0-12-0 per quire ...	9 qrs. 16 sheets	7 4 0	.....	9 qrs. 16 sheets...	7 4 0	.....	29 qrs. 20 sheets	27 4 0
„ „	„ 0-8-0 „ „ ...	6 sheets ...	0 2 0	.....	6 sheets ...	0 2 0			
„ „	„ 1-4-0 „ „ ...	5 qrs. ...	6 4 0	.....	5 qrs. ...	6 4 0			
Blotting paper	„ 0-8-0 to Re. 1 per qr.	3 „ ...	2 4 6	.....	3 quires ...	2 4 6	.....	6 quires ...	4 9 0
Scissors	„ 0-9-0 each ...	8 number ...	4 8 0	.....	8 number ...	4 8 0	.....	16 number ...	9 0 0
Pasteboards	„ 0-4-10 each ...	24 „ ...	7 15 3	.....	24 „ ...	7 15 3	.....	48 „ ...	15 14 6
Twine, coloured	„ 0-5-0 per ball ...	4 balls ...	1 4 0	.....	4 balls ...	1 4 0	.....	8 balls ...	2 8 0
Penholders	„ 0-1-6 each ...	10 number ...	1 0 4	.....	10 number ...	1 0 4	.....	20 number ...	2 0 8
Chalk	„ 0-0-6 per seer ...	½ seer ...	0 0 3	.....	½ seer ...	0 0 3	.....	1 seer ...	0 0 6
Longcloth	„ 0-2-8 per yard ...	6 yards ...	1 0 0	.....	6 yards ...	1 0 0	.....	12 yards ...	2 0 0
Collector of Colaba.									
Cartridge paper	Rs. 0-10-0 „ qrs. ...	168 quires ...	105 0 0	Rs. 0-10-0 a quire ...	180 quires ...	112 8 0	.....	348 quires ...	217 8 0
Scissors	„ 0-12-0 each ...	40 number ...	30 0 0	„ 0-12-0 each ...	36 number ...	27 0 0	.....	76 number ...	57 0 0
Bottles of vinegar ...	„ 0-8-0 per bottle ...	9 bottles ...	4 8 0	„ 0-8-0 a bottle ...	12 bottles ...	6 0 0	.....	21 bottles ...	10 8 0
Holders	„ 0-3-0 each ...	12 number ...	2 4 0	„ 0-3-0 a dozen ...	9 dozen ...	1 11 0	.....	10 dozens ...	3 15 0
Soap	„ 0-1-0 a piece ...	54 pieces ...	3 6 0	„ 0-1-0 a piece ...	36 pieces ...	2 4 0	.....	90 pieces ...	5 10 0
Blotting paper	„ 0-12-0 per quire ...	24 quires ...	18 0 0	„ 0-12-0 a quire ...	24 quires ...	18 0 0	.....	48 quires ...	36 0 0
Wicks for chimneys ...	.....	.....	.....	„ 0-0-3 each ...	3 number ...	0 0 9			

District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri.			£ s. d.								
Cloth, dark blue, for higher grades	.....	15¾ yards ...	4 4 8								
" " for lower "	.....	427¾ " ...	65 18 11								
Collector of Khandesh.			Rs. A. P.								
Brown paper	.....	4¾ reams ...	48 1 3								
Blotting paper	.....	8 quires ...	6 2 0								
Steel penholders	.....	15 doz. about ...	8 10 0								
Pewter inkstands	.....	4 number ...	3 6 0								
Scissors	.....	32 " ...	15 9 0								
Tape	.....	100 yards ...	1 7 0								
Padlocks	.....	28 number ...	5 6 0								
Vinegar	.....	13 bottles ...	4 10 0								
Conservator of Forests, Northern Division.											
Brown paper	Rs. 15-0-0 per ream ...	10 reams ...	150 0 0	Rs. 15-0-0 a ream ...	10 reams ...	150 0 0	.....	20 reams ...	300 0 0
Collector of Canara.									
Cartridge paper	" 9-0-0 per ream ...	4 reams ...	36 0 0	Rs. 12-1-0 to Rs. 13-2-0 per ream.	3 reams ...	38 5 0	.....	7 reams ...	74 5 0
" "	" 0-12-0 " quire ...	6 quires ...	4 8 0	" 0-12-0 per quire ...	6 quires ...	4 8 0	.....	12 quires ...	9 0 0
" "	" 0-0-5 " sheet ...	140 sheets ...	3 8 0	" 0-0-3 to 6 pies a sht.	280 sheets ...	6 12 0	.....	420 sheets ...	10 4 0
Penholders, wooden ...	" 0-2-0 to 8 As. per doz.	34 dozens ...	10 12 9	" 2-0-0 per dozen ...	6 dozens ...	12 0 0	.....	40 dozens ...	22 12 9
Gum	.....	.....	.....	" 0-2-0 " seer ...	6 seers ...	0 12 0			
Inkstands	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 ...	0 12 0			
Waxcloth	Rs. 0-3-6 per yard ...	20 yards ...	4 6 0	" 0-4-0 per yard ...	25 yards ...	6 4 0	.....	45 yards ...	10 10 0
File strings	" 0-4-6 " dozen ...	12 dozens ...	3 6 0	" 0-3-0 to 12 As. a doz.	25 dozens ...	7 14 0	.....	43 dozens ...	14 0 0
" "	" 0-12-0 " " ...	2 " ...	1 8 0						
" "	" 0-5-0 " " ...	4 " ...	1 4 0						
Blotting paper	" 16-4-0 " ream ...	½ ream ...	8 2 0	" 20-0-0 a ream ...	½ ream ...	10 0 0	.....	1 ream 2 qrs. 22 shts.	20 5 0
				" 0-0-6 per sheet ...	70 sheets ...	2 3 0			
Blackwood rules	.....	.....	.....	" 0-12-0 each ...	1 dozen ...	9 0 0			
Twine	.....	.....	.....	" 0-5-0 a ball ...	12 balls ...	3 12 0			
Rumals, cloth	Rs. 2-7-0 per piece ...	1 piece ...	2 7 0	...	...	6 8 0			
File boards	" 0-6-0 " pair ...	12 pairs ...	4 8 0						
Khadi cloths	" 1-8-0 " piece ...	1 piece ...	1 8 0						
Broadcloth	" 2-5-6 " yard ...	2 yards ...	4 11 0						
Scissors	.....	.....	.....	Rs. 7-0-0 each ...	12 number ...	5 4 0			
Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan—Poona.									
Scissors	Rs. 0-8-0 each ...	3 number ...	1 8 0						

List of Articles—contd.

Names of Articles.	1879-80.			1880-81.			Total.		
	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
Collector of Dharwar.									
Brown paper	.....	.....	18 3 3	.....	.....	24 1 6	.....	.....	42 4 9
Blotting paper	.....	.....	0 11 9	.....	.....	0 4 9	.....	.....	1 0 6
Penholders	.....	.....	0 4 0	.....	.....	0 2 0	.....	.....	0 6 0
Scissors	.....	.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 8 0	.....	.....	2 8 0
Inkstands	.....	.....	0 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Tape	.....	.....	0 0 6	.....	.....	2 6 0	.....	.....	2 6 6
Commissioner of Sind.									
Twine, Europe	Rs. 0-10-6 per lb. ...	2 lbs. ...	1 5 0	Rs. 0-14-0 per lb. ...	1 lb. ...	0 14 0	.....	3 lbs. ...	2 3 0
Vinegar	„ 0-8-0 „ bottle ...	8 bottles ...	4 0 0	„ 0-7-5 „ bottle ...	7 bottles ...	3 3 11	.....	15 bottles ...	7 3 11
Calico	.....	.....	.....	„ 0-8-0 „ yard ...	2 yards ...	1 0 0	.....	.....	...
Commissioner, Southern Division.									
Scissors	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 number ...	3 0 0	.....	.....	...
Brown paper	.....	1 rm. 3 qrs. 12 shts.	12 9 6	.....	1 rm. 19 qrs. 12 shts.	20 7 6	.....	3 rms. 3 qrs. ...	33 1 0
Broad cloth for tables ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 yards ...	24 0 0	.....	.....	...
Red tape	.....	.....	0 2 0	.....	.....	1 6 0	.....	.....	1 8 0
						£ s. d.			
Woollen cloth, dark blue, for higher grades of police.	.....	.....	.....	.....	85 yards 32 ...	13 5 0	.....	.....	...
Woollen cloth, dark blue, for lower grades of police.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,335 „ 21 ...	677 15 4	.....	.....	...
District Judge, Satara									
Brown paper	Rs. 15-0-0 per ream ...	1 rm. 1 qr. 9 shts.	16 0 6	Rs. 0-12-4 per quire...	5½ quires ...	4 4 0	.....	1 rm. 6 qrs. 21 shts.	20 4 6
Scissors	„ 0-8-6 each ...	19 number ...	10 1 9	„ 0-8-1½ each ...	20 number ...	10 2 6	.....	39 number ...	20 4 3
Longcloth	„ 0-2-11 per yard ..	218 yards ...	39 11 0	„ 0-2-10½ a yard ..	160 yards ...	29 0 6	.....	378 yards ...	68 11 6
Vinegar	„ 0-8-0 „ bottle ...	2 bottles ...	1 0 0	„ 0-8-0 a bottle ...	5 bottles ...	2 8 0	.....	7 bottles ...	3 8 0
Judge, Poona District Court.									
Brown paper	Rs. 0-12-0 per quire ...	18½ quires ...	13 14 0	Rs. 0-12-0 a quire ...	24¾ quires ...	18 9 0	.....	43¼ quires ...	32 7 0
Blotting paper	„ 0-0-6 „ sheet ...	12 sheets ...	0 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Scissors	„ 0-8-0 each ...	12 number ...	6 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Padlocks	„ 0-5-0 „ ...	2 „ ...	0 10 0	Rs. 0-6-0 each ...	3 number ...	1 2 0	.....	5 number ...	1 12 0
Cloth for screens	„ 0-3-0 per yard ...	1 yard ...	0 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

Commissioner of Customs, Opium, and Abkari.																	
Coal	Rs. 22-0-0 per ton ...	25 tons ...	1,112	8	0												
	„ 22-8-0 „ „ ...	25 „ ...															
Blotting paper	„ 0-9-0 to Re. 1 per qr.	9 quires ...	8	14	0	Rs. 0-9-0 to Re. 1 per qr.	8 quires ...	6	12	0	...	17 quires ...	15	10	0		
Cartridge, Europe ...	„ 1-8-0 per quire ...	1 quire ...	1	8	0	„ 1-4-0 per quire ...	1 „ ...	1	4	0	...	2 „ ...	2	12	0		
Collector of Salt Revenue.																	
Half-bleached paper ...	Rs. 3-5-3 per ream ...	14 reams ...	46	10	0	Details as in 1879-80. But quantity and cost are not given.											
Blotting paper	„ 0-13-0 „ quire ...	23 quires ...	18	12	0												
Cartridge paper	„ 11-8-3 „ ream ...	22 reams ...	253	6	6												
Locks	„ 0-7-9 each ...	32 number ...	15	9	6												
Scissors	„ 0-11-11 „ ...	37 „ ...	27	9	2												
Europe twine	„ 1-3-0 per lb. ...	1 lb. ...	1	3	0												
White calico	„ 0-2-4 „ yard ...	250 yards ...	37	7	6												
Rulers, round	„ 0-10-6 each ...	6 number ...	3	15	0												
Oil, boiled	„ 2-8-0 per gallon ...	142 gallons ...	355	0	0												
Marline	„ 0-8-0 each ...	196 number ...	98	0	0												
Crowbars	„ 2-8-0 „ ...	3 „ ...	7	8	0												
Oil, raw	„ 2-8-0 per gallon ...	31 gallons ...	77	8	0												
Oakum	„ 14-0-0 per cwt. ...	2½ cwt. ...	35	0	0												
Spun yarn	„ 0-4-0 „ lb. ...	85 lbs. ...	21	4	0												
Tape wicks	„ 0-12-0 „ roll ...	6 rolls ...	4	8	0												
Hammers	„ 1-9-0 each ...	4 number ...	6	4	0												
Wire rope	„ 0-4-0 per lb. ...	134 lbs. ...	33	8	0												
Marline spikes	„ 1-2-0 each ...	2 number ...	2	4	0												
Manilla rope	„ 0-5-0 per lb. ...	2,828 lbs. ...	883	12	0												
Bolt rope	„ 0-5-0 „ ...	975 „ ...	304	11	0												
Chalk	„ 0-1-0 „ ...	85 „ ...	5	5	0												
Iron hinges	.....	1 pair ...	0	3	0												
„ hooks	„ 0-12-0 each ...	16 number ...	12	0	0												
„ chains	„ 12-8-0 per cwt. ...	63 cwt. ...	787	8	0												
„ „	„ 6-0-0 „ ...	35 cwt. 2 qrs. 4 lbs.	213	12	0												
„ „	„ 10-0-0 „ ...	14 „ 3 „ 14 „	148	12	0												
Brown paper	„ 0-1-0 each ...	475 number ...	29	11	0												
Brass hinges	„ 1-6-0 per pair ...	7 pairs ...	9	10	0												
Seaming twine	„ 0-12-0 „ lb. ...	71 lbs. ...	53	4	0												
Sheeting cloth	„ 0-5-0 „ yard ...	70 yards ...	21	14	0												
Roping twine	„ 0-12-0 „ lb. ...	24 lbs. ...	18	0	0												
Head Master, High School, Karwar.																	
Russian twine	Rs. 0-6-0 a bundle ...	1 bundle ...	0	6	0	Rs. 0-6-0 a bundle ...	1 bundle ...	0	6	0	...	2 bundles ...	0	12	0		
Chalk	.....	.....	0	4	0	„ 0-1-4 per lb. ...	3 lbs. ...	0	4	0							
Chlorate of potass and bottle ...	.....	3 lbs. ...	4	2	0												
Black oxide of manganese and bottle.	.....	2 „ ...	0	12	0												

List of Articles—contd.

Name of Articles.	1879-80. Rate.	1879-80. No. or quantity.	1879-80. Total cost.	1880-81. Rate.	1880-81. No. or quantity.	1880-81. Total cost.	Total. Rate.	Total. No. or quantity.	Total. Total cost.
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
Head Master, High School, Karwar,—contd.									
Caustic potass and bottle ...	.....	8 oz. ...	1 2 0						
Sulphuric acid, comc. and bottle	.....	10 lbs. ...	5 10 0						
Nitric acid, pure, and bottle ...	.....	3 „ ...	7 4 0						
Hydrochloric acid, comc. and bottle.	.....	2 „ ...	2 0 0						
Nitrate of silver and bottle ...	.....	1 oz. ...	3 8 0						
Bioxide of potass „ „ ...	.....	1 lb. ...	2 4 0						
Spirit of wine	.....	3 qts. ...	3 0 0						
Sulphuric ether and bottle ...	.....	4 oz. ...	1 0 0						
Liquor ammonia P. L. and bottle.	.....	1 lb. ...	1 4 0						
Sal ammoniac and bottle ...	.....	1 „ ...	1 0 0						
Persulphate of iron and bottle	.....	1 oz. ...	0 10 0						
Perchloride and bottle ...	.....	1 „ ...	0 10 0						
Borax and bottle	.....	1 „ ...	0 10 0						
Nitrate of copper and bottle ...	.....	1 „ ...	0 10 0						
Sulphate of ammonia and bottle	.....	1 „ ...	0 10 0						
Oxalic acid and bottle ...	.....	1 „ ...	0 4 0						
District Judge, Surat.									
Brown paper	Rs. 15-0-0 per ream ...	$1\frac{1}{4}$ quires ...	0 15 0						
Cartridge paper	„ 7-8-0 „ „ ...	$2\frac{11}{13}$ „ ...	1 1 6	.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ quires ...	1 5 0	.....	5 quires 10 sheets	2 6 6
Blotting paper	„ 0-12-0 „ quire ...	$3\frac{19}{21}$ „ ...	2 13 6	Rs. 0-6-0 and 0-10-0 per dozen sheets.	4 quires 4 sheets	3 4 0	.....	7 „ 23 „	6 1 6
		Doz. No.							
Steel penholders	„ 1-2-0 „ dozen ...	0 1 ...	0 1 6	„ 1-8-0 a dozen ...	1 dozen 1 No. ...	1 10 0			
„ ditto	.....	.....	...	„ 0-15-0 „ ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ „ ...	0 7 6			
„ ditto	„ 0-12-0 „ „ ...	2 11 ...	2 3 0	.....	$1\frac{1}{3}$ „ ...	1 0 0			
„ ditto	.....	.....	...	„ 0-10-0 a dozen ...	$\frac{1}{6}$ „ ...	0 1 8			
„ ditto	„ 0-9-0 „ „ ...	0 2 ...	0 1 6	.....	$\frac{1}{3}$ „ ...	0 4 6	.....	$15\frac{7}{12}$ dozens ...	7 12 9
„ ditto	„ 0-6-0 „ „ ...	0 7 ...	0 3 6	.....	$1\frac{1}{5}$ „ ...	0 9 0			
„ ditto	„ 0-4-0 „ „ ...	1 1 ...	0 4 4	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ „ ...	0 2 0			
„ ditto	„ 0-3-0 „ „ ...	0 2 ...	0 0 6	.....	1 „ ...	0 3 0			
„ ditto	„ 0-2-9 „ „ ...	1 0 ...	0 2 9	.....	.....	.....			
„ ditto	.....	.....	...	„ 0-2-0 a dozen ...	3 „ ...	0 6 0			
Scissors	„ 0-12-0 each ...	1	0 12 0	„ 0-12-0 each ...	2 number ...	1 8 0	.....	6 number ...	3 8 0
„	„ 0-6-0 „ ...	0 1 ...	0 6 0	„ 0-7-0 „ ...	2 „ ...	0 14 0			

Strings for files	„ 0-6-0 per dozen ...	5 7 ...	2 1 6	„ 0-6-0 a dozen ...	5½ dozens ...	2 1 0	.....	Doz.	No.		
„ „	„ 0-5-0 „ „ ...	4 7 ...	1 6 11	„ 0-5-0½ „ ...	3 „ ...	1 0 6		22	8	7 12 7	
„ „	„ 0-3-0 „ „ ...	0 8 ...	0 2 0	„ 0-5-0 „ ...	3½ „ ...	1 0 8					
Inkstands	„ 1-4-0 each ...	0 2 ...	2 8 0	„ 0-10-0 to 1-12-0 each	9 number ...	9 15 0	.....	0	15	16 11 0	
„	„ 1-2-0 „ ...	0 2 ...	2 4 0								
„	„ 1-0-0 „ ...	0 2 ...	2 0 0								
Padlocks	„ 1-8-0 „ ...	0 1 ...	1 8 0	„ 3-0-0 each ...	1 ...	3 0 0					
„	„ 1-4-0 „ ...	0 1 ...	1 4 0	„ 1-10-0 „ ...	1 ...	1 10 0					
„	„ 0-11-0 „ ...	0 4 ...	2 12 0	„ 0-9-0 „ ...	2 ...	1 2 0	.....	4	1	18 11 11	
„	„ 0-4-0 „ ...	0 1 ...	0 4 0	„ 0-6-0 „ ...	2 ...	0 12 0					
„	.....	.....	...	„ 0-5-0 „ ...	2 ...	0 10 0					
„	„ 0-2-8 each ...	2 7 ...	5 2 8	„ 0-3-9 „ ...	3 ...	0 11 3					
Woollen Tape	.....	.....	...	„ 0-5-0 a bundle ...	1 ...	0 5 0					
				„ 0-6-0 „ ...	1 ...	0 6 0					
Locks and keys	„ 0-10-0 each ...	0 1 ...	0 10 0	.....	1 ...	0 9 3	.....	0	3	1 11 3	
„ „	„ 0-8-0 „ ...	0 1 ...	0 8 0	.....	...	...					
Longcloth	„ 2-4-0 a piece ...	½ piece ...	1 2 0	„ 2-2-0 to 8-0-0 a piece	2¼ pieces ...	7 13 0	.....	3¾ pieces ...		11 1 0	
„	„ 2-2-0 „ ...	1 „ ...	2 2 0								
Broadcloth	„ 1-12-0 a yard ...	2 yards ...	3 8 0	„ 1-12-0 a yard ...	2 yards ...	3 8 0	.....	7¼ yds. ...		14 5 0	
„ red	.....	.....	...	„ 1-8-0 to 3-0-0 ...	3¼ „ ...	7 5 0					
Iron safe	.....	.....	...	.....	1 ...	130 0 0					
Red cotton cloth	.....	.....	...	„ 0-2-9 a yard ...	2 yards ...	0 5 6					
„ turbans	.....	.....	...	„ 1-2-8 each ...	3 ...	3 8 0					
Prothonotary, High Court.											
Silk ribbon	.....	95 bundles ...	29 11 0								
Twine	.....	6 „ ...	1 8 0								
Blank books	.....	2 „ ...	44 14 0								
Longcloth for covering books ...	.....	2 yards ...	0 8 0								
Dungery for dusters ...	.....	.....	1 8 0								
Registrar, P. and I. I. High Court.											
Blotting paper	.....	6 quires ...	4 8 0								
Silk ribbons	.....	30 bundles ...	9 13 0								
White tape	.....	18 „ ...	2 4 0								
Red tape	.....	48 „ ...	4 0 0								
Blank book	.....	1 number ...	10 10 0								
Longcloth for covering books ...	.....	3 yards ...	0 12 0								
High Court Establishment.											
Blank books	.....	7 number ...	55 10 0								
Pewter inkstands	.....	12 „ ...	14 12 0								
Long cloth for covering books...	.....	6 yards ...	1 8 0								
Galvanized buckets ...	.....	2 number ...	2 8 0								

List of Articles—contd.

Names of Articles.	1879-80.			1880-81.			Total.		
	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.
High Court Establishment—(continued).			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
Linseed oil	.....	2 bottles ...	1 0 0						
Iron padlocks	.....	6 number ...	3 12 0						
Towel cloth for dusters ...	.....	.....	9 0 0						
Principal and Sub-Courts, Kaladgi District.									
Pen-holders	.....	9 number ...	0 15 0						
Blotting paper	Rs. 0-2-0 per sheet ...	19 sheets ...	2 6 0						
Scissors	" 0-6-0 " pair ...	6 pairs ...	2 4 0						
Huzur and Taluka Offices in Ratnagiri Collectorate.									
Cartridge paper	Rs. 0-11-0 per quire ...	1 quire ...	0 11 0						
" "	" 0-12-0 " " ...	10½ quires ...	7 14 0						
" "	" 0-0-6 per sheet ...	693 sheets ...	21 10 6						
Brown paper	" 0-12-0 " quire ...	6 quires ...	4 8 0						
Inkstands	" 0-1-0 each ...	28 number ...	1 12 0						
"	" 0-8-6 " ...	2 " ...	1 1 0						
"	" 0-14-0 " ...	3 " ...	2 10 0						
"	" 1-0-0 " ...	1 " ...	1 0 0						
Scissors	" 0-6-0 " ...	1 " ...	0 6 0						
"	" 0-8-0 " ...	13 " ...	6 8 0						
"	" 0-10-0 " ...	3 " ...	1 14 0						
Paste board	" 0-6-0 " ...	29¾ " ...	11 2 6						
" "	" 0-8-0 " ...	1 " ...	0 8 0						
Padlocks	" 0-3-0 " ...	3 " ...	0 9 0						
"	" 0-5-6 " ...	1 " ...	0 5 6						
"	" 0-6-0 " ...	4 " ...	1 8 0						
Pen-holders	" 0-0-3 " ...	28 " ...	0 7 0						
Cloth	" 0-2-0 per yard ...	3 yards ...	0 6 0						
"	" 0-7-0 " " ...	6 " ...	2 10 0						
"	5½ yards per rupee ...	27½ " ...	5 0 0						
"	Contract	23 " ...	3 12 6						
Cotton twist	Rs. 0-5-0 per seer ...	½ seer ...	0 2 6						
" "	" 1-0-0 " lb. ...	5 lbs. ...	5 0 0						
Vinegar	" 0-6-0 " bottle ...	12 bottles ...	4 8 0						
Tape	" 0-0-9 " yard ...	3 yards ...	0 2 3						

Inspector General of Registration and Stamps.									
Brown paper	„ 1-0-0 per quire ...	1 quire ...	1 0 0	.....	...	...			
Paper for envelopes ...	„ 0-7-4 „ „ ...	¾ „ ...	0 5 6	.....	...	...			
Paper for envelopes ...	„ 0-1-6 per quire ...	6½ quires ...	0 10 0	.....	2 reams ...	1 6 0	...	7 reams 9¼ quires	6 4 6
„ „ ...	„ 0-12-0 „ ream ...	5 reams ...	3 12 0	Rs. 0-1-6 a quire ...	2 quires ...	0 3 0			
Scissors	„ 0-8-0 each ...	1 number ...	0 8 0	.....	1 ...	0 8 0	.....	2 number ...	1 0 0
Padlocks	„ 0-4-0 „ ...	2 „ ...	0 8 0	.....	3 ...	0 13 0	.....	5 „ ...	1 5 0
Brown paper	.....	2 quires ...	1 5 0	.....	18 sheets ...	0 6 0	.....	2 quires 18 sheets	1 11 0
Perry Professor of Jurisprudence, Bombay.									
Blotting paper for examination	.....	1 quire and 9 sheets.	0 14 0	„ 0-12-0 per quire ...	1 quire 8 sheets ...	1 0 0	.....	2 quires 17 sheets	1 14 0
Penholders	„ 0-2-0 per dozen ...	1 dozen ...	0 2 0						
Kurrachee Narayen J. High School.									
Chalk	„ 0-1-3 per lb. ...	6 lbs. ...	0 7 6						
File strings	„ 0-5-0 „ dozen ...	1½ dozen ...	0 8 0						
Penholders	.....	½ „ ...	0 2 6						
Blotting paper	.....	1¾ quires ...	1 5 0						
Inkstands	.....	4½ dozs. ...	1 11 0						
Potash, chlorate	.....	7 oz. ...	0 14 0						
Zinc, granulated	.....	1¼ lb. ...	0 11 0						
Methylated spirit of wine ...	.....	1 bottle ...	1 4 0						
Distilled water	.....	1 „ ...	0 4 0						
Iodine crystal	.....	½ oz. ...	1 8 0						
Rectified ether	.....	2 „ ...	0 8 0						
Hydrochloric acid	.....	1 „ ...	0 4 0						
Nitric acid	.....	2 „ ...	0 8 0						
Potassium	.....	1 „ ...	0 8 0						
Sodium	.....	1 „ ...	0 12 0						
Red oxide of mercury ...	.....	1 „ ...	0 8 0						
Phosphorus	.....	½ „ ...	0 4 0						
Mercury	.....	4 lbs. ...	9 12 0						
Sulphuric acid	.....	4 oz. ...	0 8 0						
Ahmednagar High School.									
Blotting paper	Rs. 0-5-0 per quire ...	2 quires ...	0 10 0	Rs. 0-6-0 a quire ...	2 quires ...	0 12 0	.....	4¼ quires ...	1 9 0
Cloth for bangy	.....	...	0 2 9	„ 0-12-0 „ ...	¼ quire ...	0 3 0			
Cord	.....	...	0 2 6						
Twine for bangy	.....	...	0 1 0						
Peroxide of manganese ...	„ 0-4-0 per lb. ...	1 lb. ...	0 4 0						
Black oxide of copper ...	„ 2-4-0 „ ...	¼ „ ...	0 9 0						
Ferric oxide	„ 1-0-0 „ ...	¼ „ ...	0 4 0						

List of Articles—contd.

Names of Articles.	1879-80.			1880-81.			Total.		
	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.
			Rs. A. P.						Rs. A. P.
Ahmednagar High School—continued.									
Indigo	Rs. 7-0-0 per lb. ...	⅛ lb. ...	0 14 0						
Fluor spar	„ 0-8-0 „ ...	1 „ ...	0 8 0						
Potassium (ferro) ...	„ 1-4-0 „ ...	¼ „ ...	0 5 0						
Nitrate of copper (dry) ...	„ 0-10-0 per oz. ...	1 oz. ...	0 10 0						
Ammonia solution ...	„ 1-8-0 per lb. ...	1 lb. ...	1 8 0						
Marble	„ 0-12-0 „ ...	½ „ ...	0 6 0						
Iron filings	„ 1-0-0 „ ...	½ „ ...	0 8 0						
Spirit of wine	.....	1 quart bottle ...	1 0 0						
Acid oxylis	„ 0-10-0 per lb. ...	½ lb. ...	0 5 0						
Nitric acid	„ 4-8-0 „ ...	½ „ ...	2 4 0						
Hydrochloric acid	„ 1-0-0 „ ...	2 „ ...	2 0 0						
Aqua, distilled	„ 1-4-0 per gallon ...	½ gallon ...	0 10 0						
Potash, caustic	„ 2-8-0 per lb. ...	½ lb. ...	1 4 0						
Silver, nitrate solution ...	„ 0-2-0 per oz. ...	4 oz. ...	0 8 0						
Potash, iodide	„ 0-12-0 „ ...	1 „ ...	0 12 0						
Soda, caustic	„ 0-2-0 „ ...	2 „ ...	0 4 0						
Æther, pure	„ 0-3-0 „ ...	4 „ ...	0 12 0						
Soda, carbonas	„ 0-1-0 „ ...	4 „ ...	0 4 0						
Chlorate of potash ..	„ 0-8-0 per lb. ...	½ lb. ...	0 4 0	Rs. 1-2-0 per lb. ...	1 lb. ...	1 2 0	...	1½ lbs. ...	1 6 0
Bichromatic of potash ...	„ 0-1-6 per oz. ...	4 oz. ...	0 6 0						
Soda, sulphas	„ 0-4-0 per lb. ...	1 lb. ...	0 4 0						
Sulphur (in bottle) ...	„ 0-6-0 „ ...	1 „ ...	0 6 0						
Iodine „ ...	„ 1-8-0 per oz. ...	1 oz. ...	1 8 0						
Phosphorus	„ 0-8-0 „ ...	1 „ ...	0 8 0						
Mercury	„ 2-0-0 per lb. ...	5 lbs. ...	10 0 0						
Potassium	„ 1-4-0 „ ...	1 lb. ...	1 4 0						
Zinc, granulated	„ 1-0-0 „ ...	5 lbs. ...	5 0 0						
Animal charcoal	„ 0-4-0 per oz. ...	1 oz. ...	0 4 0						
Tartaric acid	„ 0-4-0 „ ...	1 „ ...	0 4 0						
Bicarbonate of soda ...	„ 0-6-0 per lb. ...	1 lb. ...	0 6 0						
Chalk packing	„ 1-8-0 „ ...	2 boxes ...	1 8 0						
Blank books	„ 2-0-0 each ...	1 No. ...	2 0 0						
Cloth	.....	...	...	.....	...	0 4 0			
Cloth, coarse	„ 0-3-4 per yard ...	5½ yards. ...	1 2 0	.....	...	...			
„ duster	.....	...	...	Rs. 0-1-6 per yard ...	6 yards ...	0 9 0			
Cloth, fine, for magic lantern ...	.....	2 „ ...	1 0 0	.....	...	...			
Ring (iron) for holding keys ...	„ 0-0-3 each ...	1 No. ...	0 0 3						
Towels	„ 0-2-6 „ ...	2 „ ...	0 5 0						
Twine	.....	...	0 2 0	.....	...	0 5 9			
Chalk	.....	...	...	Rs. 0-2-6 per seer ...	8 seers ...	1 4 0			

Collector of Kaira.									
Paper, Portuguese ...	From Rs. 1-7-0 to Rs. 3-0-0 per ream.	108 reams 13 quires	198 15 0	Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 3-8-0 per ream.	112 reams 5 quires	206 2 0	...	220 reams 18 quires	405 1 0
Blotting paper	.....	...	...	.....	1 ream 1½ „	4 9 6			
Inkstands	Rs. 0-1-0 each ...	13 number ...	0 13 0	Rs. 0-1-0 each ...	11 No. ...	0 11 0	...	27 number ...	2 13 0
Ditto	„ 0-7-0 „ ...	3 „ ...	1 5 0						
Scissors	„ 0-11-0 „ ...	1 „ ...	0 11 0	.....	1 „ ...	0 5 0	...	2 „ ...	1 0 0
District Judge of Khandesh.									
Portuguese paper ...	Rs. 1-10-8 per ream ...	125 reams ...	208 13 0						
Blotting paper	„ 0-12-0 per quire ...	206 sheets ...	6 3 0						
Brown paper	„ 0-12-0 „ ...	210 „ ...	6 7 0						
Holders	„ 0-6-0 per dozen ...	45 number ...	1 6 6						
Scisssors	„ 0-7-7 $\frac{2}{5}$ each ...	30 „ ...	14 4 6						
Black tape	19 $\frac{5}{9}$ yards per rupee ...	22 yards ...	1 2 0						
Cloth	At 12 $\frac{4}{5}$ cubits a rupee...	8 cubits ...	0 10 0						
„	„ 0-2-8 per yard ...	21 yards ...	3 8 0						
„	One in the lump ...	...	7 0 0						
Narinel High School.									
Chlorate of potash... ...	Rs. 1-0-0 per lb. ...	1 lb.	28 2 0						
Phosphorus	„ 1-2-6 „ „ ...	5 lbs.							
Soda caustic	„ 0-4-0 „ oz. ...	2 oz.							
Mercury	„ 1-0-0 „ pint ...	4 pints							
Granulated zinc	„ 3-0-0 „ lb. ...	1 lb.							
Rectified spirit of wine ...	„ 1-8-0 „ oz. ...	1 oz.							
Sodium	„ 10-8-0 „ „ ...	1 „							
Dhulia High School.									
Twine	Rs. 0-6-0 per bundle ...	1 bundle ...	0 6 0	.....	...	0 11 0			
Vinegar	„ 0-10-0 „ bottle ...	2 bottles ...	1 4 0	Rs. 0-10-0 per bottle ...	2 bottles ...	1 4 0	...	6 bottles ...	3 6 0
				„ 0-7-0 „ „ ...	2 „ ...	0 14 0			
Acid, sulphuric	.....	3 lbs. ...	...	Common Rs. 0-3-0 per lb.	4 lbs. ...	...	...	7 lbs. 4 oz.	
				Pure „ 0-1-0 „ oz.	4 ozs. ...	...			
Acid, nitric	.....	2 „ ...	...	Common „ 0-12-0 „ lb.	4 lbs. ...	...	...	6 „ 4 „	
				Pure „ 0-1-6 „ oz.	4 oz. ...	...			
Mercury	.....	2 „							
Iodine, recrystalized ...	.....	4 drams.							
Zinc, granulated	.....	1 lb.							
Potash, chlorate, pure ...	.....	3 lbs.							
Spirits of wine, rectified ..	.....	1½ quarts ...	...	Rs. 0-2-0 an oz. ...	4 oz. ...	0 8 0			
„ „ methylated ...	.....	.....	...	„ 1-0-0 a quart ...	1 quart				
Binoxide of manganese ...	.....	2 lbs.	...						
Cupree Oxide	.....	4 oz.	...						
Calcis, sulphur	.....	8 „	...						
Pair of bellows	.....	.....	...	Re. 1-0-0 each ...	1 ...	1 0 0			

List of Articles—contd.

Names of Articles.	1879-80.			1880-81.			Total		
	Rate.	No. or Quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	No. or Quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	No. or Quantity.	Total cost.
Dhulia High School—continued.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
Coal	.....	.....	0 1 0						
String for files	Rs. 0-0-6 each ...	4 number ...	0 2 0	Rs. 0-0-6 each ...	7 number ...	0 3 6	...	11 number ...	0 5 6
Chalk	.....	.....	0 8 0	.....	5½ lbs. ...	0 6 0			
Ring for keys	Rs. 0-0-6 each ...	1 number ...	0 0 6	„ 0-0-9 each ...	1 ...	0 0 9	...	2 „ ...	0 1 3
Paper-cutter	.....	...		„ 0-2-0 „ ...	1 ...	0 2 0			
Locks	.....	3 number ...	3 0 0						
Broad cloth	.....	.....	1 8 0						
Weights	.....	.....	1 2 0						
Acid, muriatic	.....	.....	...	Common Rs. 0-8-0 per lb. Pure „ 0-1-0 „ oz.	1 lb. 4 oz.				
Choloride of lime ...	.....	.....	...	Rs. 1-8-0 a lb. ...	¼ lb.				
Potassium with bottle ...	.....	.....	...	„ 2-0-0 a lb. ...	½ „				
Alcohol	.....	.....	...	„ 0-4-0 an oz. ...	4 oz.				
Dharwar High School.									
Vinegar	Rs. 0-9-0 per bottle ...	1 bottle ...	0 9 0	.....	3 bottles ...	1 11 0	...	4 bottles ...	2 4 0
Brown paper	„ 0-0-6 „ sheet ...	2 sheets ...	0 1 0						
Blotting	„ 0-1-0 „ „	4 „	0 4 0	.....	...	0 1 6			
Red tape	.....	.....	0 0 6						
Penholders	.....	.....	0 1 0						
Chemicals purchased from Messers. Kemp & Co.	.....	.....	17 0 0						
Chalk	.....	.....	...	.....	...	2 8 0			
Twine	.....	.....	...	.....	...	0 12 0			
Mercury	.....	.....	...	.....	½ lb. ...	1 2 0			
Sulphide of mercury ...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	0 0 9			
Camphor	.....	.....	...	.....	...	0 0 3			
Saltpetre	.....	.....	...	.....	...	1 8 0			
Sulphuric acid	.....	.....	...	.....	...	4 0 0			
Nitrate of silver	.....	.....	...	.....	1 oz. ...	3 2 0			
Methylated spirit	.....	.....	...	.....	½ gallon ...	2 10 0			
Chlorate of potash ...	.....	.....	...	.....	2 lbs. ...	2 11 0			
Nitric acid, commercial ...	.....	.....	...	.....	2½ „ ...	3 0 0			
„ „ pure	.....	.....	...	.....	1 oz. ...	0 6 0			
Black oxide of manganese ...	.....	.....	...	.....	2 lbs. ...	1 0 0			
Liquor Ammonia	.....	.....	...	.....	½ lb. ...	0 14 0			
Hydrochloric acid ...	.....	.....	...	.....	1 „ ...	1 12 0			
Cyanide of silver	.....	.....	...	.....	...	1 8 0			
Spirit of wine	.....	.....	...	.....	...	1 4 0			
Candle stand	.....	.....	...	.....	...	0 3 0			

Training College, Dharwar.															
Sulphuric acid, pure ...	.....		.....		...	Rs. 0-1-6 an oz.	...	8	oz.	...	1	6	0		
Nitric acid " ...	.....		.....		...	" 0-2-0 " "	...	4	"	...	1	2	0		
Tartaric acid	.....		.....		...	" 0-2-0 " "	...	8	"	...	1	2	0		
Nitrate of cobalt ...	.....		.....		...	" 2-0-0 " "	...	1	"	...	2	8	0		
" of potash ...	.....		.....		...	" 0-2-0 " "	...	1	"	...	0	4	0		
" of Barytee ...	.....		.....		...	" 0-2-0 " "	...	1	"	...	0	4	0		
Spirit of wine, rectified ...	.....		.....		...	" 1-8-0 a lb.	...	1	lb.	...	1	12	0		
Sulphuric acid, commercial ...	.....		.....		...	" 0-8-0 "	...	2	lbs.	...	2	0	0		
Nitric " " ...	.....		.....		...	" 1-0-0 "	...	1	lb.	...	1	12	0		
Head Master, High School, Kurrachi.															
Chalk	.....		.....		...	Rs. 0-1-3 per lb.	...	22	lbs.	...	1	11	9		
Twine (coloured)	.....		.....		...	" 0-4-0 per bundle	...	4	bundles	...	1	0	3		
Tape	.....		.....		...	" 0-1-6 "	...	3	"	...	0	4	6		
File strings	.....		.....		...	.....		1	dozen	...	0	5	0		
Blotting paper	.....		.....		...	" 0-10-0 a quire	...	2	quires	...	1	4	0		
Potash chlorate	.....		.....		...	" 0-2-0 per oz.	...	8	oz.	...	1	0	0		
Sulphuric ether	.....		.....		...	" 0-4-0 "	...	2	"	...	0	8	0		
Rectified "	.....		.....		...	.....		1	"	...	0	8	0		
Nitric acid	.....		.....		...	" 0-4-0 per oz.	...	3	"	...	0	12	0		
Phosphorus	.....		.....		...	.....		1	"	...	0	8	0		
Mercury	.....		.....		...	.....		1	lb.	...	1	14	0		
Acid, sulphuric (Dil.) ...	.....		.....		...	.....		1	"	...	0	8	0		
Conservator's Office, Southern Division.															
File boards	Rs. 12-0-0 per dozen	...	2	dozen	...	29 8 0	Rs. 12-0-0 a dozen	...	2	dozens	...	28	0	0	...	4½ dozens ...	69 8 0
" "	" 24-0-0 " "	...	¼	"	...	6 0 0	" 24-0-0 "	...	¼	dozen	...	6	0	0			
Dungri cloth	" 0-4-0 " yard	...	12	yards	...	3 0 0	" 2-14-0 a piece	...	11	pieces	...	31	10	0	...	11 pieces 24 yards	37 3 8
" "	" 0-2-5 " "	...	4	"	...	0 9 8	" 0-4-0 a yard	...	8	yards	...	2	0	0			
Wax "	" 1-0-0 " "	...	5	"	...	5 0 0	" 0-12-0 "	...	6	"	...	4	8	0	...	11 yards ...	9 8 0
Gum Arabic	" 0-2-0 " lb.	...	3	lbs.	...	0 6 0	" 0-4-0 a seer	...	3	seers	...	0	12	0			
" "	" 0-3-0 " "	...	½	lb.	...	0 1 6											
Blotting paper	" 1-8-0 " quire	...	3	quires	...	4 8 0	" 1-8-0 a quire	...	3	quires	...	4	8	0	...	6 quires ...	9 0 0
Cartridge "	" 1-0-0 " "	...	3	"	...	3 0 0	" 1-0-0 "	...	3	"	...	3	0	0	...	6 " ...	6 0 0
Cotton wicks	" 0-6-0 " dozen	...	1	dozen	...	0 6 0											
Cloth for lining peons' coats ...	" 12-2-0 " piece	...	1	piece	...	12 2 0											
Tape for coats	" 0-0-6 " yard	...	15	yards	...	0 7 6									...	2 dozens ...	1 0 0
Penholders	" 0-6-0 " dozen	...	1	dozen	...	0 6 0	Rs. 0-10-0 a dozen	...	1	dozen	...	0	10	0	...	2 number ...	0 4 0
Coir ropes	" 0-2-0 each	...	1	number	...	0 2 0	" 0-2-0 each	...	1	number	...	0	2	0	...	2 maunds ...	3 12 0
Sand	" 2-2-0 per maund		1	maund	...	2 2 0	" 1-10-0 a maund	...	1	maund	...	1	10	0			
Leather	.....		...			...	" 0-6-0 a piece	...	1	piece	...	0	6	0			
Brooms	.....		...			...	.....		1	number	...	0	0	6			
Twine, Europe	.....		...			...	" 0-5-4 to 0-6-0 a bundle.		3	bundles	...	1	0	8			

List of Articles—contd.

Names of Articles.	1879-80.			1880-81.			Total.		
	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
Forest Settlement Officer, Southern Division.									
Waxcloth, gum, sand, lac, vinegar, thread, &c.									
Tin cases for maps ...	Rs. 3-12-0 each ...	2 number ...	7 8 0						
Map covers	„ 5-4-0 „ ...	2 „ ...	10 8 0						
Cloth for tent repairs ...	„ 2-10-4 per piece ...	3 pieces ...	7 15 0						
Wooden cases	„ 12-6-0 each ...	2 number ...	24 12 0						
Dungri cloth	.....	.....	...	Rs. 3-5-3 a piece ...	2 pieces ...	6 10 6			
Tin cans	.....	.....	...	„ 1-7-0 each ...	4 number ...	5 12 0			
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Kanara District, Northern Division.									
Brown paper for covers ...	Rs. 1-8-0 per ream ...	4½ reams ...	6 12 0	Rs. 1-8-0 a ream ...	2 reams ...	3 0 0	.....	6½ reams ...	9 12 0
Cartridge paper do. ...	„ 0-0-7 „ sheet ...	7 sheets ...	0 4 1	„ 0-0-6 a sheet ...	19 sheets ...	0 9 6	.....	26 sheets ...	0 13 7
File board sticks	„ 0-0-6 each ...	123 number ...	3 13 6						
Do. strings	„ 0-0-6 „ ...	91 „ ...	2 13 6	„ 0-0-6 to 7½ pie each	79 number ...	2 8 6	.....	170 number ...	5 6 0
File boards	„ 0-12-0 „ ...	6 „ ...	4 8 0	„ 1-0-0 each ...	1 ...	1 0 0	.....	7 „ ...	5 8 0
				„ 0-12-8 a pair ...	33 pairs ...	26 2 0		39 pairs ...	30 10 0
				„ 0-12-0 „ ...	6 „ ...	4 8 0			
Blotting paper	.....	.....	.....	„ 0-0-6 a sheet ...	12 sheets ...	0 6 0			
Portfolios	„ 1-0-0 each ...	1 number ...	1 0 0						
Inkstands	„ 0-1-0 „ ...	6 „ ...	0 6 0	„ 0-1-0 each ...	19 ...	1 3 0	.....	25 number ...	1 9 0
Sand boxes, tin	„ 0-0-6 „ ...	2 „ ...	0 1 0	„ 0-0-9 „ ...	5 ...	0 3 9	.....	7 „ ...	0 4 3
Gum	„ 0-1-6 seer ...	15 seers ...	1 6 6	„ 0-1-8 per lb. ...	11 lbs. ...	1 2 4			
Do.	.....	1½ lbs. ...	0 3 3						
Dungri cloth	„ 0-15-3 per piece ...	1 piece ...	0 15 3						
Chalk	„ 0-1-6 „ seer ...	1 seer ...	0 1 6						
Lamp oil	„ 0-1-5 „ „ ...	24½ seers ...	2 2 8						
Straw mat	„ 0-5-0 each ...	1 number ...	0 5 0	„ 0-1-9 each ...	6 number ...	0 10 6	.....	7 „ ...	0 15 6
Cocoanut oil	„ 0-2-0 seer ...	1 seer ...	0 2 0						
Mulmul	„ 0-3-0 per yard ...	½ yard ...	0 1 6						
Wooden box	„ 7-0-0 each ...	1 number ...	7 0 0						
Do.	„ 0-14-0 „ ...	1 „ ...	0 14 0						
Coir rope	„ 0-3-6 a ball ...	1 ball ...	0 3 6	„ 0-2-0 bundle ...	1 bundle ...	0 2 0			
Carpets	„ 1-9-0 each ...	2 number ...	3 2 0						
Chairs	„ 5-2-0 „ ...	2 „ ...	10 4 0						

Table ...	...	...	„ 13-0-0 „	...	1 „	...	13	0	0								
Writing desk	...	...	„ 6-8-0 „	...	1 „	...	6	8	0								
Padlocks	...	...	„ 0-3-8 „	...	4 „	...	0	14	8	Rs. 0-6-0 each	...	4 number	...	1 8 0	.....	8 number	... 2 6 8
Wooden rulers	...	...	.....		.....		.....			„ 0-2-0 „	...	12 „	...	1 8 0			
Khadi cloth, for dufter		...	.....		.....		.....			„ 8-5-6 a piece	...	1 piece	...	8 5 6			
„ „ „		...	.....		.....		.....			.....		.....		0 5 6			
Vinegar	...	...	.....		.....		.....			„ 0-2-0 a bottle	...	1 bottle	...	0 2 0			
Bamboo mat	...	...	.....		.....		.....			„ 0-8-0 each	...	1 number	...	0 8 0			
Brass lamp	...	...	.....		.....		.....			„ 3-0-0 „	...	2 „	...	6 0 0			
Twine	...	...	„ 0-2-0 a seer	...	3¼ seers	...	0	6	6	„ 0-2-0 a lb.	...	4¾ lb.	...	0 9 6			
File sticks	...	...	.....		.....		.....			„ 0-0-8 a pair	...	57 pairs	...	2 0 6			
Quinine	...	...	.....		.....		.....			.....		.....		72 0 0			
Kanara Central Division, Assistant Conservator of Forests, and Kanara Saw Mill Account.																	
Brown cartridge paper		...	Rs. 0-0-6 each	...	62 number	...	1	15	0	Rs. 0-0-6 a sheet	...	28 sheets	...	0 14 0	.....	90 sheets	... 2 13 0
Gum ...	...	...	„ 0-4-8 per lb.	...	4lbs.	...	1	2	6	„ 0-3-10 a lb.	...	5 lbs.	...	1 3 4	.....	9 lbs.	... 2 5 10
Khadi cloth	...	...	„ 1-10-8 „ piece	...	9 pieces	...	31	0	0	„ 1-4-6 a piece	...	11 pieces	...	13 14 3	.....	20 pieces	... 44 14 3
Scissors	...	...	„ 0-5-0 each	...	1 number	...	0	5	0	„ 0-5-0 each	...	1 number	...	0 5 0	.....	2 number	... 0 10 0
Padlocks	...	...	„ 0-3-0 „	...	1 „	...	0	3	0	„ 0-4-0 „	...	3 „	...	0 12 0	.....	4 „	... 0 15 0
Sand boxes	...	...	„ 0-0-9 „	...	2 „	...	0	1	6	.....		.....		...	.....	.....	...
Wooden battens for files		...	„ 0-0-3 „	...	157 „	...	3	1	5	„ 0-0-4 each	...	179 „	...	3 11 11	.....	336 number	... 6 13 4
Inkstands, common		...	„ 0-0-10 „	...	4 „	...	0	3	6	„ 0-1-6 „	...	7 „	...	0 10 9	.....	11 „	... 0 14 3
Blotting paper	...	...	„ 0-1-0 per sheet	...	2 sheets	...	0	2	0								
Oil, cocoanut	...	...	„ 10-7-8 per maund	...	20 maunds	...	209	3	0	„ 6-4-4 a maund	...	24 maunds	...	150 8 0	.....	44 mds.	... 359 11 0
Twine	...	...	„ 0-5-0 „ lb.	...	4lbs.	...	1	4	0	„ 0-6-4 a lb.	...	6 lbs.	...	2 6 3	.....	10 lbs.	... 3 10 3
Coir rope	...	...	„ 0-0-10 each	...	3 number	...	0	2	6	„ 0-14-3 a maund	...	8 maunds	...	7 1 0	.....	...	...
Baskets	...	...	„ 0-1-4 „	...	13 „	...	1	2	0								
Castor oil	...	...	„ 11-9-0 per maund	...	16 maunds	...	185	0	0								
Cotton yarn	...	...	„ 0-14-11 „ lb.	...	3¾lbs.	...	3	4	0	„ 0-10-2 a lb.	...	1¼ lb.	...	0 12 9	.....	4¾ lbs.	... 4 0 9
Blank books	...	...	„ 4-4-0 each	...	2 number	...	8	8	0								
Hides...	...	...	„ 4-13-8 „	...	1¾ „	...	8	8	0	„ 4-10-8 each	...	3 „	...	14 0 0	.....	4¾ number	... 22 8 0
Leather laces	...	...	„ 1-2-0 doz.	...	4 doz.	...	4	8	0								
Lead ...	...	...	„ 0-4-0 lb.	...	3lbs.	...	0	12	0								
Brooms	...	...	„ 0-0-4 each	...	1 number	...	0	0	4								
Earthen pots	...	...	„ 0-2-0 „	...	2 „	...	0	4	0								
Cinchona	...	...	„ 1-12-0 per bottle	...	1 bottle	...	1	12	0								
Castor oil, medical		...	„ 0-8-0 „	...	3 „	...	1	8	0								
Sal ammoniac	...	...	„ 0-0-4 per tola	...	12 tolas	...	0	4	0								
Petaras	...	...	.....		.....		.....			.....		1 number	...	9 0 0			
Desk	...	...	.....		.....		.....			.....		1 „	...	9 4 7			
Table	...	...	.....		.....		.....			.....		1 „	...	15 11 10			
Spun yarn	...	...	.....		.....		.....			Rs. 0-8-0 a lb.	...	56 lbs.	...	36 2 0			
Borax	...	...	.....		.....		.....			„ 1-2-8 a lb.	...	19 tolas	...	0 7 0			
Brass lamp	...	...	.....		.....		.....			„ 5 each	...	1 „	...	5 0 0			
Vinegar	...	...	.....		.....		.....			.....		1 bottle	...	0 10 0			

List of Articles—contd.

Name of Articles.	1879-80. Rate.	1879-80. No. or quantity.	1879-80. Total cost.	1880-81. Rate.	1880-81. No. or quantity.	1880-81. Total cost.	Total. Rate.	Total. No. of quantity.	Total. Total cost.
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
Kanara, Central Division, Assistant Conservator of Forests, and Kanara Saw Mill Account,—contd.									
Hemp	Rs. 3-14-10 per maund.	1½ maunds ...	5 14 4						
Linseed oil	„ 0-12-0 „ bottle	2 bottles ...	1 8 2						
Oil, boiled	.....	.....	.....	Rs. 2-8-0 a gallon ...	2 gallons.				
Gadi and load	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 set ...	6 10 0			
Tools and Plant.									
Almirah	„ 16-12-0 each ...	1 number ...	16 12 0						
Record stand	„ 62-10-6 „ ...	1 „ ...	62 10 6						
Cane chairs	„ 6-0-0 „ ...	2 „ ...	12 0 0						
Cast-iron pulley ... 30″ × 40″	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 ...	58 2 0			
Ditto ... 28″ × 12″	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 ...	66 0 0			
Kanara. South Division, Assistant Conservater of Forests.									
Padlocks	.....	.....	.....	Rs. 0-6-0 to 9 annas each	4 number ...	1 11 0			
Rough paper	Rs. 0-0-6 per sheet ...	10 sheets ...	0 5 0						
Ditto	„ 0-0-8 „ ...	7 „ ...	0 4 8						
Cartridge paper	„ 0-0-6 „ ...	31 „ ...	0 15 6	„ 0-0-6 each ...	88 „ ...	2 12 0	.....	119 sheets ...	3 11 6
Bodkin	.....	.....	.....	„ 0-0-6 „ ...	2 „ ...	0 1 0			
Twine ball	„ 0-7-0 per ball ...	1 ball ...	0 7 0	„ 0-3-6 to 5 annas 6 pie a ball.	5 balls ...	1 4 6	.....	6 balls ...	1 11 6
Ditto small	„ 0-1-3 „ „ ...	1 „ ...	0 1 3						
Ditto do.	„ 0-4-0 „ seer ...	4 seers ...	1 0 0						
Ditto do.	„ 0-0-4 „ tola ...	2 tolas ...	0 0 8						
File strings	„ 0-1-0 each ...	1 number ...	0 1 0	„ 0-3-0 a seer ...	1 seer ...	0 3 0			
Ditto	„ 0-8-0 „ seer ...	¼ seer ...	0 2 0	„ 0-0-6 a tola ...	4 tolas ...	0 2 0			
Ditto	„ 0-1-0 „ „ ...	1 „ ...	0 1 0	„ 0-2-0 a seer ...	4½ seers ...	0 9 0			
Ditto	.....	.....	.....	4 pie to 1 anna each	35 number ...	0 12 4			
Inkstand	„ 0-1-0 each ...	6 number ...	0 6 0						
Dufter rumals	„ 0-2-8 „ ...	12 „ ...	2 10 0						
Ditto	„ 0-3-0 „ ...	32 „ ...	6 0 0	.....	1 „ ...	0 14 0	.....	2 number ...	1 2 0
Scissors	„ 0-4-0 „ ...	1 „ ...	0 4 0						
Lock and key	„ 0-8-0 „ ...	1 „ ...	0 8 0						
Ditto	„ 0-6-0 „ ...	1 „ ...	0 6 0						
Ditto	„ 0-2-0 „ ...	1 „ ...	0 2 0						

Gum	„ 0-2-0 seer ...	8¾ seer ...	1 1 6	„ 0-2-0 to 4 annas 8 pie a lb.	1 lb. 15 tolas ...	0 4 8			
Do.	„ 0-4-0 „ ...	1¼ „ ...	0 5 0	„ 0-2-0 a seer ...	8 seers ...	1 0 0			
Dufter rumals	„ 0-2-0 each ...	1 number ...	0 2 0	„ 0-2-0 to 4 annas each „ 1-0-0 to Rs. 1-8 a piece	34 number ... 2 pieces ...	5 9 9 2 8 0			
Ruler	„ 1-0-0 „ ...	1 „ ...	1 0 0						
Vinegar	„ 0-12-0 bottle ...	2 bottles ...	1 8 0						
Khadi cloth	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 pieces ...	1 14 9			
Mat	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 number ...	0 5 0			
Portfolios	„ 1-0-0 each ...	2 number ...	2 0 0						
Sand	.....	.....	0 3 0						
„ boxes	.....	.....	.....	„ 0-0-9 to 1 anna each	3 „ ...	0 2 9			
Postal bag	„ 1-0-0 each ...	3 number ...	3 0 0						
Hinges, brass	.....	.....	.....						
Office shelf	„ 7-8-10 each ...	1 number ...	7 8 10						
Waste-paper basket ...	„ 2-0-0 „ ...	2 „ ...	4 0 0						
Tin case for map ...	„ 0-12-0 „ ...	1 „ ...	0 12 0						
Quininine	„ 6-0-0 per oz. ...	1 oz. ...	6 0 0						
Blotting-paper	.....	.....	.....	„ 0-0-9 per sheet ...	2 sheets ...	0 1 6			
Coir rope	.....	.....	.....	„ 0-0-4 each ...	12 number ...	0 4 0			
Oil	.....	.....	.....	„ 0-1-4 to 3 annas 2 pie a seer. „ 0-2-0 to 2 annas 6 pie per lb.	18½ seers ... 7½ lbs. ...	2 1 8 1 2 3			
Dharwar District, Deputy Conservator of Forests.									
Vinegar	Rs. 0-9-0 per bottle ...	2 bottles ...	1 2 0						
Catridge paper	„ 0-5-5 „ quire ...	11 quires 22 sheets	4 0 9	.....	19 quires ...	5 1 3	.....	30 quires 22 sheets	9 2 0
Pen-holders	„ 0-1-6 each ...	2 number ...	0 3 0	Rs. 0-0-6 each ...	4 number ...	0 2 0	.....	6 number ...	0 5 0
Twine	„ 0-2-0 per lb. ...	1 lb. ...	0 2 0	„ 0-0-6 „ ...	1½ „ ...	0 0 9			
Ditto	„ 0-0-3 per seer ...	3 seers ...	0 0 9						
Gum	.....	.....	.....	„ 0-4-0 a lb. ... „ 0-1-11 a seer ...	2 lbs. ... 26 seers ...	0 8 0 3 1 10			
Bag	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 number ...	0 1 6			
Quinine	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 bottle ...	1 0 0			
Sand	.....	.....	.....	„ 0-1-9 per lb. ...	15 lbs. ...	1 10 8			
Tools and Plants.									
Padlocks	Rs. 2-6-0 each ...	2 number ...	4 12 0	Rs. 0-4-8 each ...	3 number ...	0 14 0	.....	5 number ...	5 10 0
Deal-wood box	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 „ ...	1 13 0			
Iron numbers	.....	.....	.....	„ 0-14-0 each ...	36 „ ...	31 8 0			
„ hammers	.....	.....	.....	„ 2-0-0 „ ...	4 „ ...	8 0 0			
Tent	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 „ ...	130 0 0			

List of Articles—contd.

Name of Articles.	1879-80. Rate.	1879-80. No. or quantity.	1879-80. Total cost.	1880-81. Rate.	1880-81. No. or quantity.	1880-81. Total cost.	Total. Rate.	Total. No. or quantity.	Total. Total cost.
Belgaum District, Deputy Conservator of Forests.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
Inkstands	Rs. 0-0-6 each ...	30 number ...	0 15 0						
Twine	.....	.....	.....	Rs. 0-1-0 to 0-1-6 a seer	3 seers ...	0 4 0			
Dufter rumals	„ 0-3-0 „ ...	1 number ...	0 3 0	„ 0-3-0 each ...	2 number ...	0 6 0			
Ditto	„ 0-4-0 „ ...	67 „ ...	16 12 0	„ 0-4-0 „ ...	10 „ ...	2 8 0	...	149 number ...	34 14 0
Ditto	„ 0-3-6 „ ...	18 „ ...	3 15 0	„ 0-3-6 „ ...	48 „ ...	10 8 0		2 pieces ...	3 11 0
Ditto	„ 0-3-4 „ ...	3 „ ...	0 10 0	„ 1-8-0 & 2-3-0 a piece	2 pieces ...	3 11 0			
Rulers	„ 0-4-0 „ ...	1 „ ...	0 4 0						
Blotting papers	„ 0-0-6 per sheet ...	3 sheets ...	0 1 6						
Oil	.....	.....	.....	„ 0-1-10 to 2 annas 6 pie a lb.	36 lbs. ...	5 2 10			
Khadi cloth	.....	.....	.....	„ 0-1-0 a seer ...	44 seers ...	2 12 0			
				„ 0-1-5 & 0-1-9 a yard	22 & 24 yards ...	4 8 0			
Tools and Plant.									
Scissors	Rs. 0-7-0 each ...	1 number ...	0 7 0	.....	1 number ...	0 6 0	...	2 number ...	0 13 0
Locks	„ 0-6-0 „ ...	1 „ ...	0 6 0	Rs. 0-2-0 to 6 annas each	5 „ ...	1 6 0	...	6 „ ...	1 12 0
Scale, large	„ 2-8-0 „ ...	1 „ ...	2 8 0						
„ small	„ 1-12-0 „ ...	4 „ ...	7 0 0						
Pickaxes	„ 1-8-0 „ ...	35 „ ...	52 8 0						
Spades	„ 0-12-0 „ ...	35 „ ...	26 4 0						
Branding iron figures from 1 to 10.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 set ...	20 8 0			
Kaladgi District, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests.									
Vinegar	Rs. 0-10-0 per bottle ...	1 bottle ...	0 10 0	.....	1 bottle ...	0 10 0	...	2 bottles ...	1 4 0
Dufter rumals	.....	.....	.....	Rs. 0-3-6 each ...	7 pieces ...	1 8 6			
				„ 0-2-6 „ ...	4 „ ...	0 10 0			
Tools and Plant.									
Axes	Rs. 1-0-0 each ...	22 number ...	22 0 0	.....	.....	.....			
Pickaxes	„ 1-8-0 „ ...	10 „ ...	15 0 0	.....	.....	.....			
Bill hooks	„ 1-8-0 „ ...	4 „ ...	6 0 0	.....	.....	.....			

Superintendent, Government Observatory.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Nitrate of silver	3 4 0 per lb. ...	2 lbs. ...	16 0 6	3 4 0 per lb. ...	2 lbs. ...	9 15 5
Iodide of potassium ...	0 18 0 „ ...	4 „ ...		.....	.....	
Alcohol, 20 oz. bottle ...	0 3 6 per bottle ...	5 bottles ...		0 3 6 per bottle ...	4 bottles ...	
Glacial acetic acid ...	0 3 0 „ ...	5 „ ...		0 3 0 „ ...	4 „ ...	
Bromide of potassium ...	0 3 0 per lb. ...	2 lbs. ...		0 3 0 per lb. ...	1 lb. ...	
Hyposulphate of soda ...	0 0 3 „ ...	112 „ ...		.....	.....	
Gallic acid	0 6 0 „ ...	1 „ ...		0 6 0 per lb. ...	1 lb. ...	
Tannic „	0 4 0 „ ...	1 „ ...		0 4 0 „ ...	3 „ ...	
Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay.						
Rain gauges	.....	15 small gauges complete, 5 large gauges complete, 100 spare measure glasses.	68 13 6	.....	11 large gauges complete, 42 small gauges complete, 15 spare measure glasses.	101 7 6
Government Central Press.			Rs. A. P.			—
Buckets, zinc, large ...	Rs. 0-8-0 each ...	5 number ...	2 8 0			
„ „ small ...	„ 0-4-0 „ ...	*Nil*	.....			
Chalk	„ 0-0-3 per lb. ...	*Nil*	.....			
Hammers	„ 0-1-0 each ...	1 number ...	0 1 0			
Pot, glue, large	„ 1-0-0 „ ...	3 „ ...	3 0 0			
„ small	„ 0-8-0 „ ...	*Nil*	.....			
Scissors, large	„ 0-4-0 „ ...	*Nil*	.....			
„ small	„ 0-2-0 „ ...	*Nil*	.....			
Potash, American ...	„ 10-0-0 per cwt ...	*Nil*	.....			
Silk tape	„ 0-0-6 per yard ...	*Nil*	.....			
„ ½″ broad	„ 0-0-6 „ ...	*Nil*	.....			
Soap, English	„ 0-2-0 per lb. ...	*Nil*	.....			
Tape, red	„ 0-0-6 per bundle ...	*Nil*	.....			
Twine, English	„ 0-6-0 per lb. ...	4 lbs. ...	1 8 0			
Wicks, large and small ...	„ 0-0-3 per dozen ...	9 dozen ...	0 2 3			
Oil, boiled, linseed... ...	„ 0-1-0 per seer ...	*Nil*	.....			
Calico, black	„ 3-8-0 per piece of 24 yards.	$335\frac{7}{9}$ yards ...	48 15 6			
„ white	„ 2-8-0 „ ...	41 „ ...	4 4 4			
„ purple	„ 2-8-0 „ ...	*Nil.*	.....			
Long cloth, brown, 8½ lbs. piece of 40 yards.	„ 5-0-0 per piece ...	*Nil.*	.....			
Long cloth, thick, 6lbs. 34″ wide	„ 5-8-0 per piece ...	4 pieces ...	22 0 0			
„ „ white 8½ lbs. ...	„ 5-12-0 per piece of 40 yards.	3 „ ...	17 4 0			
Muslin cloth	„ 2-4-0 per piece of 20 yards.	4 „ ...	9 0 0			

List of Articles—contd.

Name of Articles.	1879-80. Rate.	1879-80. No. or quantity.	1879-80. Total cost.	1880-81. Rate.	1880-81. No. or quantity.	1880-81. Total cost.	Total. Rate.	Total. No. or quantity.	Total. Total cost.
Government Central Press,—continued.						Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.						
Glue, best, English, for book-binding.	1 16 0 per cwt. ...	1 cwt. ...	1 16 0						
Brass dotted rules 8 to pica 16"	0 3 10 per dozen ...	2 dozen ...	0 7 8						
Waved rules	0 3 10 " ...	1 " ...	0 3 10						
Teak wood cases	0 6 3 per pair ...	24 pairs ...	7 10 0						
Case tacks for 28 cases ...	1 11 0 each ...	2 number ...	3 2 0						
Headbands, silk	0 4 6 per piece of 12 yards.	4 pieces ...	0 18 0						
Forme racks for 24 formes ...	2 14 0 each ...	4 number ...	10 16 0						
Lye trough	.....	1 " ...	4 5 0						
Galley washing trough ...	.....	1 " ...	5 0 0						
Lye preparation including cask	1 6 0 per cwt. ...	4 cwt. ...	5 4 0						
Galleys, large, brass bottomed, 18" × 15".	1 6 0 each ...	4 number ...	5 4 0						
Chases, 1 page foolscap ...	0 7 6 " ...	12 " ...	4 10 0						
Chases, 2 pages foolscap ...	0 12 0 " ...	6 " ...	3 12 0						
Galleys, brass, with wooden reins, internal measurement 24" × 10".	0 18 0 " ...	50 " ...	45 0 0						
Lye jars, portable, cast iron, with false bottom, small size.	0 5 6 " ...	3 " ...	0 16 6						
Blankets, Napier's, fine 45" ...	0 10 3 per yard ...	20 yards ...	10 5 0						
Scissors, pressman's ...	0 1 6 each ...	12 number ...	0 18 0						
Mallets, book, best ...	0 2 0 " ...	24 " ...	2 8 0						
Planers	0 1 0 " ...	24 " ...	1 4 0						
Collector of Broach.			Rs. A. P.						
Steel penholders	Rs. 0 0 3 each ...	1 number ...	0 0 3	Rs. 0-0-5 each ...	3 number ...	0 1 3	.....	14 number ...	0 7 9
" "	" 0 0 6 " ...	5 " ...	0 2 6	...	...	...			
" "	" 0 0 9 " ...	5 " ...	0 3 9	...	...	...			
Scissors	" 0 12 0 " ...	1 " ...	0 12 0	...	...	...			
Padlock, (brass), small ...	" 0 3 0 " ...	1 " ...	0 3 0	...	...	...			
" " large ...	" 0 10 0 " ...	1 " ...	0 10 0	...	...	...			
" (iron) " ...	" 0 9 0 " ...	2 " ...	1 2 0	" 0-2-6 to 12 annas each.	11 number ...	3 7 0	.....	14 number ...	5 3 0
" " " ...	" 0 10 0 " ...	1 " ...	0 10 0	...	...	...			
Keys	...	...	...	" 0-2-0 each ...	3 number ...	0 6 0			

Collector of Kaladgi.										
Scissors	Rs. 0 7 0 to „ 0 13 6 „ ...	15 „ ...	7 12 0	7 to 12 annas each ...	6 „ ...	3 0 0	.....	21 number ...	10 12 0
Inkstand	„ 0 1 0 „ ...	3 „ ...	0 3 0	...	...	...			
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	1 bottle ...	0 10 0			
Blotting paper	...	...	...	...	1 quire ...	0 14 0			
Locks	„ 0 1 3 to 0 6 0 each.	12 number ...	2 14 0	Rs. 0-1-3 to 8 annas each.	16 number ...	5 0 5	.....	28 number ...	7 14 5
Inkstand, glass	„ 0 3 6 each ...	1 number ...	0 3 6	...	...	...			
Twine	„ 0 5 1½ per bundle	2 bundles ...	0 10 3	...	...	...			
Woolen cloth, black ...	„ 1 9 0 per yard...	1 yard ...	1 9 0	„ 2-10-0 per yard ...	½ yard ...	1 5 0	.....	2 yards ...	4 4 0
„ „ red ...	„ 2 12 0 „ ...	½ „ ...	1 6 0						
Calico	„ 0 3 6⅔ to 0 9 0 per yard.	68¼ yards ...	19 3 3	„ 0-4-3 a yard ...	103¼ yards ...	21 6 7½	.....	171½ yards ...	40 9 10½
Cloth (sain)	...	...	...	„ 0-13-0 „ ...	½ yard ...	0 6 6			
Manchester cloth	Contract ...	33 hands ...	2 12 6	Rs. 0-2-8 to ... „ 0-4-0 per yard ...	110⅓ yards ...	24 3 9	.....	181¾ yards ...	35 15 9
„ „	Rs. 0 2 0 per yard...	32 yards ...	4 0 0						
„ „	„ 0 3 6 „ ...	17 „ ...	3 11 6						
„ „	Contract ...	11½ hands ...	1 4 0						
Thread, Europe	Rs. 0 0 2 per bundle	51 bundles ...	0 8 6						
„ „	„ 0 0 3½ „ „ ...	40 „ ...	0 11 8						
„ „	„ 0 0 3 „ „ ...	73 „ ...	1 2 3						
	„ 0 0 6 „ „ ...	8 „ ...	0 4 0						
Political Superintendent, Thar and Parkar.									
Jeypore paper	Rs. 0-12-0 a quire ...	47 quires ...	35 4 0	Rs. 0-12-0 per quire ...	47 quires ...	35 4 0	.....	94 quires ...	70 8 0
Cloth, drill, green, for higher grades, pattern V.	.....	.....	.....	£ s. d. 0 5 3½ a yard ...	8 yards ...	21 2 8			
Cloth, drill, green, for higher grades, pattern VII.	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 „ ...	37 0 8			
Cloth, drill, green, for higher grades, pattern II.	.....	.....	.....	0 4 3 per yard ...	1,040 „ ...	2,210 0 0			
Cloth, drill, green, for, lower grades, pattern II.	.....	.....	.....	0 3 1 „ ...	13 „ ...	20 0 8			
Head Master High School, Satara.									
Lock	Re. 0-6-9 each ...	1 number ...	0 6 9	0 3 9 each ...	2 number ...	0 7 6	.....	3 number ...	0 14 3
Vinegar	„ 0-6-0 per bottle ...	1 bottle ...	0 6 0	0 7 0 per bottle ...	1 bottle ...	0 7 0	.....	2 bottles ...	0 13 0
Chalk	„ 0-0-11 per lb. ...	8⅕ lbs. ...	0 7 6	0 0 11 per lb. ...	7½ lb. ...	0 6 9	.....	15 8/16 lbs. ...	0 14 3
Iron ring for holding keys ...	.....	.....	.....	0 0 6 each ...	1 number ...	0 0 6			

List of Articles—contd.

Name of Articles.	1879-80. Rate.	1879-80. No. or quantity.	1879-80. Total cost.	1880-81. Rate.	1880-81. No. or quantity.	1880-81. Total cost.	Total. Rate.	Total. No. or quantity.	Total. Total cost.
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
Head Master, High School, Satara—contd.									
Twine	.....	.....	.....	Rs. 0 4 0 per bundle	1 bundle ...	0 4 0			
Cynide of potassium ...	.....	.....	.....	„ 1 10 0 per lb. ...	½ lb. ...	0 13 0			
Acid, sulphuric (pure) ...	.....	.....	.....	„ 1 8 0 „ ...	4 lbs. ...	6 0 0			
Caustic potash	.....	.....	.....	„ 0 2 0 per oz. ...	3 oz. ...	0 6 0			
Potassee chloras	.....	.....	.....	„ 1 4 0 per lb. ...	3 lbs. ...	3 12 0			
Peroxide of magnanese ...	.....	.....	.....	„ 0 4 0 „ ...	2 „ ...	0 8 0			
Sulphur	.....	.....	.....	„ 0 1 0 per oz. ...	2 oz. ...	0 2 0			
Animal charcoal	.....	.....	.....	„ 1 8 0 per lb. ...	½ lb. ...	0 12 0			
Phosphorus	.....	.....	.....	„ 0 4 0 per oz. ...	1 oz. ...	0 4 0			
Black oxide of copper ...	.....	.....	.....	„ 0 2 6 „ ...	2 „ ...	0 5 0			
Mercury	.....	.....	.....	„ 2 8 0 per lb. ...	4 lbs. ...	10 0 0			
Sulphate of soda	.....	.....	.....	„ 0 4 0 „ ...	1 „ ...	0 4 0			
Nitric acid, pure	.....	.....	.....	„ 2 0 0 „ ...	3 „ ...	6 0 0			
Ammonium nitrate ...	.....	.....	.....	„ 1 8 0 „ ...	½ „ ...	0 12 0			
Hydrochloric acid, pure ...	.....	.....	.....	„ 1 4 0 „ ...	2 „ ...	2 8 0			
Oxalic acid	.....	.....	.....	„ 0 14 0 „ ...	1 „ ...	0 14 0			
Caustic soda	.....	.....	.....	„ 2 8 0 „ ...	¼ lb. ...	0 10 0			
Rectified spirit of wine ...	.....	.....	.....	„ 2 8 0 per qt. ...	1 qt. ...	2 8 0			
Methylated spirit of wine ...	.....	.....	.....	„ 1 0 0 „ ...	4 qts. ...	4 0 0			
Set of scales	.....	.....	.....	„ 2 0 0 each ...	1 number ...	2 0 0			
Set of weights	.....	.....	.....	„ 0 12 0 „ ...	1 „ ...	0 12 0			
Sholapur High School.									
Nitric acid and bottle ...	.....	½ lb. ...	1 10 0	.....	½ lb. ...	1 10 0	.....	1 lb. ...	3 4 0
Sulphuric acid and bottle ...	.....	1 „ ...	2 4 0	.....	1 „ ...	2 4 0	.....	2 „ ...	4 8 0
Muriatic „ „ ...	.....	1 „ ...	2 0 0	.....	1 „ ...	2 0 0	.....	2 „ ...	4 0 0
Citric „ „ ...	.....	3 oz. ...	0 11 0	.....	3 oz. ...	0 11 0	.....	6 oz. ...	1 6 0
Liquor ammonia „ ...	.....	6 „ ...	0 14 0	.....	6 „ ...	0 14 0	.....	12 „ ...	1 12 0
Spirit of wine „ ...	.....	8 „ ...	6 10 0	.....	8 „ ...	6 10 0	.....	1 lb. ...	13 4 0
Chlorate of potash „ ...	.....	1 lb. ...	1 8 0	.....	1 lb. ...	1 8 0	.....	2 „ ...	3 0 0
Nitrate of potash „ ...	.....	½ „ ...	0 8 0	.....	½ „ ...	0 8 0	.....	1 „ ...	1 0 0
Solid potash „ ...	.....	2 lbs. ...	0 6 0	.....	2 lbs. ...	0 6 0	.....	4 „ ...	0 12 0
Black oxide of manganese & bottle	.....	6 oz. ...	0 4 0	.....	6 oz. ...	0 4 0	.....	12 oz. ...	0 8 0
Phosphorus and bottle and tin	.....	6 „ ...	2 4 0	.....	6 „ ...	2 4 0	.....	12 „ ...	4 8 0
Nitrate of silver and bottle ...	.....	½ „ ...	1 12 0	.....	½ „ ...	1 12 0	.....	1 „ ...	3 8 0
Nitrate of ammonia „ ...	.....	6 „ ...	0 11 0	.....	6 „ ...	0 11 0	.....	12 „ ...	1 6 0
Salamonia „ ...	.....	6 „ ...	0 7 0	.....	6 „ ...	0 7 0	.....	12 „ ...	0 14 0

Fragments of marble ...	...		0 8 0	...	...	0 8 0	...	...	1 0 0
" of zinc and bottle	...		0 10 0	...	...	0 10 0	...	...	1 4 0
Antimony metalic and bottle ...	...	6 oz. ...	0 7 0	...	6 oz. ...	0 7 0	...	12 oz. ...	0 14 0
Head Master, Byramjee Jejeebhoy's High School.									
Methylated spirit	...	1 lb. ...	1 0 0	...	...	...			
Sulphuric acid	...	...	0 6 0	...	...	...			
Chemicals	...	...	...	...	...	17 12 0			
Collector of Ahmednagar.	Rs. A. P.								
Banat for table	...	...	...	...	1 yard ...	4 13 0			
Scissors	0 6 0 to 1 Re. each	5 number ...	3 2 0	7 to 11 annas each ...	14 number ...	4 9 0	...	19 number ...	7 11 0
Brown paper	0 0 6 ...	12 " ...	0 6 0	...	80 quires 15 sheets	61 2 2			
				...	...	2 0 0	...	81 quires 3 sheets	61 8 2
Cloth for duftees	...	...	...	...	...	7 1 6			
Blotting paper	...	...	...	...	46 sheets ...	1 7 6			
				...	...	0 4 0			
Twing	...	...	...	...	51½ tolas ...	0 15 0			
"	...	...	...	...	1 bundle ...	0 4 0			
"	...	...	...	1 8 0 per seer ...	27 chittacks ...	2 8 6			
Tape	...	...	...	...	26 yards ...	0 9 0			
"	...	...	...	...	...	0 2 0			
Cloth	...	...	...	...	44¼ yards ...	8 7 6			
" for tables	...	...	...	...	...	2 4 0			
		3 towels ...	0 12 0	...	24 towels ...	3 14 6	...	27 towels ...	4 10 6
" for rumals	...	6 cubits ...	0 10 0	...	255 cubits ...	26 4 0	...	261 cubits ...	26 14 0
" "	...	...	18 13 0	...	...	32 3 4	...	.....	51 0 4
Penholders	...	...	...	...	14 number ...	0 7 6			
Paste-board	...	...	...	.....	1 " ...	0 4 0			
Leather	...	...	...	0 8 0 each ...	16 pieces ...	8 0 0			
Locks	...	...	...	0 15 0 & 0 2 0 each	2 number ...	1 1 0			
Padlocks	...	...	...	0 10 0 & 0 7 0 "	2 " ...	1 1 0			
Bodkin	...	...	...	0 0 6 each ...	3 " ...	0 1 6			
				0 3 6 per piece ...	2 pieces ...	0 7 0			
Waxcloth	...	...	...	0 1 6 per cubit ...	6 cubits ...	0 9 0			
Superintendent of Stationery.	s. d.		£ s. d.	s. d.					£ s. d.
Blotting paper	8 10 per ream ...	264 reams ...	116 12 0	9 1 per ream ...	281 reams ...	127 12 5	...	545 reams ...	244 4 5
Country brown paper ...	9 11 " ...	557 " ...	276 3 7	10 5 " ...	795 " ...	414 1 3	...	1,352 " ...	690 4 10
Europe cartrige paper, thick ...	23 6 " ...	130 " ...	152 15 0	20 0 " ...	216 " ...	216 0 0	...	346 " ...	368 15 0
Ditto thin ...	13 6 " ...	355 " ...	239 12 6	10 11 " ...	100 " ...	54 11 8	...	455 " ...	294 4 2

List of Articles—contd.

Name of Articles.	1879-80. Rate.	1879-80. No. or quantity.	1879-80. Total cost.	1880-81. Rate.	1880-81. No. or quantity.	1880-81. Total cost.	Total. Rate.	Total. No. or quantity.	Total. Total cost.
Superintendent of Stationery, contd.	s. d.		£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Penholders, long ...	2 6 per gross ...	450 dozen ...	4 13 9	2 6 per gross ...	752 dozen ...	7 16 8	...	1,202 dozens ...	12 10 5
Ditto short ...	2 4 „ ...	450 „ ...	4 7 6	2 4 „ ...	752 „ ...	7 6 3	...	1,202 „ ...	11 13 9
Ditto (magnum bonum) ...	1 0 „ ...	297 „ ...	1 4 9	.....	...	...			
Paste boards	17 9 per cwt. ...	726 number or 150 cwt 2 qrs. 4 lbs.	133 12 0	17 9 per cwt. ...	460 number or 97 cwt 1 qr. 5 lbs.	86 6 11	...	1,186 number ...	219 18 11
Tape, red, bundles ...	0 11½ per dozen ...	896 dozen ...	42 18 8	0 11½ per dozen ...	1,165 dozen ...	55 16 6	...	2,061 dozens ...	98 15 2
Scissors, large	18 6 „ ...	31 „ ...	28 13 6	18 6 „ ...	31 „ ...	28 13 6	...	62 „ ...	57 7 0
Ditto small	10 6 „ ...	31 „ ...	16 5 6	10 6 „ ...	23 „ ...	12 1 6	...	54 „ ...	28 7 0
Round pewter inkstands ...	10 0 „ ...	128 „ ...	64 0 0	10 0 „ ...	116 „ ...	58 0 0	...	244 „ ...	122 0 0
Red ink glasses	3 1 „ ...	124 „ ...	19 2 4	3 1 „ ...	104 „ ...	16 0 8	...	228 „ ...	35 3 0
Compasses	7 6 each ...	4 „ ...	18 0 0	4 9 each ...	2 „ ...	5 14 0	...	6 „ ...	23 14 0
Spare glasses for round pewter inkstands.	0 10½ per dozen ...	152 „ ...	6 13 0	.....	...	...			
Paste boards for Central Press.	146 8 per ton ...	180 cwt. ...	66 0 0	.....	...	...			
Blue superfine cloth ...	7 9 per yard ...	182 yards ...	70 10 6	8 3 per yard ...	292 yards ...	120 9 0	...	474 yards ...	190 19 6
Scarlet ditto	5 9 „ ...	108 „ ...	31 1 0	7 6 „ ...	52 „ ...	16 18 0	...	160 „ ...	47 19 0
Blue coarse cloth	7 3 „ ...	1,496 „ ...	542 6 0	7 6 „ ...	2,358 „ ...	884 5 0	...	3,854 „ ...	1,426 11 0
Scarlet ditto	7 5 „ ...	178¾ „ ...	66 5 9	8 0 „ ...	323½ „ ...	129 8 0	...	502¼ „ ...	195 13 9
Ditto extra superfine cloth ...	12 6 „ ...	104 „ ...	65 0 0	.....	...	...			
Green „ „ ...	6 6 „ ...	38 „ ...	12 7 0	.....	...	...			
Ditto coarse cloth ...	7 6 „ ...	77 „ ...	28 17 6	8 0 per yard ...	20 yards ...	8 0 0	...	97 „ ...	36 17 6
Blotting paper, red and white, 32 lbs.	24 0 per ream ...	8 reams ...	9 12 0	24 0 per ream ...	8 reams ...	9 12 0	...	16 reams ...	19 4 0
Slices, ivory	.....	1 number ...	0 7 6	.....	1 number ...	0 7 6	...	2 number ...	0 15 0
						Rs. A. P.			
Blotting paper	.....	...	...	Rs. 9-8 a ream ...	9 reams ...	85 8 0			
Country brown paper ...	.....	...	...	„ 6-4 to Rs. 7-6 a ream	169 „ ...	1,216 12 0			
Ditto ditto ...	.....	...	...	„ 7-7 to Rs. 9 „	77 „ ...	618 0 0			
Europe cartridge, thick ...	.....	...	...	„ 9-6 to Rs. 10 „	62 „ ...	585 10 0			
Penholders	.....	...	...	„ 0-5 a dozen ...	150 dozen ...	46 14 0			
Red tape bundles	.....	...	...	„ 1-2 per bundle ...	348 per bundle ...	391 8 0			
White tape	.....	...	...	.....	...	...			
Screw-top inkstands ...	.....	...	...	„ 7-8 per dozen ...	3 per dozen ...	22 8 0			
Earthen „ ...	.....	...	...	„ 0-4 „ ...	225 „ ...	56 4 0			
District Superintendent of Police, Shikarpur.									
Woollen cloth, pattern No. VIII.	.....	...	...	.....	54½ yards ...	175 1 8			
Ditto ditto No. II ...	.....	...	...	.....	1,641 „ ...	3,073 13 6			

Educational Inspector, North-East Division.									
Brown paper	...	...	...	10 to 12 annas a quire	9 qrs. 13 sheets	5 7 6			
Vinegar	...	...	...	4 to 12 annas a bottle	65 bottles ...	32 5 9			
Penholders	...	...	...	3 pie each ...	14 number ...	0 3 6			
String	...	...	...	4 & 4¼ annas per bundle	27¼ bundles ...	7 1 3			
Padlocks	...	...	...	4 to 8 annas each ...	12 number ...	4 13 0			
Blotting paper	...	...	...	5 to 6 annas per quire	5 qrs. 5 sheets	1 10 3			
Paper-cutter	...	...	...	8 annas each ...	1 number ...	0 8 0			
Principal, Deccan College.									
Borax	...	...	...	...	1 oz. ...	0 3 0			
Absolute alcohol	...	...	...	...	1 lb. ...	2 13 0			
Chloride of gold	...	...	...	...	15 grs. ...	1 8 0			
Sulphuric acid	...	...	...	...	2 lbs. ...	1 0 0			
Nitric acid, pure	...	...	...	...	½ lb. ...	1 0 0			
Black antimony	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sulphate of iron	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Principal, College of Science.									
Spirit of wine	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0			
Sulphate of copper ...	...	...	...	4 annas per lb. ...	10 lbs. ...	2 8 0			
Chalk	...	...	...	...	...	2 15 0			
Chemicals	...	...	...	...	...	612 15 6			
Paste boards	...	...	...	Rs. 3 per dozen ...	1 dozen ...	3 0 0			
Mercury	...	...	...	...	37 lbs. ...	73 4 0			
Salammoniac	...	...	...	...	11 „ ...	3 14 3			
Sulphur	...	...	...	0 2 3 per lb. ...	13 „ ...	1 14 0			
Blotting paper, thick ...	...	...	...	13 0 0 per ream ...	1½ reams ...	19 8 0			
Superintendent, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's School of Art.									
Boiled oil	...	...	...	Rs. 2-8 a gallon ...	2 galls. ...	5 0 0			
Curator, Government Central Book Depôt.									
Blotting paper	...	...	...	13 to 14 annas a quire...	3 quires ...	2 9 0			
Penholders	...	...	...	7 annas a dozen ...	1 dozen ...	0 7 0			
Cartridge paper	...	...	...	12 annas a quire ...	2 quires ...	1 8 0			
Ditto	...	...	...	Rs. 16 a ream ...	½ ream ...	8 0 0			

List of Articles—contd.

Name of Articles.	1879-80.			1880-81.			Total.		
	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.
Principal, Elphinstone High School.						Rs. A. P.			
Twine	...	...	...	4 annas per bundle ...	13 bundles ...	3 4 0			
Sulphuric acid	...	...	...	Re. 1 per lb. ...	4 lbs. ...	4 0 0			
Ditto, commercial ...	...	...	...	8 annas per lb. ...	9 „ ...	4 8 0			
Potash chloras	...	...	...	Re. 1 per lb. ...	2 „ ...	2 0 0			
Nitrate of silver	...	...	...	.....	1 dram ...	0 6 0			
Black oxide of copper ...	...	...	...	Rs. 0-6-0 per oz. ...	6 oz. ...	2 4 0			
„ of manganese ...	...	...	...	„ 0-4-0 „ lb. ...	½ lb. ...	0 2 0			
Spirits of wine	...	...	...	„ 0-1-0 „ bottle ...	2 bottles ...	2 0 0			
Lime water	...	...	...	„ 0-6-0 „ „ ...	1½ „ ...	0 9 0			
Oxalic acid	...	...	...	„ 0-10-0 „ lb. ...	½ lb. ...	0 5 0			
Animal charcoal	...	...	...	„ 0-2-0 „ oz. ...	2 oz. ...	0 4 0			
Nitric acid	...	...	...	„ 0-12-0 „ lb. ...	1 lb. 4 oz. ...	0 15 0			
Tartaric acid	...	...	...	„ 0-2-0 „ oz. ...	1 oz. ...	0 2 0			
Hydrochloric acid	...	...	...	„ 0-12-0 „ lb. ...	2 lb. ...	1 8 0			
Methylated spirit	...	...	...	„ 1-0-0 „ bottle ...	3 bottles ...	3 0 0			
Iodine, pure	...	...	...	.....	1 dram ...	0 4 0			
Head Master, Poona High School.									
Chalk	...	...	...	„ 0-2-0 per seer ...	84 seers ...	10 8 0			
Twine	...	...	...	„ 0-4-0 „ bundle	7¼ bundles ...	1 13 6			
Brown paper	...	...	...	„ 0-12-0 „ quire ...	3¼ quires ...	2 8 0			
Blotting paper	...	...	...	...	1 quire ...	0 12 0			
Locks	...	...	...	...	16 number ...	7 5 0			
Scissors	...	...	...	...	1 „ ...	0 8 0			
Carbonate of potash ...	...	...	...	„ 0-4-0 per oz. ...	1 oz. ...	0 4 0			
Acid mutiatic	...	...	...	„ 0-4-0 „ ...	2 „ ...	0 8 0			
Sulphate of iron	...	...	...	„ 0-3-0 „ ...	2 „ ...	0 6 0			
Nitrate of copper	...	...	...	„ 0-6-0 „ ...	2 „ ...	0 12 0			
				...	...	0 2 6			
Sulphur	...	...	...	...	...	0 1 0			
Acetic acid	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 0			
Spirits of wine	...	...	...	...	...	1 4 0			
Sulphuric acid	...	...	...	„ 0-8-0 per lb. ...	13½ lbs. ...	6 12 0			
Acid tartaric	...	...	...	„ 0-1-9 „ oz. ...	4 oz. ...	0 7 0			
Ammonia nitras	...	...	...	„ 0-1-6 „ „ ...	2 „ ...	0 3 0			

Pot. chloras	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 0-1-4 „ „	...	6 „	...	0	8	0				
Acid, hydrochloric	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 0-3-0 „ „	...	1 „	...	0	3	0				
„ oxalic	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 0-14-0 „ lb.	...	2 lb.	...	1	12	0				
„ boracic	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1-8-0 „ „	...	1 „	...	1	8	0				
Soda carbonas	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 0-1-0 „ oz.	...	4 oz.	...	0	4	0				
Liquor ammonia acetatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 0-1-0 „ „	...	4 „	...	0	4	0				
Acid acetic	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 0-0-6 „ „	...	12 „	...	0	6	0				
Pot. nitras	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 0-0-8 „ „	...	6 „	...	0	4	0				
Chloroformum	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 0-8-0 „ „	...	7 „	...	3	8	0				
Liquor ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 0-0-10 „ „	...	8 „	...	0	7	0				
Liquid „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		0	12	0				
Spirit chloroform	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 0-2-0 „ „	...	5 „	...	0	10	0				
Sodium	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1-0-0 „ „	...	2 oz.	...	2	0	0				
Soda bicarbonas	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 0-4-0 „ lb.	...	1 lb.	...	0	4	0				
Cupri oxidum nig.	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 0-2-0 „ oz.	...	1 oz.	...	0	2	0				
Acid citricum	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 0-4-0 „ „	...	6 „	...	1	8	0				
							„ 0-3-0 „ „	...	1 „	...	0	3	0				
Hydrargyri	...	...	.....	...	...	...	3 annas 7 pie per oz.	...	2 oz.	...	0	7	0				
Acid, carbolic	...	...	.....	...	...	...	3 annas per oz.	...	1 „	...	0	3	0				
Phosphorus	...	...	.....	...	...	...	4 „ „	...	4 „	...	1	0	0				
Hydrochloric acid, pure	...	...	.....	...	...	...	1 anna 4 pie per oz.	...	3 „	...	0	4	0				
Nitric acid commercial	...	...	.....	...	...	...	Re. 1 per lb.	...	8¾ lbs.	...	8	12	0				
Ditto, pure	...	...	.....	...	...	...	2 annas per oz.	...	4 oz.	...	0	8	0				
Tartaric acid, pure	...	...	.....	...	...	...	1 anna 9 pie per oz.	...	4 oz.	...	0	7	0				
Potassium	...	...	.....	...	...	...	Re. 1 per grain	...	1 grain	...	1	0	0				
Spirit, methylated	...	...	.....	...	...	...	„ 1 per lb.	...	1 lb.	...	1	0	0				
Head Master, High School, Ratnagiri.																	
Vinegar	...	...	.....	...	...	...	6 and 7 annas per bottle		13 bottles	...	5	8	0				
Chalk	...	...	.....	...	...	...	9 annas per lb.	...	14¼ lbs.	...	8	2	0				
Spirit rectified	...	...	.....	...	...	...	Rs. 2-8 per bottle	...	1 bottle	...	2	8	0				
							„ 1-8 „	...	4 bottles	...	6	0	0				
Granulated zinc	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....		2 lbs.	...	1	8	0				
Soap, cakes	...	...	.....	...	...	...	1 anna each	...	12 cakes	...	0	2	0				
Bees wax	...	...	.....	...	...	...	14 annas per lb.	...	½ lb.	...	0	7	0				
Hydrochloric acid	...	...															
Sulphuric acid	...	...															
Nitric acid	...	...															
Soda carbonate	...	...															
Chlorate of potash	...	...	.....	...	...	...	Not separately shown.										
Sodium	...	...															
Mercury	...	...															
Iodine	...	...															
Sulphur	...	...															

List of Articles—contd.

Name of Articles.	1879-80.			1880-81.			Total.		
	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.
Head Master, Ahmedabad High School.									
Nitric acid	.....	...	...	Rs. 2 per lb. ...	3 lbs. ...				
Hydrochloric acid	.....	...	...	„ 1-4 per lb. ...	2 „ ...				
Ether	.....	...	...	„ 1-2 per oz. ...	1 oz. ...				
Spirit of wine	.....	...	...	„ 1-8 each ...	2 pints ...	3 0 0			
Sulphuric acid	.....	...	...	„ 1-8 per lb. ...	6 lbs. ...	9 0 0			
Wooden retort stand ...	.....	...	...	.....	1 number ...	6 0 0			
Antimony	.....	...	...	.....	1 lb. ...	0 3 0			
Alcohal	.....	...	...	.....	1 „ ...	3 2 0			
Chlorate of potash ...	.....	...	...	.....	1 „ ...	0 14 0			
Potash bromide	.....	...	...	3 annas per oz. ...	4 oz. ...	0 12 0			
Muriate of ammonia ...	.....	...	...	.....	1 lb. ...	0 14 0			
Nitrate of „ ...	.....	...	...	.....	½ „ ...	0 14 0			
Caustic potash	.....	...	...	.....	½ „ ...	1 6 0			
„ soda	.....	...	...	.....	½ „ ...	1 6 0			
Quicksilver	.....	...	...	Rs. 1-8 per seer ...	2 seers ...	3 0 0			
Head Master, High School, Surat.									
Spirit of wine	.....	...	...	.....	1 lb. ...	0 10 0			
Cloth for dusters	.....	...	...	2 annas per yard ...	48 yards ...	6 0 0			
Padlocks	.....	...	...	3 annas 8 pie each ...	3 number ...	0 11 0			
				6 „ 5 „ ...	5 „ ...	2 0 6			
Twine	.....	...	...	4 annas a bundle ...	14 bundles ...	3 7 4			
Vinegar	.....	...	...	8 „ a bottle ...	4 bottles ...	2 0 0			
Chalk	.....	...	...	1 anna to 1 anna 1 pie per lb.	40 lbs. ...	2 0 0			
Disinfecting powder ...	...	...	...	Rs. 0-8-0 per ℔ ...	1½ ℔ ...	0 12 0			
Hammer	...	...	...	...	1 number ...	0 7 0			
Chemicals	...	...	...	...	...	7 4 6			
Antimony	...	...	...	...	...	0 7 6			
Caustic potas	...	...	...	„ 3-0-0 per bottle ...	1 bottle ...	3 0 0			
				„ 0-3-0 „ oz. ...	4 oz. ...	0 12 0			
Sulphuric acid	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 0			
				„ 1-0-0 per ℔ ...	4 ℔ ...	4 0 0			
Manganese	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0			
				„ 0-6-0 ...	1 ℔ ...	0 6 0			
Paste	...	...	...	...	...	0 2 3			

Acid, nitric ...	...	...	...	...	„ 1-0-8 per ℔ ...	3 ℔ ...	3 2 0				
„ hydrochloric	...	...	...	...	„ 1-0-0 „ ...	2 „ ...	2 0 0				
Ammonia solution	...	...	...	...	„ 0-2-0 per oz. ...	4 oz. ...	0 8 0				
Soda carbonate anhydrous	...	...	...	...	...	1 „ ...	0 6 0				
„ carb, pure ...	...	...	...	...	„ 0-2-0 per oz. ...	4 „ ...	0 8 0				
„ crystal ...	...	...	...	...	„ 0-1-6 „ ...	4 „ ...	0 6 0				
Nitrate silver solution	...	...	...	...	„ 0-4-0 „ ...	2 „ ...	0 8 0				
Indigo ...	...	...	...	...	„ 0-6-6 „ ...	4 „ ...	1 10 0				
Potassium ...	...	...	...	...	„ 0-2-0 „ ...	4 „ ...	0 8 0				
Gypsum —	...	...	...	...	„ 0-1-0 „ ...	4 „ ...	0 4 0				
Bleeching powder	...	...	...	...	„ 0-1-6 „ ...	4 „ ...	0 6 0				
Sulphur roll ...	...	...	...	...	„ 0-1-0 per oz. ...	4 oz. ...	0 4 0				
Pot, nitrate ...	...	...	...	...	„ 0-1-0 „ ...	4 „ ...	0 4 0				
Copper, sulphate ...	...	...	...	...	„ 0-2-0 „ ...	2 „ ...	0 4 0				
„ oxide ...	...	...	...	...	„ 0-3-0 „ ...	2 „ ...	0 6 0				
Antimony, black ...	...	...	...	...	„ 0-2-0 „ ...	2 „ ...	0 4 0				
Acetate of lead ...	...	...	...	...	„ 0-2-0 „ ...	2 „ ...	0 4 0				
Caustic soda ...	...	...	...	...	„ 0-4-0 „ ...	2 „ ...	0 8 0				
Phosphorus ...	...	...	...	...	„ 0-8-0 „ ...	2 „ ...	1 0 0				
„ red ...	...	...	...	...	„ 0-12-0 „ ...	½ „ ...	0 6 0				
Tin, oxide ...	...	...	...	...	„ 0-8-0 „ ...	½ „ —	0 4 0				
Mercury, oxide ...	...	...	...	...	„ 0-8-0 „ ...	½ „ ...	0 4 0				
Potassium ...	...	...	...	...	...	1 „ ...	1 8 0				
Sodium ...	...	...	...	...	...	1 dram ...	1 8 0				
Spirit of wine ...	...	—	...	...	...	1 quart ...	1 0 0				
Pot., chlorat ...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ℔ ...	1 0 0				
Iodine ...	...	...	...	...	...	1 oz. ...	1 6 0				
Broach High School.											Rs. A. P.
Inkstands ...	...	Rs. 0-6-3 a dozen ...	5 dozen ...	2 0 0	Rs. 0-5-4 a dozen ...	9 dozen ...	3 0 0	.....	14 dozens ...		5 0 0
Blotting-paper ...	...	...	...	0 4 0	...	...	0 4 0				
Acid, sulphuric ...	...										
„ hydrochloric ...	...										
Ammonia ...	...										
Nitric acid ...	...										
Sulphur ...	—	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 3				
Acid, phosphoric }		...	...	...	...	...	0 12 0				
„ hydrochloric }											
„ gallic and bottle ...		...	...	...	Rs. 0-1-6 a dram ...	4 drams ...	0 6 0				
Camphor oxide, black ...		...	...	...	„ 0-4-0 „ ...	1 „ ...	0 4 0				
Cupri sulphas ...	...	...	...	...	„ 0-1-0 „ ...	4 „ ...	0 4 0				
Argentic nitras cryst-, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	½ „ ...	1 8 0				
Black oxide of manganese	...	...	...	...	„ 0-4-0 a ℔ ...	2 ℔s. ...	0 8 0				
Potash carbonas and bottle	...	...	...	...	„ 0-12-0 „ ...	½ „ ...	0 6 0				

List of Articles—contd.

Name of Articles.	1879-80.			1880-81.			Total.		
	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.
Broach High School,—continued.						Rs. A. P.			
Potash bichromas and bottle ...	...	...	...	Rs. 0-2-0 per oz. ...	4 oz. ...	0 8 0			
„ sulphas ...	...	...	...	„ 0-1-0 „ „ ...	2 „ ...	0 2 0			
Acid, sulphuric, stoppered bottle	...	...	...	„ 1-8-0 „ lb. ...	1 lb ...	1 8 0			
„ „ conc. do.	...	...	...	„ 0-6-8 „ „ ...	6 „ ...	2 8 0			
„ hydrochloric ...	...	...	...	„ 1-0-0 „ „ ...	1 „ ...	1 0 0			
„ nitric	...	...	...	„ 1-4-0 „ „ ...	1 „ ...	1 4 0			
Ether and bottle	...	...	...	„ 0-2-0 „ oz. ...	8 oz. ...	1 0 0			
Mercury and bottle ...	...	...	...	„ 2-8-0 „ lb. ...	1 lb ...	2 8 0			
Pot. chlorus and bottle ...	...	...	...	„ 0-15-0 „ „ ...	2 „ ...	1 14 0			
Cynide and bottle ...	...	...	...	„ 0-4-0 „ oz. ...	1 oz. ...	0 4 0			
Methylated spirit of wine ...	...	...	...	„ 1-0-0 „ qt. ...	2 quarts ...	2 0 0			
Sulphur flour	...	...	...	„ 0-1-0 „ oz. ...	6 oz. ...	0 6 0			
Gypsum	...	...	...	„ 0-6-0 „ lb. ...	1 lb ...	0 6 0			
Acid acetic and bottle ...	...	...	...	„ 0-6-0 „ oz. ...	2 oz. ...	0 12 0			
Iron filings	...	...	...	„ 0-6-0 „ „ ...	4 „ ...	1 8 0			
Calce chloride fused and bottle	...	...	...	„ 0-2-6 „ „ ...	4 „ ...	0 10 0			
Pot., Iodid and bottle ...	...	...	...	„ 1-0-0 „ „ ...	½ „ ...	0 8 0			
Phosphorous amoiphores ...	...	...	...	„ 0-12-0 „ „ ...	⅓ „ ...	0 6 0			
Potasium and stopperred bottle	...	...	...	„ 10-0-0 „ „ ...	¼ „ ...	2 8 0			
Indigo	...	...	...	„ 0-8-0 „ „ ...	½ „ ...	0 4 0			
Sulphur roll	...	...	...	„ 0-1-0 „ „ ...	4 „ ...	0 4 0			
Antimony metal and bottle ...	...	...	...	„ 0-1-0 „ „ ...	4 „ ...	0 4 0			
Rock salt	...	...	...	„ 0-1-0 „ „ ...	4 „ ...	0 4 0			
Soda, carb. cryst. and bottle ...	...	...	...	„ 1-4-0 „ lb. ...	½ lb ...	0 10 0			
„ bicarb.	...	...	...	„ 0-0-6 „ oz. ...	4 oz. ...	0 2 0			
„ sulphus, cryst. and bottle	...	...	...	„ 0-8-0 „ lb. ...	1 lb ...	0 8 0			
Ammonia carbonas and bottle ...	...	...	...	„ 0-3-0 „ oz. ...	2 oz. ...	0 6 0			
Acid tartaric	...	...	...	„ 0-3-0 „ „ ...	2 „ ...	0 6 0			
Liquor ammoni fert. and bottle	...	...	...	„ 1-12-0 „ lb. ...	½ lb ...	0 14 0			
Antimony sulphuric ...	...	...	...	„ 0-0-6 „ oz. ...	4 oz. ...	0 2 0			
Ammonia nitras and bottle ...	...	...	...	„ 0-2-0 „ „ ...	4 „ ...	0 8 0			
Revenue Survey, Poona and Nasik.									
Brown paper	...	...	...	Rs. 11-8-0 per ream ...	8 reams 12 quires	99 6 5			
Silk tape	...	...	...	„ 0-1-7 a yard ...	93 yards ...	9 1 0			
Nitric aid	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0			

Revenue Survey, Southern Mahratta Country.																	
Brown paper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	0							
Scissors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0							
Long cloth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	473	7	0							
Quinine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	2	0							
Revenue Survey, Ratnagiri.																	
Brown paper	...	...	...	...	Rs. 13-12-0 per ream ...	6 reams 4 quires		84	15	6							
Scissors	...	...	...	...	„ 0-8-0 each ...	56 number ...		28	0	0							
Collector of Satara.																	
Brown paper	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2-7-7 per ream ...	16 reams ...		39	10	2							
„ „	...	...	...	...	„ 0-14-0 per quire ...	1 quire ...		0	14	0							
„ „	...	...	...	...	„ 0-10-0 „ ...	3 „ ...		1	14	0							
Blotting paper	...	...	...	...	...	...		...									
Scissors	...	...	...	...	„ 0-7-10 each ...	21 number ...		10	6	0							
„	...	...	...	...	...	2 „ ...		1	6	0							
„	...	...	...	...	...	1 „ ...		0	8	0							
Long cloth	...	...	...	...	...	...		13	13	10							
„ „	...	...	...	...	„ 0-3-1 per yard ...	13 yards ...		2	8	0							
Locks	...	...	...	...	„ 0-4-9 each ...	10 number ...		3	0	0							
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	...	15 bottles ...		6	9	0							
Steel pen-holders	...	...	...	...	„ 0-12-0 per dozen ...	½ dozen ...		0	6	0							
Pasteboard	...	...	...	...	...	1 ...		0	12	0							
Political Agent, Satara.																	
Brown paper	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0-8-0 per quire ...	1 quire ...		0	8	0							
					„ 0-10-0 „ ...	2 quires ...		1	4	0							
Blotting paper	...	...	...	...	...	...		0	14	6							
Collector of Tanna.																	
Cartridge paper	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0-8-0 per quire ...	62 quires ...		31	0	0							
					„ 0-12-0 „ ...	487 „ ...		365	4	0							
Podlocks	...	...	...	...	„ 0-4-3 each ...	3 ...		0	12	9							
Scissors	...	...	...	...	4 to 12 annas each ...	131 ...		68	13	6							
Twine	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0-12-0 a seer of 28 tolas.	12½ seers ...		9	6	0							
Blotting paper	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0-0-9 per sheet ...	64 sheets ...		3	0	0							
Tape	...	...	...	...	„ 0-11-0 per bundle...	5 bundles ...		3	7	0							
Leather (red coloured) ...	...	...	...	...	„ 0-10-0 per piece ...	53 pieces ...		33	2	0							

List of Articles—contd.

Name of Articles.	1879-80.			1880-81.			Total.		
	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.
District Judge, Ahmednagar.						Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
Blotting paper	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0-10-7 per quire ...	14 quires 10 sheets	9 8 6
Brown and cartridge paper ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 0-9-7 „ „ ...	Reams 4-5-16 ...	51 4 0
Penholders	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 0-0-9 each ...	76 number ...	3 9 0
Scissors	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 0-8-7 „ ...	64 „ ...	34 5 4
Rulers	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 0-14-8 „ ...	8 „ ...	7 5 4
Inkstands	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 0-11-2 „ ...	18 „ ...	12 9 0
Sand boxes	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 0-9-6 „ ...	5 „ ...	2 0 0
Locks	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 0-6-9 „ ...	55 „ ...	23 3 3
Wax cloth	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 0-9-0 per piece ...	18 pieces ...	10 12 0
Collector of Ratnagiri.									
Cartridge paper	...	...	...	Rs. 0-12-0 per quire ...	42 quires 5 sheets	31 10 6			
„ „ ...	...	...	...	Contract ...	126 sheets ...	3 9 11			
„ „ ...	...	...	...	Rs. 0-0-5½ a sheet ...	132 „ ...	3 12 6			
Inkstands	...	...	...	6 pie to 8 annas each ...	25 number ...	1 11 6			
English ink, bottles ...	...	...	...	9 „ to 1-4 each ...	30 „ ...	14 5 9			
Scissors	...	...	...	6 to 10 annas each ...	15 „ ...	7 10 0			
Padlocks	...	...	...	3 to 14 „ „ ...	23 „ ...	7 6 0			
Cotton twist	...	...	...	...	1 lb. ...	1 0 0 0 5 9			
Paste boards	...	...	...	Rs. 0-7-0 each ...	2 ...	0 14 0			
Vinegar	...	...	...	„ 0-6-0 per bottle ...	18 bottles ...	6 12 0			
Blotting paper	...	...	...	...	1 quire ...	1 8 0			
Penholders	...	...	...	3 pie to 10½ pie each ...	14 number ...	0 7 6			
				Rs. 0-4-6 per dozen ...	2 dozens ...	0 9 0			
Coir rope	...	...	...	...	60 yards ...	0 1 3			
Cloth	...	...	...	„ 0-2-0 per yard ...	3 „ ...	0 6 0			
				„ 0-2-6 „ ...	1½ „ ...	0 3 9			
				...	8½ „ ...	1 14 6			
Collector, Surat.									
Cartridge paper	...	...	...	Rs. 11-7-6 per ream ...	9¼ reams ...	106 1 7			
Red tape	...	...	...	„ 0-1-6 per bundle ...	18 bundles ...	1 11 0			
Locks	...	...	...	„ 3-8-0 per dozen ...	1¼ dozen ...	4 6 0			
Paste boards	...	...	...	„ 0-6-9 each ...	37 „ ...	15 12 0			
Superintendent of Karwar.									
Khadi cloth	...	...	...	...	1 piece ...	2 0 0			

Commissioner, Central Division.									
Brown paper	...	...	...	Rs. 0-10-0 a quire ...	23¾ quires ...	14 13 6			
Medium	...	...	...	„ 1-0-0 „ ...	4¾ „ ...	4 12 0			
Scissors	...	...	...	„ 0-7-0 each ...	6 number ...	2 10 0			
Blotting paper	...	...	...	„ 0-10-0 a quire ...	1½ quire ...	0 15 0			
Handles, wooden	...	...	...	„ 0-9-0 doz. ...	5½ dozen ...	3 1 6			
Ahmednagar Police.									
Brown paper	Rs. 7-8-0 per ream ...	1½ reams ...	11 4 0	Rs. 0-6-0 quire ...	7 quires ...	2 10 0	.....	1 ream 17 quires	13 14 0
Scissors	„ 0-10-0 each ...	6 number ...	3 12 0	„ 0-9-0 each ...	4 number ...	2 4 0	.....	10 number ...	6 0 0
Holders	...	...	...	„ 0-0-6 „ ...	38 ...	1 3 0			
Poona Police.									
Blotting paper	Rs. 0-15-0 per quire ...	16 quires 12 sheets	15 7 6	Rs. 0-15-0 per quire ...	3 quires ...	2 13 0	.....	9 quires 12 sheets	18 4 6
Brown paper	„ 0-12-0 „ ...	120 „ ...	90 0 0	„ 0-12-0 „ ...	120 „ ...	90 0 0	.....	240 number ...	180 0 0
Scissors	...	1 number ...	0 7 0	„ 0-7-0 each ...	12 number ...	5 4 0	.....	13 „ ...	5 11 0
Great coat for Foot Police ...	„ 7-0-0 each ...	1,051 „ ...	7,357 0 0	„ 7-0-0 „ ...	17 „ ...	119 0 0	.....	1068 „ ...	7,476 0 0
Forage caps for ditto ..	„ 1-0-0 „ ...	1,144 „ ...	1,144 0 0						
District Superintendent of Police, Satara.									
Brown paper	...	...	...	...	1 ream 16 quires	10 7 0			
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	4 bottles ...	1 12 0			
Holders	...	...	...	...	12 number ...	0 13 6			
Blotting paper	...	...	...	...	13 sheets ...	0 8 9			
Collector, Ahmedabad.									
Scissors	...	...	...	4 to 7 annas each ...	9 number ...	2 7 0			
Candle stands	...	...	...	Rs 1-14 each ...	3 „ ...	5 10 0			
Blotting paper	...	...	...	.....	1 quire ...	0 12 0			
Penholders	...	...	...	3 pie to 1 anna each ...	144 number ...	3 8 0			
Collector, Poona.									
Locks and keys	...	...	...	2 to 7 annas each ...	4 number ...	1 3 0			
Cloth for bangy ...	...	...	...	9 yards per rupee ...	306 yards ...	34 0 0			
Glass inkstands ...	...	...	...	1 to 12 annas each ...	4 number ...	1 3 0			
Scissors	...	...	...	6 to 13 „ „ ...	13 „ ...	6 4 0			
Paste	...	...	...	.....	.....	0 6 0			

List of Articles—concld.

Name of Articles.	1879-80.			1880-81.			Total.		
	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.
District Court, Sholapur.									
						Rs. A. P.			
Brown paper	...	...	...	...	8 quires 22 sheets...	8 1 3			
Blotting paper	...	...	...	...	...	3 9 0			
Penholders	...	...	...	...	...	4 4 0			
Scissors	...	...	...	...	8 number ...	4 0 0			
Wick for lamps	...	...	...	...	3 „ ...	0 0 9			
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	5 bottles ...	2 3 0			
Wax cloth	...	...	...	...	9 yards ...	3 0 0			
Locks	...	...	...	...	13 number ...	3 11 0			
District Judge, Ratnagiri.									
Blotting paper	...	...	...	6 pie to 1 anna per sheet	14 quires 18 sheets	15 1 9			
Brown „	...	...	...	Ditto ditto ...	18 „ 14 „	14 11 3			
Inkstands	...	...	...	...	6 number ...	6 10 0			
Scissors	...	...	...	...	24 „ ...	14 7 0			
Vinegar	...	...	...	Rs. 0-6-0 per bottle ...	6 bottles ...	2 4 0			

The 23rd September 1881.

No. 3194.

The following Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council, dated the 15th July 1881, extending the provisions of the Foreign Deserters Act, 1852, to the crews of Danish ships when within Her Majesty's Dominions, is published for general information :—

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR,

The 15th day of July 1881.

PRESENT :

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by the "Foreign Deserters Act, 1852," it is provided that whenever it is made to appear to Her Majesty that due facilities are or will be given for recovering and apprehending seamen who desert from British merchant ships in the territories of any foreign power, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, stating that such facilities are or will be given, declare that seamen, not being slaves, who desert from merchant ships belonging to a subject of such Power when within Her Majesty's dominions shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board their respective ships, and may limit the operation of such Order, and may render the operation thereof subject to such conditions and qualifications, if any, as may be deemed expedient :

And whereas it hath been made to appear to Her Majesty that due facilities for recovering and apprehending seamen (not being Danish subjects) who desert from British merchant ships in territories belonging to His Majesty the King of Denmark, will be given under an Agreement between the Governments of Great Britain and Denmark, signed at London on the 21st of June, 1881.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the powers vested in Her by the said "Foreign Deserters Act, 1852," and by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that from and after the publication hereof in the London Gazette, seamen, not being slaves (and not being British subjects), who desert from merchant ships belonging to subjects of the King of Denmark within her Majesty's dominions, shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board their respective ships; provided always, that if any such deserter has committed any crime in Her Majesty's dominions he may be detained until he has been tried by a competent Court, and until his sentence (if any) has been fully carried into effect.

And Her Majesty, by virtue of the powers vested in Her by the said "Foreign Deserters Act, 1852," and by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is further pleased to order and declare that upon and after the publication hereof in the London Gazette, the Order in Council relating to Seamen who desert from the merchant ships belonging to the subjects of the King of Denmark made, by virtue of the said Act, on the 13th day of June 1853, and published in the London Gazette on the 14th day of June 1853, shall be revoked, and the same is hereby revoked accordingly.

And the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Secretary of State for India in Council are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. L. PEEL.

No. 3218.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act), the Chief Commissioner of Assam is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend Act IV (B. C.) of 1881 (An Act to amend the Bengal Excise Act, 1878) to the Chief Commissionership of Assam.

No. 3222.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to abolish all mileage rates of travelling allowance for public officers for journeys by rail.

Public officers entitled under existing rules to a mileage rate for such journeys shall in lieu of such rate draw the allowances shown below :—

In lieu of a mileage of 3 annas—double first class fare.

In lieu of a mileage of less than 3 annas and not less than 1½ annas—double second class fare.

T. C. HOPE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 23rd September, 1881.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 521.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Harry John Bolton, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, Officiating Wing Officer, 4th Goorkha Regiment,—17th August, 1878.

Lieutenant Harry Leonard Dawson, 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, Officiating Squadron Officer, 9th Bengal Cavalry,—19th April, 1880.

Lieutenant Frederick William Packenham Angelo, 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment, Officiating Squadron Officer, 9th Bengal Cavalry,—5th May, 1880.

No. 522.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

1st Infantry.

Lieutenant F. S. Sorell, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 3rd Infantry, to be Wing Officer and Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant C. J. Orr, who exchanges into the 3rd Infantry.

3rd Infantry.

Lieutenant C. J. Orr, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 1st Infantry, to be Wing Officer, *vice* Lieutenant F. S. Sorell.

No. 523.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The following paragraphs of a letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India are published for general information:—

MILITARY, INDIA OFFICE;
No. 285. *London, 25th August, 1881.*

PARA. 1.—The undermentioned candidates, having completed a course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and having been reported qualified, have been appointed Surgeons on the Bengal Establishment, their commissions as such bearing date the 2nd April, 1881:—

Herbert Tyrrell Griffiths.

Frederick Daly Cæsar Hawkins.

John Adams Cunningham.

Harry Chalmers Hudson.

Alexander Silcock.

Patrick Mullane.

John William Rodgers.

James Farquharson Maclaren.

2. They will be entitled to count as service for full pay pension the period of their residence at the Army Medical School, from the 2nd April to the 1st August, 1881, inclusive.

No. 524.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. William Egerton Foster, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

Behar Mounted Rifle Corps.

Captain W. J. Vousden, Bengal S. C., Squadron Officer, 5th Punjab Cavalry, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain T. M. Maxwell, transferred to the Darjeeling and Northern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 525.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Franks, Bengal Infantry, Commandant, 10th Native Infantry, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Tyndall, C.B., Bengal S. C., Commandant, 2nd Punjab Infantry, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major C. C. Brownlow, Bengal S. C., Wing Commander, 1st Sikh Infantry, (p. a.) for 289 days, under rule VIII, clause (2), and rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major J. S. Irvine, late 2nd European Light Cavalry, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain S. Murray, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd class, (m. c.) for six months, under G. G. O. No. 813 of 1876.

Lieutenant H. F. Cadell, Madras S. C., Assistant Military Accountant, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

No. 526.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) G. C. Hankin, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for three months (this cancels the extension granted to Colonel Hankin in G. G. O. No. 510 of 1881).

Colonel F. W. Peile, R.E., (special leave) for one month.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Hughes, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for four months.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Home, R.E., (p. a.) for twelve days.

Major C. E. Bates, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Major P. Lambert, R.E., (p. a.) for thirty-three days.

Major W. H. Unwin, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for two months.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) R. G. Woodthorpe, R.E., (p. a.) for one week.

Captain C. Hoskyns, R.E., (p. a.) for five months.

Lieutenant E. J. N. Fasken, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for three months.

Surgeon E. B. Ruttledge, (p. a.) for three months.

Conductor J. J. Bennett, Ordnance Department, (m. c.) for six months.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 527.—NATIVE ARMY—

3rd Bengal Cavalry.

Jemadar Mungul Singh, to be Ressaldar, *vice* Chunda Singh, deceased; Duffadar Soondur Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Mungul Singh, promoted,—16th May, 1881.

1st Native Infantry.

Jemadar Chundee Tewary, to be Subadar, *vice* Bhola Sing, invalided; Jemadar Chundee Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Mirwan Sing, invalided,—1st May, 1881.

Havildar Meer Hidayut Ally, to be Jemadar, *vice* Mookurrub Hoosain, deceased,—3rd March, 1881.

Color-Havildar Soorjoo Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhowany Persaud Sing, invalided; Color-Havildar Puljhun Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhugwan Sing, invalided; Havildar Dwarka Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Chundee Sing, promoted; Havildar Lall Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Chundee Tewary, promoted,—1st May, 1881.

15th Native Infantry.

Havildar Kowda Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jewun Singh, deceased,—19th May, 1881.

2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkha Regiment.

Subadar Moteeram Thappa, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Seebah Ghullay, invalided; Jemadar Mohun Sing Maharah, to be Subadar, *vice* Seebah Ghullay, invalided; Jemadar Money-

ram Ghullay, to be Subadar, *vice* Bulbeer Sahie, invalided; Jemadar Hurkeah Ghullay, to be Subadar, *vice* Drig Sing Jhankree, invalided; Havildar Jooteah Damie, to be Jemadar, *vice* Mohun Sing Maharah, promoted; Havildar Shere Sing Khuttree, to be Jemadar, *vice* Moneyram Ghullay, promoted; Havildar Joodhbeer Thappa, to be Jemadar, *vice* Hurkeah Ghullay, promoted,—1st June, 1881.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 528.—In G. G. O. No. 489 of 1881, paragraph 3, *for* "After 24 years' service, £420," *read* "After 24 years' service, £430."

REWARDS.

No. 529.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native Officers to the 1st and 2nd classes of the Order of British India, from the dates specified:—

MADRAS.

To the 1st class, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Audapah, "Bahadur," 21st Native Infantry, *vice* Pensioned Subadar Shaikh Emaum, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—22nd March, 1881.

Subadar Narrainsawmy, "Bahadur," 13th Native Infantry, *vice* Pensioned Subadar-Major Khadir Hoossain, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—17th April, 1881.

To the 2nd class, with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar Moonesawmy, 1st Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Audapah, "Bahadur," promoted,—22nd March, 1881.

Subadar-Major Ramasawmy, 26th Native Infantry, *vice* Pensioned Subadar Mahomed Moideen, "Bahadur," deceased,—7th April, 1881.

Subadar-Major Abdoolah Khan, 35th Native Infantry, *vice* Narrainsawmy, "Bahadur," promoted,—17th April, 1881.

Subadar-Major Mohdeen Khan, 4th Native Infantry, *vice* Pensioned Subadar Syed Guffoor, "Bahadur," deceased,—20th June, 1881.

SPECIAL.

No. 530.—Major C. W. Murray, 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, to be Provost Marshal at Quetta, *vice* Captain R. W. Studdy, rejoined his regiment. Dated 30th July, 1881.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th September, 1881.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from the 6th to the 19th September, 1881:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Army Medical Department	Surgeon-Major R. Murphy ...	1st Sept., 1881	Fort Lahore.		
Bengal Staff Corps ...	Colonel G. J. D. Hay ...	20th Aug., 1881	Bombay.		
Bombay Staff Corps ...	Lieutenant C. B. Down ...	12th Sept., 1881	Quetta.		
Miscellaneous List ...	Sub-Conductor J. Rogers ...	24th May, 1881	Allahabad.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 6th to the 19th September, 1881.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Indian Military Service.					Rs. A. P.		
George Brehon (*a*) ...	Captain...	Bengal Staff Corps.	18th June, 1881.	No will found.	1,194 0 2	...	19th November, 1881.

(*a*) *Next-of-kin*—*Mother.*—Mrs. Marianne Brehon.
Brother.—Richard Colles Brehon.
Sister.—Mrs. Anne Bates, New Town House, New Ross Co., Wexford, Ireland.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th September 1881.

No. 305.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel J. J. McL. Innes, V.C., R.E., Accountant General, Public Works Department, and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, to be Chief Engineer, Class 1, and Deputy Inspector General of Military Works, *vice* Major-General A. Cadell, R.E., appointed Inspector General.

Major A. J. Filgate, R.E., Deputy Accountant General and *ex-officio* Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, to be Accountant General and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, *vice* Colonel Innes, appointed Deputy Inspector General of Military Works.

Major L. Conway-Gordon, R.E., Examiner, 2nd Class, to be Deputy Accountant General and *ex-officio* Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, *vice* Major A. J. Filgate, R.E., appointed Accountant General, but to continue in his present appointment of Officiating Manager, Indus Valley State Railway, until further orders.

No. 306.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and reversion in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Branch, with effect from the dates specified:—

Name.	From	To	Permanent or Temporary.	Date.
Scott-Moncrieff, Lieut. G. K., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Permanent	1st April 1881.
Mason, Lieut. A. H., R.E. ...	" " 2nd "	" " 1st "	"	23rd " "
Neville, Lieut. J., R.E. ...	" " 1st "	Executive " 4th "	Temporary	22nd August "
Shone, Lieut. W. T., R.E. ...	Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	" " 4th "	Permanent	24th " "
Sim, Lieut. G. H., R.E. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	" " 4th "	Temporary	24th " "
Sim, Lieut. G. H., R.E. ...	Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Reversion	31st " "

The 22nd September 1881.

No. 307.—The services of Lieutenant J. A. Ferrier, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 308.—Mr. F. W. Morse, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, Railway Branch, is transferred from the Establishment under the Director General of Railways to British Burma, Railway Branch.

No. 309.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 217, dated 14th June 1881, posting Babu Wopendro Nath Mookerjee to the Candidate Class of the Traffic Department of State Railways, for "*Director General of Railways*" in last line, read "*Government of Bengal.*"

The 23rd September 1881.

No. 310.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 286, dated 30th August 1881, transferring Mr. J. J. Jones, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, to the Establishment under the Director General of Railways, that officer's services will, for the present, remain temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, Railway Branch.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1881.

From the 2nd April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 26th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th September 1881.

Mr. F. J. Fergusson, the Official Trustee of Bengal, having obtained two months' leave of absence during the ensuing annual vacation, commencing from the 19th of September instant, the Honorable the Chief Justice has, under Section VII of Act XVII of 1864, appointed Mr. Tindal A. Pearson, Barrister-at-law, to officiate as Official Trustee during the absence of Mr. Fergusson, or until further order.

By Order,

R. BELCHAMBERS,

Registrar.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 19th September 1881.

DOORGA POOJAH HOLIDAYS.

With reference to the notice of 5th instant, intimating that the Bank will be open till 1 P.M. for the transaction of urgent business on the 28th and 29th instant, and 4th, 5th and 6th proximo, notice is hereby given that the following days will be observed as close holidays:—

Friday, September 30th, to Monday, October 3rd, both days inclusive.

Friday, October 7th.

Saturday, October 8th.

The Public Debt Office and Government Savings Bank will be closed from the 28th September to 8th October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,

Secretary & Treasurer.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussooree, the 13th September 1881.

No. 240.—Major H. S. Hutchinson, S.C., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Officiating 1st Grade, Survey of India, having availed himself of the furlough granted to him in Military Department Notification No. 470, dated 26th August 1881, on the 29th idem, the following temporary promotion is made, with effect from the same date:—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Leach, R.E., V.C., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 13th September 1881.

No. 1839.—With reference to Central India Agency Notification No. 1517, dated the 30th July 1881, Surgeon P. M. Grant, in medical charge, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, Goona, availed himself, on the 14th August 1881, of the privilege leave for three months therein granted.

No. 1840.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1541 G.-G., dated the 12th August 1881, Surgeon P. M. Grant and Surgeon H. C. Banerji, respectively, made over and received medical charge of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, and Political Agency, Goona, on the 14th idem.

By Order,
J. BURNE, *Captain,*
2nd Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 13th September 1881.

No. 1833 *G.*—LEAVE.—Major J. H. L. Greenfield, 2nd-in-Command, Deoli Irregular Force, is granted thirty-six days' privilege leave from the 3rd September 1881, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 14th September 1881.

No. 1854 *G.*—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. Conolly, Officiating Commandant, Deoli Irregular Force, returned from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 1102 G., dated 14th June 1881, on the 3rd September 1881, and assumed charge of his duties.

The 17th September 1881.

No. 1870 *G.*—Major J. H. L. Greenfield, 2nd-in-Command, Deoli Irregular Force, availed himself, on the 12th September 1881, of the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 1833 G., dated 13th September 1881.

By Order,
E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 13th September 1881.

No. 909—146.—Under Section 4 of the Indian Registration Act No. III of 1877, the Chief Commissioner of Coorg is pleased to appoint the Superintendent of Coorg and Inspector of Registration in Coorg to be Inspector General of Registration in Coorg from the 1st October 1881, and it is hereby declared that the Office of Inspector of Registration in Coorg is abolished from that date.

2. Mr. H. Hudson, the present Inspector General of Registration in Coorg, will cease to exercise those functions from the above date.

By Order,
W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT, ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

Port Blair, the 15th September 1881.

No. 13.—During the absence of Surgeon W. Owen, M.D., on the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 12 of the 8th instant, the following arrangements are made for the conduct of the duties of the 2nd and 3rd Medical Officers of the Settlement:—

Assistant Surgeon Aushoke Krishna Shah, 3rd Medical Officer, to officiate as 2nd Medical Officer.

Apothecary J. T. Peters, to officiate as 3rd Medical Officer.

T. CADELL, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Chief Commr. of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Supdt. of Port Blair and Nicobars.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 31st August 1881.

No. 42.—Third Class Hospital Assistant, No. 211, Shaik Arrung Sha, of the military list, is placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner for permanent civil employment in Assam.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th September 1881.

No. 54.—Lieutenant H. Appleton, R.E., Assistant Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Peshawar Division, Military Works, during the absence of Lieutenant T. P. Cather, R.E., Executive Engineer, on privilege leave.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Report of a Deserter from the I Battery, 5th Brigade, Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Barrackpore, this 16th day of September 1881.

Number, Rank and Name,—No. 6013, Gunner George Graves.	Coat or Jacket,— Waistcoat,— ... Breeches or Trowsers— ... } Regimentals (white).
Age,—25 years 5 months.	Date of Desertion,—16th September 1881.
Size,—5 feet 7¼ inches.	Place of Desertion,—Barrackpore.
Color of—Complexion, sallow; Hair, black; Eyes, grey.	Date of Enlistment,—24th February 1881.
Parish and County in which Born,—Bloomsbury, London, Middlesex.	Place of Enlistment,—Barrackpore.
Marks,—Left thumb nail ridged.	REMARKS,—None.
Trade,—Carpenter.	Under 1 year's service.

H. C. L. HOLDEN, *Lieut., R.A.,*
Comdg. I-5th R.A.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Light Regiment of Foot, dated at Colaba, Bombay, this 17th day of September 1881.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 11B.—1293, Private John Davies.	Place of Enlistment,—Portsmouth, England.
Age,—24 years 9 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—Liverpool, Lancaster.
Size,—5 feet 7½ inches.	Marks,—Tattoo mark back of left hand.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, hazel.	Trade,—Seaman.
Date of Desertion,—12th September 1881.	Coat or Jacket,—White kirkee.
Place of Desertion,—Colaba, Bombay.	Waistcoat,—*Nil.*
Date of Enlistment,—21st December 1876.	Breeches or Trowsers,—White kirkee.
	REMARKS,—None.
	Under 5 years' service.

C. P. STOKES, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., R. L. Regt. of Foot.

NOTICE.

The Office of the Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta and Lahore has been removed to the south-east room of the lower floor of the Town Hall from the 1st September 1881.

F. J. FERGUSSON,
Registrar.

TOWN HALL, CALCUTTA;
The 10th September 1881.

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

Insolvency of Nadir, son of Subhani, a resident of Nasirabad, in the Ajmere District.

Notice is hereby given that Nadir, son of Subhani, of Nasirabad, has been declared insolvent, and discharged by this Court under the provisions of Section 351, Act X of 1877.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 14th day of September 1881.

L. S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner.

AJMERE,
The 13th September 1881.

NOTICE.

The undersigned is prepared to receive tenders from parties desirous of leasing the water-power available at Kharakwasla, "Lake Fife;" the available power is variable: from July to January, inclusive, the minimum is about 130 actual horse-power, from beginning of February to end of April, it decreases from about 130 to about 40, and during the months of May and June the power which can be guaranteed is very small. Kharakwasla is situated south-west of Poona, 11 miles from the Railway Station, with which it is connected by a good road; about 4 acres of land close to the canal are available as sites for factories, &c. In the last year the area of sugarcane grown under the Mutha canals in the neighbourhood of Poona was 1,966 acres; this area is capable of still further extension to a probable area of 2,500 acres. Under these circumstances, it is thought that the above power offers an inducement for the erection of a sugar manufactory, of which none at present exists in the Bombay Presidency.

Information regarding the actual heads and discharges available throughout the year and all other particulars can be obtained on application to the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona. Tenders will be received up to the 15th November 1881.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

WILLIAM CLERKE, M.INST., C.E.,
Exe. Engr. for Irrigation,
Poona Division.

POONA,
The 31st August 1881.

NOTICE.

The following stock in the Nilambur Division is open to inspection and offers:—

Nos.	Varieties.	Contents. C. feet	In.	P.
371	Teak	9,230	8	6
33	Blackwood . . .	1,196	4	8
279	Benteak . . .	7,848	7	5
208	Karimardu . . .	7,028	4	1

45,500 Teak saplings of classes according to size varying from 15 to 40 feet in length and from 3 to 10 inches diameter butt-end.

The above stock is stored in the Forest and Plantation Depôts, respectively, on the river bank, convenient for tying into rafts for transport to the sea coast at Calicut and Beypore. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

J. FERGUSON,
Depy. Conservator.

DEPY. CONSVR.'S OFFICE, NILAMBUR;
The 17th June 1881.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th July 1881.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans								4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, seven shillings sterling per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Debenture for 15 years, Re-payable June 1882.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
		Of 1824-25.	Of 1828-29.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Of 1870.	Of 1871.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.					
Balance of 30th June 1881	54,100	38,506	3,413	14,26,773	30,56,900	2,19,73,000	1,08,65,700	1,77,06,600	2,89,43,000	46,02,400	2,59,000	1,08,69,000	9,29,91,600	1,08,500	33,07,000	64,300	...	19,62,69,792
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th July 1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,500	...	...	...	...	14,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th July 1881	...	...	...	...	1,000	11,000	1,500	7,000	500	...	...	87,400	7,65,100	...	...	...	...	8,73,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th July 1881	...	...	...	...	...	3,800	...	34,400	6,500	2,000	...	4,700	17,000	...	...	...	...	68,400
	54,100	38,506	3,413	14,26,773	30,57,900	2,19,87,800	1,08,67,200	1,77,48,000	2,89,50,000	46,04,400	2,59,000	1,09,61,100	9,37,88,200	1,08,500	33,07,000	64,300	...	19,72,26,192
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	...	1,51,500	44,000	1,79,500	3,000	1,000	72,000	2,000	1,37,600	...	...	...	...	5,90,600
Balance on 15th July 1881	54,100	38,506	3,413	14,26,773	30,57,900	2,18,36,300	1,08,23,200	1,75,68,500	2,89,47,000	46,03,400	1,87,000	1,09,59,100	9,36,50,600	1,08,500	33,07,000	64,300	...	19,66,35,592

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th May 1881, enfaced from India 4,129 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,574 lakhs.

„ 16th May 1881 to 31st „	„	„	„	39 „	„	8 „
„ 1st June „ to 15th June „	„	„	„	34 „	„	8 „
„ 16th „ „ to 30th „	„	„	„	10 „	„	9 „
„ 1st July „ to 15th July „	„	„	„	9 „	„	5 „
				4,221 lakhs.		3,604 lakhs.
				3,604 „		
Balance against India				617 lakhs.		

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 20th September 1881.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th September 1881.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	25,11,966	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 1,00,62,000 4 7) + Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,56,33,761 6 5)	2,56,95,761	11	0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,82,06,406	9	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,50,477	4	5
Sundries	11,73,432	11	8
RUPEES	7,80,38,044	8	7

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,09,28,310	0	0
Other authorized Investments	37,94,980	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	72,22,766	9	3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	55,94,178	8	2
Bills discounted and purchased	2,19,03,996	4	4
Balances with other Banks	7,57,832	1	8
Bullion	2,15,173	12	3
Dead Stock	11,33,814	3	1
Stamps	8,074	3	11
Sundries	5,06,514	3	0
	5,20,65,639	13	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 96,07,934 3 6) + Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 1,63,64,470 7 5)	2,59,72,404	10	11
RUPEES	7,80,38,044	8	7

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 22nd Sept. 1881.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors.
R. HARDIE.
Secy. & Treasurer.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1881.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sept. 12	1,908	...	...	1,981	20,43,868	5,86,231
" 13	...	...	...	1,981	20,43,913	5,86,231
" 14	...	...	...	1,981	19,77,717	5,86,231
" 15	...	...	73	1,981	19,77,717	5,86,231
" 16	...	...	...	1,908	22,37,083	5,86,300
" 17	...	...	1,834	23	22,38,968	5,88,186

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 19th Sept. 1881.

R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Mint Master

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1881.		Rs.	
H105	M 11—95166	5	Sorabji Bomanji, Bombay.
H106	M 54—14411	10	Joseb Mahomed, Belgaum.
	M 10—20878	5	
H107	M 55—10714	10	N. Harrippa, Chick Maglur.
H108	M 58—34216	10	J. H. Fernandez, Bombay.
M52	M 47—78886	10	Pestonji Merwanji, Bombay.
	" —78887		

BOMBAY,
The 20th September 1881.

W. T. PIERCY,
Asst. Acctt. Genl., Paper Currency Dept.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
181	O 96—25374	100	The District Superintendent of Police, Shahabad.
	" —34459	100	
	" —29104	100	
	" —48073	100	
	" —48074	100	
182	O 32—60149	50	The Post Master, Calcutta.
183	P 2—70218	10	Jogodanund Auddy.
184	O 32—76962	50	Mr. F. C. Brown.
	" —76963	50	
185	O 96—18566	100	Mr. R. Willis.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
139	O 32—40618	50	Mr. R. J. Bailey.
140	L 29—11274	5	Babu Rup Narayon Chatterjee.
141	O 94—84262	10	Mohamed Yakoob.
142	O 76—33852	10	Syed Abdul Latiff.
143	O 78—32033	10	Babu Khetter Mohun Das.
144	O 69—94631	100	Mr. L. B. B. King.
	O 31—92258	50	
	O 32—43485	50	
	" —39423	50	
	O 31—08599	50	
	O 30—11506	50	
145	O 64—22390	20	Didar Buksh.
146	O 1—23518	10	Moulvie Abdul Akbor.
147	O 85—12828	20	Jogodanund Auddy.
148	O 88—56612	100	Shaik Kurreem Tollee.
	" —40220	100	
149	O 26—26861	100	Messrs. Framjee and Sons.
150	O 51—82938	10	Babu Durganarayon Roy.
151	L 28—51552	5	Bunseedhur.
	" —51553	5	
152	O 93—40969	10	Mr. Geo. Chater.
109	O 60—52735	20	Babu Ottul Behari Sen.
	O 26—10493		
110	O 88—69780	100	The Treasury Officer, Rajshahye.
	" —69781		
111	O 87—33605	20	Mr. R. D. Oldham.
	" —33606		
112	L 56—25502	5	Mr. E. C. Bird.
	" —25504		

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd September 1881.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 13—08504 ...	20	Sister M. de St. Michel Convent du Bon Pastour Bangalore.
J 9—34862 ...	10	V. K. Raghavacharry, Madras.
J 7—78535 * B 40—72726 *	5	C. Chinnayan Pillay, Calicut.
J 10—57847 .. „ —50467...	100	M. Ramen Shetty, Palghat.

* Wrongly joined.

CALICUT,
The 16th September 1881.

BROOKE LEGGATT,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
50 ...	E 15—89287 ...	50	Messrs. King, King & Co., of Bombay, on behalf of Major Haywood.
10 ...	E 17—16272 „ —41116	20	F. Keighley, Esq., Dalhousie.

LAHORE,
The 17th September 1881.

H. J. BRERETON,
for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
72 ...	B 68—31510 ...	100	M. Muthumira Rowther, 22, Mutakaren Street, Madras.
	„ —31511 ...	100	
	„ —31512 ...	100	
	„ —31513 ...	100	
	„ —31514 ...	100	
	B 51—66790 ...	500	
	„ —66812 ...	500	

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 12th September 1881.

C. HALL,
Offg. Chief Clerk to the Acott. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Commissioner.*

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1881-82.		Rs.	
H10 ...	F 9—87181 ...	50	Sheikh Boolakhy, Nandkeshore, Merchants, Pachmarhi.

NAGPUR,
The 15th Sept. 1881.

W. D. COWLEY,
Asst. Comptlr., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th September 1881.

Tenders are invited for a service by steamer from Calcutta to Port Blair and thence to Camorta, and back *viâ* Port Blair, Rangoon and Port Blair to Calcutta, once in every four weeks. The contract to commence on the 1st May 1882 and to last two years.

Tenders should state—

(1).—Tonnage of steamer, both gross register and net register.

(2).—The horse-power of the engines.

(3).—The maximum number of passengers of each class that can be carried.

(4).—The rates of fares for Government passengers of each class.

(5).—The rates of freight at which cargo will be carried.

(6).—The time to be occupied between port and port.

(7).—The subsidy required.

(8).—Any further particulars of importance.

2. Tenders should be submitted on or before the 1st January 1882, addressed to the Director General of the Post Office of India, Calcutta, to whom intending tenderers may in the meantime apply for any further information they desire.

3. The Director General does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender, or any tender, or to assign any reason for rejection of tender.

F. R. HOGG,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 13th September 1881.

No. 6564.—Mr. M. Percy, Presidency Post Master, Madras, resumed charge of his office, on return from one year's furlough, before noon on the 1st September.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 23rd September 1881.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1881.	
Persian Gulf	7 P. M.	1st Oct.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	7 „	30th Sep.	Str. *Ethiopia.*
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay . .	7 „	26th „	From Bombay.
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	7 „	25th „	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits.	7 „	29th „	Str. *Malda.*
Chittagong, Akyab, and Rangoon	7 „	29th „	Str. *Comilla.*
Port Blair and Camorta . .	7 „	30th „	Str. *Satara.*

From the 29th September 1881 and until further notice the Foreign Mail Steamer will be despatched from Bombay every Thursday, the Mails closing in Calcutta every Monday. The first Monday Mail will be closed at the Calcutta General Post Office on the 26th September 1881.

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 18th September 1881.

Agents, Harrison Line Steam Co.
Alcock, Thomas.
Anderson, Mrs. A. K.
Ashdown, Alcock & Co.
Aviett, G.
Bengham, Captain C. T.
Blunt, Lt. E. W.
Bolst, Miss R. E.
Brown, Rev. J.
Campbell, Lt. Grey.
Cane, Miss.
Cassarley, J.
Chapman, Mrs. H. D.
Chatterjee, M. L.
Collett, C. W.
Coulson, C. J. G.
Cullodin, Mrs. M.
Davies, S. P.
D'Cruz, W.
Deane, J. H.
D'Souza, Mrs.
Dovcett, T. R.
Faciolle, Madame.
Foster, R.
Galbreth, Rev. A.
Gallais, N. V. C.
Gallway, C. H.
Gillespie, Driver.
Gordon, J.
Hall, Mrs.
Hard, T.
Harmann, Monsieur F.
Hewett, Frank.
Hume, Francis E.
Hurst, William.
Johnson, E. K.
Jones, H. R.
Joshua, Mrs.
Kadar Nath Roy.
Keogh, M.
Langlois, P. L. F. C.
Laurie, W. G.
Leslie, Price & Co.
Lewis, A. M.
Lucas, J. S.
Manager, College Press.
McLellon & Co.
McNamnara, Mrs. E.
Mirza Mahamed Ally.
Moens, Mrs. S.
Monteith, Mrs. J. D.
Moses, Mrs. S.
Murdock, David.
Nicholson, Mrs.
Noel, Mrs. A.
Osborne & Co.
Payne, E.
Ram Chunder Dutt.
Reckards, F. G.
Richards, T.
Rinney, J. S.
Ryall, Miss.
Ryland, H. G., Lt.
Sage, J. C.
Shircore, C. G. M.
Shircore, S. A.
Smallwood, G.
Smith, A. W.
Smith, Miss C.
Smith, W.
Stephen & Co.
Stephens, S. S.
Swan, Mrs.
Terras, Monsieur.
Thomson, G. W.
Thuzet, Monsieur.
Tripeasure, Venkata Kristna Rao.
Walker & Co., J.
Wallace, C. W.
Watterson, F.
Wilson, Mrs. A.
Wood, John.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

A. B. C.
Allen, L. S.
Beatrice, Miss.
Beepin Bihari Pattuck,
Billinge, Dudley.
Boarge, J., Signora.
Boszalt, John Richard.
Bott, S. R., care of C. Post Office.
Brundage, J. D.
Calder, S. M. D.
Campbell, Major A. D.
Catwell, J. T.
Chater, E. J.
Clay, Samuel.
Clifton, R. H.
Collins, Frederick.
Collyer, Mrs. L.
Dalrymple, Walter Francis.
Daniel, A. A.
Dhurhaul, Kaing & Co.
Dier, W.
Dobbin, Philip T.
Dutt, R. N.
Eleftheria, Nicholas K.
Elliott, J. J.
Fassate, T.
Fock, Richard.
Ferm, Arthur.
Fisher, Louis.
Fleming, Master J.
Fleming, Miss.
Francois, deC.
Frankland, William. G. E.
Glazebrook, J. T. W.
"Gorse."
Greive, Miss.
Grimes, T.
Hanklevz, Charles.
Harbert, Edward.
Harris, S. P.
Hazard, Fred.
Hedderly, Allen.
Henzell, H. L.
Hill, T. S.
Honliham, H.
Houston, A. C.
Hughes, Mrs. W. H.
Jackson, Geo.
Jameson, T. D.
Jash, Captain F. H.
J. B. B. P.
Jones, Pryce.
Kellar, Harry.
King, J. P.
Kirk, J.
Lampen, Lieutenant J.
Lewis, John.
Lindenau, L. K.
Littlewood, J. H.
Luty, J.
Macalpine, D.
MacLaughlin, Dr. A. J. M.
Martin, C. M.
Martin, G.
Michael, G.
Mills, C. H.
N. C.
Nicholas, G.
Parkinson, Mrs. Annie.
Parson, E. W.
Pearce, Mrs. R.
Peters, D.
Raymond, Victor.
Ross, C. Henry.
Rourke, Mrs. E.
Roxburgh, J.
Shenton, J. T.
Smith, T. H.
Spalding, A.
Spencer, Mrs.
Strong, Samuel Stephen.
Synnot, W.
"W."
Warden, Capt. Fred.
White, Michael J.
Williams, Mrs.
X. Y. Z.

Newspapers.

Brundage, J. D.
Campbell, Major A. D.
Henry, Col.
Johnson, E. C.

Registered Letters.

Andress & Co.
Collis, W.
Garrick, D.
Harden, Capt. A.
Hay, J. L. Napier.
Leslie, J.
Luty, J.
Paulson, P. L.
Rakhal Dass & Co.
Reed, C. A. P.
Schapira, D.
Sinclair, H. G.
Stevenson, David.
Taylor, Lt.-Col. F. S.
Tougouloff, Monsr. A.
Whitwell, Surgeon R. R. H.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates :—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كوئينائين كا خوب قائم مقام هى اور كلكته ے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ ے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات ے اور سيواے اونكے جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد ليے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس ے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ ے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ ے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس ے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ ے ٹين كا بيس روپيه

يهه دوا كلكته ے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور دیسي دواخانوںمين بكتي هى ماسيواے قيمت مذكورۂ بالا ے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس ے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ ے ٹين كا بارہ آنه

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1878, 4to., 149 pages text, 380 pages tables, 3 plates, 4 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to., 86 pages, 2 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to., 62 pages, 8 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 87 pages, 4 plates ...	2	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclone, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	2	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set :

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Persons desiring to subscribe for or purchase the Reports, should apply to—

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MESSRS. THACKER AND CO., BOMBAY ;

MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS ;

THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY ;

THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted.

THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS.

A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, at Rs. 375 a set.

Charts, &c., issued at the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, by order of the Government of India, and sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street.

Indian Ocean—

Indian Ocean, Curves of equal magnetic variation. *Annas 8*

India, West Coast—

Kurrachee to Vingorla. *Re. 1-12.*
Vingorla to Cape Comorin. *Re. 1-12.*
Port of Salaya or Sernia. *Re. 1.*
Cutch Mandvi. *Re. 1.*
Veráwal Roads. *Re. 1.*
Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. *Annas 8.*
Ratnágiri, including Mirya and Kalbadavie Bays. *Re. 1.*
Kundari Island to Chaul. *Re. 1.*
Chaul and Entrance to Kundalika River. *Re. 1.*
Rajapur Bay and Viziadurg with adjacent Coast. *Re. 1.*
Jaygad and Entrance to Shastri River. *Re. 1.*
Dabhol and Entrance to Washisti River. *Re. 1.*
Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. *Annas 12.*
Narakel Anchorage. *Annas 8.*
Quilon Roads. *Annas 8.*
Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlac and Kiltan Islands. *Annas 12.*
Byramgore Reef or Chereapani, and Angria Bank. *Annas 8.*
Kolachel Roadstead; with plan of Enciam Rocks. *Re. 1-8.*

India, East Coast, Bay of Bengal, Ceylon, &c.—

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon. *Re. 1-12.*
Tuticorin Roadstead and Harbour. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Jafnapatam. *Re. 1.*
Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
Mullaittivu or Moolettivoe. *Annas 8.*
Colombo Harbour and its approaches. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour, Ceylon. *Re. 1.*
Bay of Bengal, Western Sheet. *Re. 2.*
Bay of Bengal, Eastern Sheet. *Re. 2.*
Coromandel Coast. Sheet No. 2, from Latitude 15° to 16° 30′ N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweny, I. N., 1859-60 *Re. 1.*
Madras Roadstead. *Re. 1.*
Orissa Coast, Narsapoor Point to Palmyras Point, adapted to the latest determinations of the G. T. S. and observations by Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N. *Re. 1.*
Coconada to Bassein River. *Re. 1-12*
Coringa or Coconada Bay, showing the Northern Godavery Mouths. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point Harbour and Approaches. *Re. 1.*
Hooghly River.—Luff Point to Anchoring Creek, showing the James and Mary Shoals and entrance to the Roopnarain River. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point to Mutlah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads. From the latest Government Surveys. *Re. 1.*
Mutlah River to the Chittagong Coast.
Chittagong or Kornafuli River. *Re.*

Ceylon, East Coast—

Batticaloa Roadstead. *Annas 8.*

Coast of Burma, &c.—

Bassein River to Pulo Penang, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. *Re. 1-12.*
Coronge Island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban. *Re. 1.*
Preparis North Channel and Entrance to Bassein River. *Re. 1.*
Rangoon River Approaches. *Re. 1.*
Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. *Re. 1.*
Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River, from a sketch by Lieutenant R. Moresby, with Corrections and Additions. *Re. 1.*
Port Mouat, Andamans.

Siam, Malay Peninsula, West Coast—

Hayes Island to the Pilgrims. *Re. 1.*
Kopah Inlet. *Re. 1.*
Salang Island (Junkseylon). *Re 1.*
Junkseylon, East Coast.—Puket or Tonkah Harbour. *Re. 1.*

Gulf of Siam—

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Hilly Cape to Lacon Bight. *Re. 1.*
Siam Gulf, West Coast, Lacon Bight to Lem Chang P'ra. *Re. 1.*
Patani Bay. *Annas 8.*
Singora Roadstead and Inner Harbour. *Re. 1.*
Lacon Roads. *Re. 1.*
Samuie Strait. *Re. 1.*
Langsuen Roads. *Re 1.*

Sailing Directions, &c.—

The Sailing Directory, Part I, India, Africa and South America, with Charts. *Rs. 16 ; packing and postage, Rs. 1-12.*

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1877, together with a Chart showing the positions in which they occurred. *Rs. 2.*

Ditto ditto for 1878. *Price, Rs. 2.*

Ditto ditto for 1879. *Price, Rs. 2.*

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India (Suez to Singapore), corrected from official information. *Re. 1.*

Spheroidal Tables, for every ten minutes of the quadrant, showing the length in feet of a degree, minute, and second of latitude and longitude; the corresponding number of statute miles in each degree of latitude; the number of minutes of latitude, or nautic miles contained in a degree of longitude under each parallel of latitude; and the length, in cables, of a minute of longitude, corresponding to each nautic mile. Compression $\frac{1}{192}$. *Re. 1.*

Glossary of French Terms adopted on French Charts and Maps and in Sailing Directions. *Annas 12.*

Catalogue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., in the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta. *Annas 8.*

Hydrographic Notices—

No. 1. Rangoon River. *Annas 4.*
" 2. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 8 *Annas 4.*
" 3. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
" 4. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 23. *Annas 4.*
" 5 Kyouk Phyou Harbour. *Annas 4.*
" 6. Salween (Maulmain) River. *Annas 4.*
" 7. Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. *Annas 4.*
" 8. Mergui Archipelago. Pages 7 to 10 of this Notice superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
" 9. Indus Banks and Kurrachee. *Annas 4.*
" 10. Pamban (Paumben) Pass. *Annas 4.*
" 11. Andaman Islands. *Annas 4.*
" 12. Jiddah Harbour Red Sea. *Annas 4.*
" 13 Red Sea, Navigation. In shore Passages, 1878. *Annas 4.*

No. 14. Red Sea, 1878. *Annas 4.*
„ 15. South Indian Ocean, Seychelle, Farquhar Islands, and Madagascar. *Annas 4.*
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„ 23. Coast of Orissa. False Point Harbour and Approaches.
„ 24. Harbours of Karwar and Bankot.

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Notices issued during the year 1880—

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„ 3. Exhibition of the new fixed Light at False Point.
„ 4. Extension of the period of exhibition of the "intermediate" Light at the Entrance to the Hooghly River.
„ 5. Alterations in the position and visibility of the Light exhibited from Fort Canning, Singapore.
„ 6. Alteration of position and elevation of the red Light at Cannanore.
„ 7. Discontinuance of the exhibition of maroons from the Light-vessels of the Hooghly River.
„ 8. Fixed Light at Tolkeshwar, Dabhol or Anjanvel.
„ 9. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
„ 10. Changes in the buoyage of the port, Madras.
„ 11. Kenery (Kundari) Island Light. Intended alteration, Bombay.
„ 12. Flashing Light on Flat Cape, Sunda Strait, Sumatra.
„ 13. Destruction of First Point Light-house, Java, Sunda Strait.
„ 14. Harbour Light at Beliling, Baly Island.
„ 15. Position of Gwalia Reef, Carimata Strait.
„ 16. Position of Parkin Rock, Hanish Islands.
„ 17. Shoal south-west of Barren Islands, Madagascar, West Coast.
„ 18. Intended alteration in Light Apparatus, Calicut.
„ 19. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
„ 20. Intermittent flashing Light on Pulo Undan.

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„ 2. Coromandel Coast. Rules for regulating the entry and departure of vessels using the Harbour.
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„ 4. Java, North Coast. Harbour Light at Tegal.
„ 5. British Burma, Akyab. Beacon on Table-land of Borongo Island.
„ 6. (1) Exhibition of a 4th order dioptric white revolving Light at Armeghon.
(2) Change of Pulicat red fixed Light to a white fixed Light.
„ 7. Erection of Bar Tidal Semaphore on Jooldea Flagstaff Hill, entrance to Chittagong or Kornafuli river.
„ 8. Alteration in colour of Light exhibited from the south bastion of Ratnagiri Fort.
„ 9. Exhibition of red Light on Breakwater, Colombo.
„ 10. Red buoy off point Gordeware (Godavery.)
„ 11. Slight alteration in Lights, Paumben Pass, Gulf of Mannar.
„ 12. Particulars of first point Light, Java, approach to Sunda Strait.
„ 13. Alteration in character of Flat Cape Light, Sumatra.
„ 14. Removal of North Buoy, entrance to Madras Harbour.
„ 15. Range of visibility of Paumben Light.
„ 16. Leading beacons for clearing the S. W. Prong, Kolaba.
„ 17. Zanzibar Island—
(1) Ras Kizimkazi Light-house.
(2) Light-house near Mungopani.
(3) Light-house on Mwana Mwana Island.
(4) Ras Nungwe Light-house.
„ 18. Port Said entrance—Experimental Buoy lighted by gas.
„ 19. Exhibition of revolving Light, Armeghon.
„ 20. Beacon on Tucker's Patch—Bombay Harbour.
„ 21. Exhibition of fixed white Light—Pulicat.
„ 22. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri. Exhibition of fixed white Light.
„ 23. Bay of Bengal, Coast of Orissa, False Point. Occasional obscuration of Light by fog.
No. 24. India, West Coast, Karwar or Sadashivgad. Breaking adrift of Karwar Rock Buoy.
„ 25. India, West Coast, Calicut. Date of exhibition of permanent white Light.
„ 26. Bay of Bengal—Chittagong Coast, Kutubdea. Alteration of colour of Light house.
„ 27. India—Coromandel Coast, Pondicherry—Exhibition of red and green Lights.
„ 28. Red Sea, Gulf of Suez, Suez Bay—Beacon on Kal-ah-Kebeireh Shoal.
„ 29. Reported reef off Batticaloa, Ceylon—East Coast.
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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT OF 1866 AND OF THE CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice to Shareholders.

The shareholders of the abovenamed Company are required, on or before the 1st day of November next, to send their names and addresses, together with their share certificates, to Alexander Ranken McIntosh, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, at No. 3, Fairlie Place, in the Town of Calcutta, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator of the said Company, are by their Attornies or Pleaders to come in and prove their claims as such shareholders at the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made to such shareholders as shall have come in and duly proved their claims.

Dated this 13th day of August 1881.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

JOSCELINE F. WATKINS,
Solicitor for the Official Liquidator.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note, No. 038622, of the 4 per cent. of 1854-55, for Rs. 2,000, originally standing in the name of Gopi Lall Pande, and last endorsed to Tares Chandra Pande, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

TARES CHANDRA PANDE,
Pakour, Zillah Bhagulpore.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note, No. 066485, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Deno Nauth Banerjee, and last endorsed to Hara Nundo Shaw, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

HARA NUNDO SHAW,
No. 85, Colootollah.

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SIMLA, SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 24, 1881.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 7th September, 1881, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XX OF 1881.

THE SINDH INCUMBERED ESTATES ACT, 1881.

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Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law providing for the relief of Jágírdárs and Zamíndárs in Sindh; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Sindh Incumbered Estates Act, 1881"; and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of Act No. XIV of 1876.

2. Act No. XIV of 1876 (*to relieve from Incumbrances the estates of Jágírdárs and Zamíndárs in Sindh*) is repealed; but all applications, appointments and rules made, all notices published and all other things duly done under the said Act shall be deemed to have been respectively made, published and done under this Act.

Interpretation-clause. "Jágír land": "Jágírdár": "Zamíndár": "Commissioner."

3. In this Act—

"Jágír land" includes also a share held hereditarily of the revenues of a Government village, but does not include *siri* or *mámul* or garden grants:

"Jágírdár" means a person who, or whose ancestor, was found in possession of jágír land in Sindh on the seventeenth day of February, 1843, and to whom the said land, or a portion of the same, or other land in lieu thereof, has been continued by the British Government, and to whom, or to whose ancestor, a sanad has been, or hereafter may be, granted confirming such continuance:

"Zamíndár" means a person holding lands in Sindh on the aggregate of which he or his ancestor has been assessed by the Government, on account of land-revenue for any one of the five revenue years next before the fourteenth day of September, 1876, a sum not less than three hundred rupees:

"Commissioner" means the Commissioner in Sindh.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE APPLICATION AND PRELIMINARY INQUIRY.

Application for the benefit of this Act.

4. At any time within six months after the passing of this Act, any jágírdár or zamíndár,

or any person who would be sole heir or one of the heirs to such jágírdár or zamíndár if he then died intestate,

may apply, in writing, to the Commissioner, stating that such jágírdár or zamíndár is subject to debts or liabilities, other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or that his immoveable property is charged with debts or liabilities other than as aforesaid, and requesting that the provisions of this Act be applied to his case.

When any jágírdár, zamíndár or other person entitled to make an application under this section is a minor, or of unsound mind, or an idiot, such application may be made on his behalf by the guardian or other legal curator of his person, or by the legally constituted administrator or manager of his estate.

Order to inquire.

5. When any such application is made by or on behalf of a jágírdár, or the person who would be his sole heir if he then died, the Commissioner shall direct an inquiry to be made by such officer as he thinks fit into the nature and amount of such debts and liabilities, and the sufficiency of the debtor's property, whether moveable or immoveable, to discharge the same.

When such an application is made in any other case, it shall be in the discretion of the Commissioner, subject to any general rules which may from time to time be made by the Governor of Bombay in Council in this behalf, either to reject such application or to direct an inquiry to be made as aforesaid.

Verified statement to be submitted.

6. When an inquiry has been directed under section five, the applicant shall, within a period to be fixed by the Commissioner, submit to the officer appointed to make such inquiry a statement duly verified by the said applicant, or by some other competent person, in the manner required by law for the verification of plaints, and containing, so far as may be practicable, such details as to the debts and liabilities, and as to the sufficiency of the debtor's property, whether moveable or immoveable, to meet the same, as the Commissioner, or the said officer subject to his control, may require.

False averments in statement.

If any such statement contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true, such person shall be deemed to have intentionally given false evidence within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Report of inquiry and proceedings thereon.

7. The officer so appointed, after making inquiry, shall submit a report of the proceedings to the Commissioner.

On receipt of such report, the Commissioner may (*a*) direct a further inquiry; or (*b*) dismiss the application; or (*c*), by order published in the *Sindh Official Gazette*, appoint an officer (hereinafter called the manager) to manage the immoveable property of the debtor, and to arrange for the liquidation of his debts in manner hereinafter provided.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE ORDER OF MANAGEMENT.

"Order of management;" to what it extends.

8. Such order (hereinafter called "the order of management") shall extend to all immoveable property of or to which the debtor is on the date of its publication possessed or entitled in his own right, or which he is entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by or devolve on him during the continuance of the management, and to all debts and liabilities to which he is subject, or which are charged on the whole or any part of his immoveable property on the said date, and to the amount of any loan which may be received by the manager from Government in the manner hereinafter provided.

Commencement of management.

The management shall be deemed to commence from the date on which the order is published.

Effect of order of management.

9. On the publication of the order of management the following consequences shall ensue :—

Stay of pending proceedings, &c.

First, all proceedings then pending in any civil Court in British India in respect to the debts and liabilities mentioned in section eight shall be stayed ; and the operation of all processes, executions and attachments then in force for or in respect of such debts and liabilities shall be suspended ;

Bar of fresh proceedings.

Secondly, so long as the management continues, no fresh proceedings, processes, executions or attachments shall be instituted in or issued by any civil Court in British India in respect of such debts and liabilities ;

The debtor incompetent—

Thirdly, so long as the management continues, the debtor shall be incompetent—

to contract debts,

(*a*) to enter into any contract involving him in pecuniary liability, or

to encumber or alienate property under management.

(*b*) to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate the property under management or any part thereof, or

to grant receipts for rent thereof.

(*c*) to grant valid receipts for the rents and profits arising or accruing therefrom :

Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall be deemed to preclude the manager from letting, and the debtor from taking, the whole or any part of such property on such terms consistent with this Act as may be agreed upon between the parties ;

Fourthly, so long as the management continues, no person other than the manager shall be competent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate such property or any part thereof.

Manager to have powers of owner and to receive rents and profits,

10. The manager shall, during the management of the property, have all powers which the owner thereof might, as such, have legally exercised, and shall receive and recover all rents and profits due in respect of the property under management,

to have powers of a Collector for their recovery.

and for the purpose of recovering such rents and profits shall have, in addition to any powers possessed by a jágírdár or zamíndár, as the case may be, all the powers possessed by a Collector under the law for the time being in force for the recovery of land-revenue due to Government :

Provided that he shall not, before the liquidation-scheme hereinafter mentioned has been sanctioned, demise the property under management, or any part thereof, for any term exceeding two years, to take effect in possession.

Manager to pay therefrom—

11. From the sums received or recovered under section ten, the manager shall pay—

costs of management and repairs,

First, the costs of the management, including the costs of necessary repairs ;

Government revenue, &c.,

Secondly, the Government revenue and all debts and liabilities for the time being due or incurred to Government in respect of the property under management ;

rent due to superior holder,

Thirdly, the rent (if any) due to the jágírdár or other superior holder in respect of the said property ;

allowance for maintenance of debtor,

Fourthly, such periodical allowances as the Commissioner may from time to time fix for the maintenance of the debtor and his family ;

cost of improvements, &c.

Fifthly, the cost of such improvements of the said property as he thinks necessary, and are approved by the Commissioner.

Residue how disposed of.

The residue shall be retained by the manager for the liquidation, in manner hereinafter provided, of the debts and liabilities mentioned in section eight other than those so due or incurred to Government, and also for the repayment, either before or after the liquidation of such debts and liabilities, of any loan received from Government by the manager under this Act.

CHAPTER IV.

PROOF OF DEBTS AND SCHEME FOR LIQUIDATION.

Notice to claimants against debtor.

12. On the publication of the order of management, the manager shall publish in the *Sindh Official Gazette* a notice in English and Sindhí, calling upon all persons having claims against the debtor, or the property under management, to notify the same in writing to such manager within six months from the date of the publication.

Copies of notice to be exhibited.

He shall also cause copies of such notice to be exhibited at the mukhtiár-kárs' kachahrís in the district in which the said property lies, and at such other places as he thinks fit.

Claim to contain full particulars.

13. Every such claimant shall, along with his claim, present full particulars thereof.

Documents to be given up.

Every document on which the claimant founds his claim, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the manager along with the claim.

Entries in books.

If the document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the manager, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies. The manager shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

If any document in the possession or under the control of the claimant is not delivered or produced by him to the manager along with the claim, the manager may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

Exclusion of documents not produced.

14. Every such claim (other than claims of the Government) not notified to the manager within the time and in the manner required by such notice shall, except as provided in section nineteen, clause (*d*), be deemed for all purposes and on all occasions, whether during the continuance of the management or afterwards, to have been duly discharged:

Claim not duly notified to be barred.

Provided that, when proof is made to the manager that the claimant was unable to comply with the provisions of section twelve, the manager may receive such claim within the further period of six months from the expiration of the original period of six months.

Provision for admission of claims within further period of six months.

15. The manager shall inquire into the history and merits of every claim received under sections twelve and fourteen, and shall, in accordance with the rules to be made under this Act, determine the amount of the debts and liabilities (if any) justly due to the several claimants.

Determination of debts and liabilities.

16. If such amount cannot be paid at once, the manager shall then proceed to rank such debts and liabilities according to the order in which they shall be paid, and to fix the interest (if any) to be paid thereon, respectively, from the date of the final decision thereon to the date of the payment and discharge thereof.

Power to rank debts and to fix interest.

17. When the total amount of the debts and liabilities (including those due and incurred to Government) has been finally determined, the manager shall prepare and submit to the Commissioner a schedule of such debts and liabilities, and a scheme (hereinafter called the liquidation-scheme) showing the mode in which it is proposed to pay and discharge the same, whether from the income of the property under management, or with the aid of funds raised under the powers hereinafter conferred, or partly in one of such ways and partly in the other.

Scheme for liquidation.

Every such scheme shall further provide for the continuance of the payments to be made by the manager under section eleven, and for the repayment of the money (if any) which the manager proposes to borrow from Government under this Act; and may provide for the improvement of the property under management either from the said income or with the aid of the funds raised as aforesaid, or partly in one of such ways and partly in the other.

Provisions of scheme.

18. The Commissioner may

Proceedings of Commissioner on submission of scheme.

(*a*) as often as he thinks fit send back such scheme to the manager for revision, and direct him to make such further inquiry as may be requisite for the proper preparation of the scheme, or

(*b*) sanction any liquidation-scheme or any revised liquidation-scheme submitted to him, either as it stands, or subject to such modifications as he may deem expedient.

19. At any time before he has sanctioned a liquidation-scheme under section eighteen, the Commissioner may, by an order published in the *Sindh Official Gazette*, direct that on a date fixed by such order the management shall be relinquished.

Power to relinquish management.

On the date so fixed—

(*a*) the management shall terminate;

(*b*) the owner of the property under management shall be restored to the possession thereof, subject to any leases made under section ten;

(*c*) any residue of the rents and profits of the said property retained under the last clause of section eleven shall be paid to him; and

(*d*) the proceedings, processes, executions and attachments stayed and suspended under section nine, and the debts and liabilities barred by section fourteen, shall revive.

In calculating the periods of limitation applicable to suits to recover and enforce debts and liabilities revived under this section, the time during which the management has continued shall be excluded.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO SANCTION OF THE LIQUIDATION-SCHEME.

20. When the Commissioner sanctions the liquidation-scheme, he shall notify the fact of such sanction at such places and in such manner as the local Government may from time to time by rule direct; and thereupon—

Effects of sanctioning scheme.

1*st*, all proceedings, processes, executions and attachments stayed or suspended under section nine shall be for ever barred, and

2*nd*, every debt or liability due or owing to any person which was proveable before the manager shall be extinguished; and such person shall be entitled to receive under the liquidation-scheme the amount (if any) finally awarded to him under Chapter IV of this Act in respect of such debt or liability.

21. If the property under management or any part thereof be in the possession of a mortgagee or conditional vendee, the manager, at any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, may, by an order in writing, require such incumbrancer to deliver up possession of the same to him at the end of the then current revenue year.

Power to remove mortgagee in possession.

If such incumbrancer refuse or neglect to obey such order, the manager may, without resorting to a civil Court, enter upon the property and summarily evict therefrom the said incumbrancer and any other person obstructing or resisting on his behalf.

Nothing in this section shall be held to affect the right of any incumbrancer to receive, under the liquidation-scheme, the amount (if any) awarded to him under Chapter IV of this Act.

Power to inquire into consideration given for leases.

22. If the property under management or any part thereof be in the possession of any person claiming to hold under a lease dated within the three years immediately preceding the commencement of the management, the manager, with the sanction of the Commissioner, may inquire into the sufficiency of the consideration for which the lease was given; and if such consideration appear to him insufficient, may by order, at any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, either set aside the lease or require the person so in possession to pay such consideration for the said lease as the manager thinks fit; and in default of such payment the lease shall be cancelled.

Power to lease.

23. Subject to the rules made under section thirty-one, the manager, after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, shall have power to demise all or any part of the property under management for any term of years not exceeding twenty years absolute, to take effect in possession, in consideration of the payment to him of any fine, or without fine, and reserving such rents, and under such conditions, as may be agreed upon.

Power to raise money by mortgage or sale.

24. At any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, the manager, with the previous assent of the Commissioner, shall have power to raise any money which may be required for carrying out such scheme—

(*a*) by demising by way of mortgage the whole or any part of the property under management for a term not exceeding twenty years from the publication of the order of management; or

(*b*) by selling, by public auction or by private contract, and upon such terms as the manager thinks fit, such portion of the said property as may appear expedient; or

(*c*) by borrowing money from Government at such rate of interest as appears reasonable to the local Government.

Manager's receipt to be a discharge.

25. The manager's receipt for any moneys, rents or profits raised or received by him under this Act shall discharge the person paying the same therefrom and from being concerned to see to the application thereof.

Termination of management.

26. When the debts and liabilities mentioned in the liquidation-scheme and the amount of any loan received from Government under clause (*c*) of section twenty-four, together with the interest (if any) due thereon, have been paid and discharged, the manager shall publish in the *Sindh Official Gazette* a notice fixing a date for the termination of the management.

Restoration of owner.

On the date so fixed the management shall terminate, and the owner shall be restored to the possession and enjoyment of the property under management, or of such part thereof as has not been sold by the manager under the power conferred by section twenty-four, but subject to the leases and mortgages (if any) granted and made by the manager under the powers conferred by sections ten, twenty-three and twenty-four.

Death of debtor during management.

27. If the debtor dies after the publication of the order of management and before the management has been terminated in either of the modes hereinbefore provided—

1*st*, the management shall continue and proceed in all respects as if such debtor were still living;

2*ndly*, any person succeeding to the whole or any portion of the property under management shall, while such management continues, be subject in respect of such property to the disabilities imposed by clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of section nine; and

3*rdly*, no civil Court in British India shall, during the continuance of the management, issue any attachment or other process against any portion of the property under management for or in respect of any debt or liability incurred by any such person whether before or after his said succession.

Mortgages, &c., made by restored jágírdár valid only for his life.

28. When a jágírdár or zamíndár has been restored under section twenty-six to the possession of any property, no mortgage, charge, lease or alienation of such property, or of any part thereof, made by such jagírdár or zamíndár shall be valid as to any time beyond his natural life.

CHAPTER VI.

OF APPEAL AND REVISION.

Appeal.

29. An appeal against any decision or order under sections fourteen, fifteen, sixteen and twenty-two, and imposing a fine or imprisonment in exercise of the powers conferred by section thirty-five, shall lie to the Commissioner, if preferred within six weeks from the date of such decision or order.

There shall be no appeal against the decision of the Commissioner on such appeal.

Power to call for proceedings and pass order thereon.

30. The Commissioner may, of his own motion or on the application of any person concerned, call for the proceedings in any case under this Act, and pass such order thereon consistent with the provisions of this Act as he thinks fit.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to make rules.

31. The Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor of Bombay in Council, may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*) to regulate the security to be required from subordinate officers under this Act;

(*b*) to regulate the procedure in all cases under this Act;

(*c*) for the guidance of officers enquiring into and determining on claims under Chapter IV of this Act; and in particular as to the allowance of interest (if any) on each of the principal debts and liabilities so determined, from the date on which it was incurred down to the date of the determin-

ation, and on the aggregate amount of such debts and liabilities from the date of the determination down to the date of payment, and as to the order of paying debts and liabilities and repaying any loan received hereunder from Government;

(*d*) for investing any moneys received or raised by the manager under this Act in any Government securities of British India, and for the sale of such securities; and

(*e*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Such rules shall be published in the *Sindh Official Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Power to appoint new manager.

32. Whenever the Commissioner thinks fit, he may suspend or remove any manager, and may appoint any officer in the stead of any manager appointed under this Act; and thereupon the management then vested under this Act in the former manager shall become vested in the new manager.

Every such new manager shall have the same powers as if he had been originally appointed.

Managers to be public servants.

33. Every manager appointed under this Act shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Investigation to be deemed a judicial proceeding.

34. Every investigation conducted by the manager with reference to any claim preferred before him under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be taken to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Power to summon witnesses and compel production of documents.

35. For the purposes of this Act, the manager may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence, and compel the production of documents, by the same means and, as far as possible, in the same manner, as is provided in the case of a civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Bar of suits.

36. No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of anything done by him *bonâ fide* pursuant to this Act.

Saving of jurisdiction of Courts in Sindh in respect of certain suits.

37. Nothing in this Act precludes the Courts in Sindh having jurisdiction in suits relating to the succession to any immoveable property brought under the operation of this Act from entertaining and disposing of such suits; but to all such suits the manager of such property shall be made a party.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 7th September, 1881, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXI OF 1881.

THE BROACH AND KAIRA INCUMBERED ESTATES ACT, 1881.

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An Act to amend the law providing for the relief of Thákurs in the Districts of Broach and Kaira.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law providing for the relief of Thákurs in the Districts of Broach and Kaira; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Broach and Kaira Incumbered Estates Act, 1881":

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Partial repeal of Act No. XIV of 1877.

2. Act No. XIV of 1877 (*to relieve from Incumbrances the estates of Thákurs in Broach and Kaira*), except the last three sections, is repealed;

But all applications, appointments and rules made, all notices published and all other things duly done under the said Act or under Act No. XV of 1871 (*to relieve from Incumbrances the estates of Thákurs in Broach*) shall be deemed to have been respectively made, published and done under this Act.

In section 40 of the said Act No. XIV of 1877, for the words "the said Taluqdárí Settlement Officer," the words "the Taluqdárí Settlement Officer mentioned in the Broach and Kaira Incumbered Estates Act, 1881, section seven," shall be substituted.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"Thákur": "Thákur" means also taluqdár, jágírdár and kasbátí, and such other classes of holders of estates as the local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, declare to be Thákurs for the purposes of this Act:

"Heir": "Heir" means the person for the time being entitled as heir to a Thákur:

"Commissioner": "Commissioner" means the Revenue Commissioner of the Northern Division of the Presidency of Bombay.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE APPLICATION AND PRELIMINARY INQUIRY.

Application for benefit of Act.

4. At any time within six months after the passing of this Act, any Thákur, or any person who would be sole heir or one of the heirs to such Thákur if he then died intestate, may apply, in writing, to the Commissioner stating that such Thákur is subject to debts or liabilities, other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or that his immoveable property is charged with debts or liabilities other than as aforesaid, and requesting that the provisions of this Act be applied to his case.

When any Thákur or other person entitled to make an application under this section is a minor, or of unsound mind, or an idiot, such application may be made on his behalf by the guardian or other legal curator of his person, or by the legally constituted administrator or manager of his estate.

Order to inquire.

5. When any such application is made by or on behalf of a Thákur, or the person who would be his sole heir if he then died, the Commissioner shall direct an inquiry to be made by such officer as he thinks fit into the nature and amount of such debts and liabilities and the sufficiency of the debtor's property, whether moveable or immoveable, to discharge the same.

When such an application is made in any other case, it shall be in the discretion of the Commissioner, subject to any general rules which may from time to time be made by the Governor of Bombay in Council in this behalf, either to reject such application or to direct an inquiry to be made as aforesaid.

Verified statement to be submitted.

6. When an inquiry has been directed under section five, the applicant shall, within a period to be fixed by the Commissioner, submit to the officer appointed to make such inquiry a statement duly verified by the said applicant, or by some other competent person, in the manner required by law for the verification of plaints, and containing, so far as may be practicable, such details as to the debts and liabilities, and as to the sufficiency of the debtor's property, whether moveable or immoveable, to meet the same, as the Commissioner, or the said officer subject to his control, may require.

False averments in statement.

If any such statement contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true, such person shall be deemed to have intentionally given false evidence within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Report of inquiry and proceedings thereon.

7. The officer so appointed, after making inquiry, shall submit a report of his proceedings to the Commissioner.

On receipt of such report, the Commissioner may—

(*a*) direct a further inquiry, or

(*b*) dismiss the application, or

(*c*) by order published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, direct that the immoveable property of the debtor shall be managed, and that his debts shall be liquidated, in the manner hereinafter provided, by a manager.

The Taluqdárí Settlement-officer for the time being shall, unless the local Government in any case otherwise directs, be such manager.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE ORDER OF MANAGEMENT.

"Order of management;" to what it extends.

8. Such order (hereinafter called "the order of management") shall extend to all immoveable property of or to which the debtor is on the date of its publication possessed or entitled in his own right, or which he is entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by or devolve on him during the continuance of the management, and to all debts and liabilities to which he is subject, or which are charged on the whole or any part of his immoveable property on the said date, and to the amount of any loan which may be received by the manager from Government in the manner hereinafter provided.

Commencement of management.

The management shall be deemed to commence from the date on which the order is published.

Effect of order of management.

9. On the publication of the order of management the following consequences shall ensue:—

Stay of pending proceedings, &c.

First, all proceedings then pending in any civil Court in British India in respect to the debts and liabilities mentioned in section eight shall be stayed; and the operation of all processes, executions and attachments then in force for or in respect of such debts and liabilities shall be suspended;

Bar of fresh proceedings.

Secondly, so long as the management continues, no fresh proceedings, processes, executions or attachments shall be instituted in or issued by any civil Court in British India in respect of such debts and liabilities;

The debtor incompetent—

Thirdly, so long as the management continues, the debtor shall be incompetent—

to contract debts,

(*a*) to enter into any contract involving him in pecuniary liability, or

to incumber or alienate property,

(*b*) to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate the property under management or any part thereof, or

to grant receipts for rent.

(*c*) to grant valid receipts for the rents and profits arising or accruing therefrom:

Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall be deemed to preclude the manager from letting, and the debtor from taking, the whole or any part of such property on such terms consistent with this Act as may be agreed upon between the parties;

Fourthly, so long as the management continues, no person other than the manager shall be competent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate such property or any part thereof.

Manager to have powers of owner and to receive rents and profits;

10. The manager shall, during the management of the property, have all powers which the owner thereof might, as such, have legally exercised, and shall receive and recover all rents and profits due in respect of the property under management,

to have powers of Collector for their recovery,

and for the purpose of recovering such rents and profits shall have, in addition to any powers possessed by a Thákur, all the powers possessed by a Collector, under the law for the time being in force, for securing and recovering land-revenue due to Government:

Provided that he shall not, before the liquidation-scheme hereinafter mentioned has been sanctioned, demise the property under management, or any part thereof, for any term exceeding two years, to take effect in possession.

Manager to pay therefrom—

11. From the sums received or recovered under section ten, the manager shall pay—

costs of management and repairs,

First, the costs of the management, including the costs of necessary repairs;

Government revenue, &c.,

Secondly, the Government revenue and all debts and liabilities for the time being due or incurred to Government in respect of the property under management;

rent due to superior holder,

Thirdly, the rent (if any) due to any superior holder in respect of the said property;

allowance for maintenance and expenses of debtor and family,

Fourthly, such periodical allowance as the Commissioner may from time to time fix for the maintenance and other necessary expenses of the debtor and of such members of his family as the Commissioner directs;

cost of improvements, &c.

Fifthly, the cost of such improvements of the said property as he thinks necessary, and as are approved by the Commissioner.

Residue how disposed of.

The residue shall be retained by the manager for the liquidation, in manner hereinafter provided, of the debts and liabilities mentioned in section eight other than those so due or incurred to Government, and also for the repayment, either before or after the liquidation of such debts and liabilities, of any loan received from Government by the manager under this Act.

CHAPTER IV.

PROOF OF DEBTS AND SCHEME FOR LIQUIDATION.

Notice to claimants against debtor.

12. On the publication of the order of management, the manager shall publish in the *Bombay Government Gazette* a notice in English and Gujráti calling upon all persons having claims against the debtor or the property under management to notify the same in writing to such manager within six months from the date of the publication.

Copies of notice to be exhibited.

He shall also cause copies of such notice to be exhibited at the Mámlatdárs' kachahrís in the district in which the said property lies, and at such other places as he thinks fit.

Claim to contain full particulars.

13. Every such claimant shall, along with his claim, present full particulars thereof.

Documents to be given up.

Every document on which the claimant founds his claim, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the manager along with the claim.

Entries in books.

If the document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the manager together with a copy of the entry on which he relies.

The manager shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

Power to exclude documents not produced with claim.

If any document in the possession or under the control of the claimant is not delivered or produced by him to the manager along with the claim, the manager may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

Claim not duly notified to be barred.

14. Every such claim (other than claims of the Government) not notified to the manager within the time and in the manner required by such notice shall, except as provided in section nineteen, clause (*d*), be deemed for all purposes and on all occasions, whether during the continuance of the management or afterwards, to have been duly discharged:

Admission of claims within further period of six months.

Provided that, when proof is made to the manager that the claimant was unable to comply with the provisions of section twelve, the manager may receive such claim within the further period of six months from the expiration of the original period of six months.

Determination of debts and liabilities.

15. The manager shall inquire into the history and merits of every claim received under sections twelve and fourteen, and shall, in accordance with the rules to be made under this Act, determine the amount of the debts and liabilities (if any) justly due to the several claimants.

Power to rank debts and to fix interest.

16. If such amount cannot be paid at once, the manager shall then proceed to rank such debts and liabilities according to the order in which they shall be paid, and to fix the interest (if any) to be paid thereon, respectively, from the date of the final decision thereon to the date of the payment and discharge thereof.

Scheme for liquidation.

17. When the total amount of the debts and liabilities (including those due and incurred to Government) has been finally determined, the manager shall prepare and submit to the Commissioner a schedule of such debts and liabilities, and a scheme (hereinafter called the liquidation-scheme) shewing the mode in which it is proposed to pay and discharge the same, whether from the income of the property under management, or with the aid of funds raised under the powers hereinafter conferred, or partly in one of such ways and partly in the other.

Provisions of scheme.

Every such scheme shall further provide for the continuance of the payments to be made by the manager under section eleven, and for the repayment of the money (if any) which the manager proposes to borrow from Government under this Act, and may provide for the improvement of the property under management either from the said income or with the aid of the funds raised as aforesaid, or partly in one of such ways and partly in the other.

Proceedings of Commissioner on submission of scheme.

18. The Commissioner may—

(*a*) as often as he thinks fit send back such scheme to the manager for revision, and direct him to make such further inquiry as may be requisite for the proper preparation of the scheme, or

(*b*) sanction any liquidation-scheme, or any revised liquidation-scheme, submitted to him, either as it stands, or subject to such modifications as he may deem expedient.

Power to relinquish management.

19. At any time before he has sanctioned a liquidation-scheme under section eighteen, the Commissioner may, by an order published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, direct that on a date fixed by such order the management shall be relinquished.

On the date so fixed—

(*a*) the management shall terminate;

(*b*) the owner of the property under management shall be restored to the possession thereof, subject to any leases made under section ten;

(*c*) any residue of the rents and profits of the said property retained under the last clause of section eleven shall be paid to him; and

(*d*) the proceedings, processes, executions and attachments stayed and suspended under section nine, and the debts and liabilities barred by section fourteen, shall revive.

In calculating the periods of limitation applicable to suits to recover and enforce debts and liabilities revived under this section, the time during which the management has continued shall be excluded.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO SANCTION OF THE LIQUIDATION-SCHEME.

Effects of sanctioning scheme.

20. When the Commissioner sanctions the liquidation-scheme, he shall notify the fact of such sanction at such places and in such manner as the local Government may from time to time by rule direct; and thereupon—

1st, all proceedings, processes, executions and attachments stayed or suspended under section nine shall be for ever barred, and

2nd, every debt or liability due or owing to any person which was proveable before the manager shall be extinguished, and such person shall be entitled to receive under the liquidation-scheme the amount (if any) finally awarded to him under Chapter IV of this Act in respect of such debt or liability.

Power to remove mortgagee in possession.

21. If the property under management or any part thereof be in the possession of a mortgagee or conditional vendee, the manager, at any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, may, by an order in writing, require such incumbrancer to deliver up possession of the same to him at the end of the then current revenue year.

If such incumbrancer refuse or neglect to obey such order, the manager may, without resorting to a civil Court, enter upon the property and summarily evict therefrom the said incumbrancer and any other person obstructing or resisting on his behalf.

Nothing in this section shall be held to affect the right of any incumbrancer to receive, under

the liquidation-scheme, the amount (if any) awarded to him under Chapter IV of this Act.

Power to inquire into consideration given for leases.

22. If the property under management or any part thereof be in the possession of any person claiming to hold under a lease dated within the three years immediately preceding the commencement of the management, the manager may inquire into the sufficiency of the consideration for which the lease was given; and if such consideration appear to him insufficient, may by order, with the consent of the Commissioner, at any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, either set aside the lease or require the person so in possession to pay such consideration for the said lease as the manager thinks fit; and in default of such payment, the lease shall be cancelled.

Power to lease.

23. Subject to the rules made under section thirty-one, the manager, after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, shall have power to demise all or any part of the property under management for any term of years not exceeding twenty years absolute, to take effect in possession, in consideration of the payment to him of any fine, or without fine, and reserving such rents, and under such conditions, as may be agreed upon.

Power to raise money by mortgage or sale.

24. At any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, the manager, with the previous assent of the Commissioner, shall have power to raise any money which may be required for carrying out such scheme—

(*a*) by mortgaging the whole or any part of the property under management for a term not exceeding twenty years from the publication of the order of management; or

(*b*) by charging the whole or any part of such property; or

(*c*) by selling, by public auction or by private contract, and upon such terms as the manager thinks fit, such portion of the said property as may appear expedient; or

(*d*) by borrowing money from Government at such rate of interest as appears reasonable to the local Government.

Manager's receipt a discharge.

25. The manager's receipt for any moneys, rents or profits raised or received by him under this Act shall discharge the person paying the same therefrom and from being concerned to see to the application thereof.

Termination of management.

26. When the debts and liabilities mentioned in the liquidation-scheme and the amount of any loan received from Government under clause (*d*) of section twenty-four, together with the interest (if any) due thereon, have been paid and discharged as therein provided, or in such other manner as the Commissioner thinks fit, the manager shall publish in the *Bombay Government Gazette* a notice fixing a date for the termination of the management.

Restoration of owner.

On the date so fixed the management shall terminate, and the owner shall be restored to the possession and enjoyment of the property under management, or of such part thereof as has not been sold by the manager under the power conferred by section twenty-four, but subject to the leases and mortgages (if any) granted and made by the manager under the powers conferred by sections ten, twenty-three and twenty-four.

Death of debtor during management.

27. If the debtor dies after the publication of the order of management and before the management has been terminated in either of the modes hereinbefore provided—

1st, the management shall continue and proceed in all respects as if such debtor were still living;

2ndly, any person succeeding to the whole or any portion of the property under management shall, while such management continues, be subject in respect of such property to the disabilities imposed by clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of section nine; and

3rdly, no civil Court in British India shall, during the continuance of the management, issue any attachment or other process against any portion of the property under management, for or in respect of any debt or liability incurred by any such person whether before or after his said succession.

Mortgages, &c., made by restored Thákur valid only for his life.

28. When a Thákur has been restored under section twenty-six to the possession of any property, no mortgage, charge, lease or alienation of such property, or of any part thereof, made by such Thákur, shall be valid as to any time beyond his natural life.

CHAPTER VI.

OF APPEAL AND REVISION.

Appeal.

29. An appeal against any decision or order under sections fourteen, fifteen, sixteen and twenty-two, or imposing a fine or imprisonment in exercise of the powers conferred by section thirty-five, shall lie to the Commissioner, if preferred within six weeks from the date of such decison or order.

There shall be no appeal against the decision of the Commissioner on such appeal.

Power to call for proceedings and pass order thereon.

30. The Commissioner may, of his own motion or on the application of any person concerned, call for the proceedings in any case under this Act, and pass such order thereon consistent with the provisions of this Act as he thinks fit.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to make rules.

31. The local Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*) to regulate the security to be required from subordinate officers under this Act;

(*b*) to regulate the procedure in all cases under this Act;

(*c*) for the guidance of officers enquiring into and determining on claims under Chapter IV of this Act; and in particular as to the allowance of interest (if any) on each of the principal debts and

liabilities so determined, from the date on which it was incurred down to the date of the determination, and on the aggregate amount of such debts and liabilities from the date of the determination down to the date of payment, and as to the order of paying debts and liabilities and repaying any loan received hereunder from Government;

(*d*) for investing any moneys received or raised by the manager under this Act in any Government securities of British India, and for the sale of such securities; and

(*e*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Such rules shall be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and when so published shall have the force of law.

Power to appoint new manager.

32. The local Government may suspend or remove any manager, and may appoint any officer in the stead of any manager appointed under this Act; and thereupon the management then vested under this Act in the former manager shall become vested in the new manager.

Every such new manager shall have the same powers as if he had been originally appointed.

Managers and their agents to be public servants.

33. Every manager appointed under this Act and every agent of such manager shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Investigation, a judicial proceeding.

34. Every investigation conducted by the manager with reference to any claim preferred before him under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be taken to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Power to summon witnesses and compel production of documents.

35. For the purposes of this Act, the manager and any officer making an inquiry under section five may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence, and compel the production of documents, by the same means and, as far as possible, in the same manner, as is provided in the case of a civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Bar of suits.

36. No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of anything done by him *bonâ fide* pursuant to this Act.

Saving of jurisdiction of Courts in Broach and Kaira in respect of certain suits.

37. Nothing in this Act precludes the Courts in Broach and Kaira having jurisdiction in suits relating to the succession to any immoveable property brought under the operation of this Act from entertaining and disposing of such suits; but to all such suits the manager of such property shall be made a party.

Exemption of certain Thákurs from certain provisions of Act.

38. Nothing in section nine shall be deemed to render any of the following Thákurs, namely, the Thákur of Ahmod, the Thákur of Sarod, the Thákur of Kerwára, the Thákur of Dehej, and the Thákur of Janiádra incompetent to enter into contracts involving him in pecuniary liability, nor shall anything in section twenty-eight apply to any of the said Thákurs:

Provided that, if any such Thákur has, since the scheme for the settlement of his debts and liabilities was approved under section 11 of the said Act No. XV of 1871, entered into any contract involving him in pecuniary liability exceeding the average annual income derived during the previous five years from his immoveable property after deducting therefrom the land-tax and other dues of Government, the local Government may, by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, declare that the exemption made by the former part of this section shall cease in his case, and thereupon such exemption shall cease accordingly.

R. J CROSTHWAITE,
Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 7th September, 1881, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 18 OF 1881.

THE INLAND EMIGRATION BILL, 1881.

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A Bill to amend the law relating to Emigration to the Labour-districts of Bengal and Assam.

[The sections first noted on the margin are the corresponding sections of Act VII (B.C.) of 1873. The draft sections referred to in the margin are sections of the draft prepared by the Commissioners appointed to amend the Labour Districts Emigration Act, VII (B. C.) of 1873.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the emigration of natives of India to the districts of Chittagong, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the Assam Valley, Cachar and Sylhet; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Section 1. Draft, s. 1.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Inland Emigration Act, 1881."

Local extent.

It extends to the territories respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh and Assam;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Section 2. Draft, s. 2.

Repeal of enactments.

2. Bengal Act No. VII of 1873, (*to amend the law relating to the emigration of labourers to the districts of Assam, Cachar and Sylhet and to regulate contract-labour and service*), Bengal Act No. II of 1878 (*to extend the provisions of Bengal Act VII of 1873 to the district of Chittagong and to the Chittagong Hill Tracts*) and Regulation No. IV of 1877 (*a Regulation for extending to the Chief Commissionership of Assam Chapter 13 of Bengal Act VII of 1873*) are hereby repealed.

All contracts entered into, rules and appointments made, orders and notifications published and licenses granted under the said Bengal Act No. VII of 1873, or any of the Acts thereby repealed, and now in force, shall, so far as they relate to the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Chief Commissioner of Assam, be deemed to have been respectively entered into, made, published and granted under this Act.

Section 3, Draft, s. 3.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Labour-districts":

The expression "the labour-districts" means the districts of Chittagong the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Assam Valley, Cachar and Sylhet, and the expression "a labour-district" means any one of such districts:

"Magistrate":

"Magistrate" means a Magistrate of a district, a Magistrate of a division of a district, and any other person appointed by the local Government to perform the functions of a Magistrate under this Act:

Cf. Indian Emigration Bill, s. 3.

"Superintendent," "Inspector" and "Assistant Inspector":

"Superintendent," "Inspector" and "Assistant Inspector" mean respectively a Superintendent of Emigration, an Inspector of Labourers and an Assistant Inspector of Labourers appointed under this Act:

"Contractor," "Sub-Contractor," "Recruiter" and "Local Agent":

"Contractor," "Sub-Contractor," "Recruiter" and "Local Agent" mean respectively a Contractor, a Sub-Contractor, a Recruiter and a Local Agent licensed under this Act:

"Labour-contract":

"Labour-contract" means a contract to labour for hire in a labour-district, otherwise than as a domestic servant, entered into in accordance with the provisions of this Act:

New.

"Labourer":

"Labourer" means any person bound by a contract under the provisions of the said Bengal Act VII of 1873 or by a labour-contract under the provisions of this Act. And, except in sections one hundred and sixty-eight to one hundred and eighty-two both inclusive, it also includes any person intending to enter into such labour-contract:

"Estate":

"Estate" means the land upon which any labourers or more than fifty other persons have been engaged to labour:

"Employer" means the chief person for the time being in charge of any estate upon which labourers or more than fifty other persons are employed:

"Employer":

"Emigrate" denotes the departure of any native of India of the age of sixteen years and upwards (other than a native of a labour-district) from any part of the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, not being a labour-district, or from the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, for the purpose of labouring for hire in a labour-district otherwise than as a domestic servant.

"Emigrate":

"Dependent" means any woman (not being a labourer), any child, and any aged or incapacitated relative or friend accompanying any emigrant with the consent of a contractor, sub-contractor, recruiter, local agent or garden-sardár:

"Dependent":

"Vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property:

"Vessel":

"Master." "Master" means the person for the time being in charge of a vessel:

And all words defined in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and used in this Act shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them by that Act.

Words to be understood as defined in Contract Act.

4. The local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that any labour-district within the territories administered by such Government shall, from a day specified in such notification, cease to be subject to all the provisions, or any specified provision of this Act; and from such day such labour-district shall cease to be subject to the provisions of this Act or to the provision so specified, as the case may be.

Power to withdraw the Act from any labour-district.

5. The local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, prohibit, from a day specified in such notification, all natives of India, or any specified class of such natives, from emigrating from the whole or any specified part of the territories under its administration to any labour-district or to any specified portion of any such district.

Local Government may prohibit emigration to any labour-district or part thereof.

The local Government may with the like sanction in like manner vary or cancel any such notification.

6. The publication of a notification under section four or section five shall not affect any act done, offence committed or proceedings commenced before such publication.

Notification under sections 4 and 5 not to affect prior acts, &c.

7. The local Government may appoint, either by name or by virtue of their office, so many persons as it thinks necessary to be Superintendents of Emigration, Embarkation Agents, Debarkation Agents, Inspectors of Labourers, Assistant Inspectors of Labourers and Medical Inspectors under this Act respectively, and, with respect to any such officer, may declare the local area situate in the territories subject to its administration within which he shall exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed upon him by this Act or any rule made hereunder.

Appointment of officers.

The local Government may suspend or remove any persons whom it so appoints.

Every person so appointed shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

8. Save as provided by section five, nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prohibit any native of India from emigrating to, or entering into a contract to labour in, a labour-district otherwise than under the provisions of this Act.

Saving of free emigration and of ordinary contract law.

Section 7. Draft, s. 11.

CHAPTER II.

LABOUR-CONTRACTS GENERALLY.

9. Every labour-contract shall be in writing, and shall be executed in duplicate on substantial paper. Every such contract shall specify—

Essentials of labour-contract.

Section 15. Draft, s. 10.

(*a*) the name of the labourer and his employer;

(*b*) the term for which the labourer is to labour;

(*c*) his monthly wages in money;

(*d*) the labour-district in which, and, if the labourer so request, the estate on which, he is to labour.

Every such contract shall be in the form prescribed in the schedule hereto annexed.

No such contract shall be made for a term exceeding five years, commencing from the date of its execution; or shall stipulate for a less rate of monthly wages for a completed daily task regulated in accordance with the provisions of this Act than five rupees in the case of a man and four rupees in the case of a woman for the first three years of the term of the contract, or six rupees in the case of a man and five rupees in the case of a woman for the fourth and fifth years of such term.

No contract made in contravention of, or not in accordance with, the provisions of this section shall be enforceable under this Act as a labour-contract against the labourer entering into it.

10. Unless the labour-contract specifies the particular estate on which the labourer is to labour, the labourer shall be deemed to have contracted to labour on any estate in charge of the employer for whom he has contracted to labour, and situate in the labour-district specified in the contract:

If contract does not specify estate, labourer to be deemed to have contracted to labour on any estate in charge of employer situate in labour-district.

Section 15. Draft, s. 10, para. 2.

Provided that no labourer shall, without his own consent, be separated from his dependents (if any) or from any other labourer who is the wife, husband, son or daughter of such labourer.

11. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, it shall be lawful for any person of the age of sixteen years or upwards to enter into a labour-contract.

Persons of sixteen years of age may contract to emigrate.

Section 6. Draft, s. 9. Cf. Indian Emigration Act, s. 34.

CHAPTER III.

RECRUITING BY CONTRACTORS, SUB-CONTRACTORS AND RECRUITERS.

A.—Contractors and Sub-contractors.

Section 14. Cf. draft, s. 45.

Superintendent may license contractors.

12. Any Superintendent specially empowered in this behalf by the local Government may, from time to time, grant to such persons as he thinks fit licenses to be contractors within the whole or any part of the local area for which such Superintendent has been appointed. He may also, on the application of any contractor, grant to such persons as he thinks fit licenses to be sub-contractors on behalf of such contractor, within the whole or any part of the local area for which such contractor is licensed.

Section 14. Cf. draft, s. 45.

Superintendent may license sub-contractors.

Section 33. Cf. draft, ss. 46 & 50.

Form of, and fee for, contractor's and sub-contractor's licenses.

13. Every license to a contractor or sub-contractor shall be in such form, and subject to the payment of such fee, not exceeding, in the case of a contractor, one hundred rupees and, in the case of a sub-contractor, fifty rupees, as the local Government may by rule prescribe.

Section 33. Cf. draft, ss. 46 & 50.

Period for which contractor's and sub-contractor's license to remain in force.

14. No such license shall be granted for a longer period than one year from the date thereof, and, if the licensee fails to comply with any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made hereunder, or is guilty of any other misconduct, any such license may at any time be cancelled by the Superintendent who granted the same.

Section 33. Cf. draft, ss. 46 & 50.

Appeal against order cancelling license.

A contractor or sub-contractor may, within one month from the date of any order of a Superintendent cancelling his license, appeal against such order to the local Government.

The order of the local Government on such appeal shall be final.

Section 34. Cf. draft, s. 47.

Duties of contractors.

15. Every contractor, in addition to the special duties herein assigned to him, shall afford such information to the Superintendent and furnish him with such returns and reports as he may, subject to any rules which may be framed by the local Government in this behalf, from time to time require.

New. Cf. draft, s. 50.

Sub-contractor may be licensed to represent more than one contractor.

16. A sub-contractor may be licensed to act on behalf of more than one contractor:

Provided that he obtains a separate license in the case of each contractor for whom he desires to act.

Section 36. Cf. draft, s. 51.

Contractor or sub-contractor may act as recruiter.

17. A contractor or sub-contractor may act as a recruiter, and shall, when so acting, be subject to all the provisions hereinafter contained relating to recruiters.

New. Cf. draft, s. 54.

Liability of contractors for sub-contractors' and recruiters' acts and defaults.

18. Every contractor shall be liable for the acts and defaults of any person licensed to be a sub-contractor or recruiter on his behalf, and shall be bound to make good all payments which under this Act or any rule made hereunder any such person is ordered to make.

The Superintendent may cancel the license of any contractor whenever the license of any person so licensed on his behalf is liable to be cancelled under this Act.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to render a contractor criminally liable for any act or default on the part of any person licensed to be a sub-contractor or recruiter on his behalf when such act or default has been committed without his knowledge or consent.

Section 35 Cf. draft s. 48.

Contractor to establish depôts.

19. Every contractor shall establish and maintain, at such places as the local Government may direct, suitable depôts for the reception and lodging, previous to their despatch to the labour-districts, of labourers engaged by him or by sub-contractors or recruiters licensed to act on his behalf, and shall provide at his own expense all necessary food, clothing and medical treatment for such labourers during their stay at such depôts.

Section 35 Cf. draft s. 48.

Inspection and supervision of depôts.

20. No such depôt shall be used for the reception and lodging of labourers until it has been inspected and approved of by the Superintendent and the Medical Inspector. Every such depôt shall be under the supervision of the Superintendent or such other officer as the local Government may appoint in this behalf, and shall be open at all times to inspection by the Superintendent or such officer and by the Medical Inspector.

The Superintendent may by order in writing prohibit the using of any depôt for the reception and lodging of labourers if he considers that the depôt is unhealthy, or has become unsuitable for the purpose for which it was established.

Section 37 Cf. draft s. 49.

Establishment of hospital depôts.

21. In addition to the depôts hereinbefore provided for, the local Government may establish a separate hospital depôt for the reception of labourers suffering from any dangerously infectious or contagious disease.

Contractor to contribute towards establishment and maintenance of hospital depôt.

22. Whenever any such hospital depôt is established by any local Government, such Government may require any contractor having a depôt in the neighbourhood of such hospital depôt to contribute to the expense of the establishment and maintenance of such hospital depôt such reasonable sum as it may direct. Such sum may be recovered as an arrear of revenue from any contractor so required.

Every hospital depôt so established shall be under the charge of a medical officer appointed by the local Government. Any Medical Inspector may direct the transfer of any labourer from a depôt established within the local limits of his jurisdiction to a hospital depôt established within such local limits.

B.—Recruiters.

Section 1 Cf. draft

Superintendent may license recruiters.

23. Any Superintendent empowered in this behalf by the local Government may on the application of any contractor or of any sub-contractor acting on behalf of a contractor, grant to such persons as he thinks fit licenses to be recruiters on behalf of such contractor within the whole or any specified part of the local area for which such contractor has been licensed.

Section 38. Cf. draft, s. 52.

Form of, and fee for, recruiter's license.

24. Every license to a recruiter shall be in such form and subject to the payment of such fee not exceeding sixteen rupees as the local Government may by rule prescribe.

Section 38. Cf. draft, s. 52.

Period for which license is granted.

25. No such license shall be granted for a longer period than one year from the date thereof; and, if the licensee fails to comply with any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made hereunder, or is guilty of any other misconduct, any such license may be cancelled by the Superintendent who granted the same.

Section 39. Cf. draft, s. 53.

Recruiter must hold a certificate.

26. Every recruiter shall hold a certificate in writing authorizing him to act as such and signed by the contractor or sub-contractor on whose application he was licensed.

Section 40. Cf. draft, s 55. (Cf. also Indian Emigration Bill, s. 26.)

Countersignature of recruiter's license.

27. No recruiter shall in any local area engage or attempt to engage any person as a labourer unless his license bears the countersignature of a Magistrate having jurisdiction throughout such local area.

No such Magistrate shall countersign a recruiter's license unless and until he has satisfied himself by such enquiry as he thinks fit that the licensee is not by character or from any other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act, and that sufficient and proper accommodation has been provided in a suitable place and is available for such labourers as may be collected by such recruiter pending their removal to a depôt.

Section 41. Cf. draft, s. 56. (Cf. also Indian Emigration Bill, s. 27.)

Magistrate to supervise accommodation.

28. Every Magistrate shall have for the supervision, inspection and regulation of the place situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction where such accommodation is provided the same powers as are by this Act conferred on the Superintendent in respect of depôts.

New. Cf. Indian Emigration Bill, s. 27, last para.

Any Magistrate of a district or division of a district may authorize any Magistrate subordinate to him, or any officer of police above the rank of Sub-Inspector, to visit and inspect such place at any time; and all recruiters or other persons in charge of such place shall afford to subordinate Magistrates and officers of police so authorized every facility for making such visits and inspections.

Section 40. Cf. draft, s. 55. (Cf. also Indian Emigration Bill, s. 28.)

Magistrate may cancel countersignature in certain cases.

29. If any Magistrate who has countersigned a recruiter's license afterwards finds reason to think that the licensee is by character or from any other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act, or that the accommodation provided for the labourers as aforesaid has become insufficient or improper or has ceased to be available, or that the place in which it is provided has become unsuitable, he may require the licensee to produce his license, and may cancel his countersignature thereon; or he may impound the license and send it for cancellation to the Superintendent who granted the same.

New. Cf. Indian Emigration Bill, s. 29.

Notice to Superintendent of refusal to countersign or cancellation.

Every Magistrate refusing to countersign a recruiter's license or cancelling his countersignature thereon shall at once report such refusal or cancellation and the grounds thereof to the Superintendent who granted such license.

C.—Procedure before Arrival at Depôt.

Section 4. Draft, s. 57.

Labourer to be taken for examination to medical officer.

30. Every recruiter who desires to engage any person as a labourer shall appear with such person before such medical officer as the local Government may appoint to examine such persons within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom such recruiter's license was countersigned; or, if no such officer has been appointed, before such medical officer as the Magistrate or Superintendent before whom such person is taken for registration, as hereinafter provided, may direct.

The medical officer shall thereupon examine such person, and shall, if satisfied that he is in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to proceed to the labour-district in which he intends to labour, give him a certificate to that effect.

Section 4 Draft, s. 5

If certified to be fit, labourer to be brought before Magistrate or Superintendent.

31. Every person who obtains a certificate under section thirty, together with any persons about to proceed to a labour-district as his dependents shall thereupon be brought by the recruiter before the Magistrate by whom such recruiter's license was countersigned, or before a Magistrate having jurisdiction within the same district as such Magistrate, or before the Superintendent of the local area within which such person resides. The recruiter shall at the same time produce and show his license to such Magistrate or Superintendent.

Section 4 Draft, s. 5

Labourer to be examined by Magistrate or Superintendent.

32. The Magistrate or Superintendent shall thereupon inspect the certificate given under section thirty, and the license of the recruiter, and shall then examine such person with reference to his intended labour-contract.

Section 43. Draft, s. 58. Cf. Indian Emigration Act, s. 38.

Labourer to be registered.

If it appears that such person is competent to enter into such contract, and understands the nature of the same as regards the locality, period and nature of the service, and the rate of wages specified therein, that the terms thereof are in accordance with law, that he has not been induced to agree to enter thereinto by any coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the Magistrate or Superintendent shall register in a book to be kept for the purpose such particulars regarding him and his dependents (if any) as the local Government may by rule prescribe; and the labourer and his dependents (if any) shall thereupon be deemed to be registered under this Act.

Section 44. Draft, s. 59.

Copy of registration to be given to labourer.

33. The Magistrate or Superintendent shall furnish to the person so registered a certified copy of such particulars written on substantial paper.

Section 45. Draft, s. 60.

Copy of registration and medical certificate to be sent to Superintendent.

34. Every Magistrate or Superintendent registering any person under section thirty-two shall forthwith forward a certified copy of such particulars and the original certificate of the medical officer regarding him to the Superintendent having jurisdiction over the depôt to which such person is to proceed.

ection 46. raft, s. 61.

Fee for registration.

35. For every such person produced before a Magistrate or Superintendent for the purpose of being registered as aforesaid the recruiter shall pay such fee not exceeding one rupee as the local Government may by rule direct.

ew. f. Indian migration ill, s. 44.

Recruiter when to remove labourer to depôt.

36. No recruiter shall remove or attempt to remove any labourer to a depôt, or induce or attempt to induce him to go to a depôt, or to leave the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom such recruiter's license was countersigned, or aid or attempt to aid him in going to a depôt, or leaving any such local limits, until such labourer has been registered under section thirty-two.

ection 50. raft, s. 65.

Conveyance of labourer to depôt.

37. Every labourer shall, after he has been registered under this Act, be conveyed with all convenient despatch to the depôt established by the contractor on whose behalf the recruiter by whom he has been engaged has been licensed.

Recruiter to accompany labourer, or depute person approved by registering officer.

All labourers shall, while proceeding to the depôt, be accompanied throughout the journey either by the recruiter himself, or by a competent person deputed by him with the approval of the Magistrate or Superintendent by whom such labourers have been registered. The Magistrate or Superintendent, as the case may be, shall give to the person so deputed a certificate under his signature, stating that he has been deputed for the journey to the depôt.

ction 51. raft, s. 66.

Recruiter must provide food and lodging for labourer on journey.

38. Every recruiter or person deputed by him as aforesaid shall, throughout the journey to the depôt, provide such labourer and his dependents (if any) with proper and sufficient food and lodging.

Procedure at Contractors' Depôts.

ction 52. aft, s. 67.

Contractor to report arrival of labourer.

39. Within twenty-four hours after the arrival at a depôt of a labourer, the contractor by whom such depôt is maintained, or the person in charge thereof, shall give to the Superintendent, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such depôt is situate, a notice in writing of such arrival, which notice shall be in such form, and shall contain such particulars, as the local Government may by rule prescribe.

ction 53. aft, s. 68.

Duties of Medical Inspector.

40. The Medical Inspector shall as soon as may be after the arrival of the labourer at the depôt, examine such labourer and his dependents (if any) to ascertain that they are in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to the labour-district to which they intend to proceed.

The Medical Inspector shall give a certificate to the Superintendent stating whether he is or is not satisfied of the fitness of the labourer and his dependents (if any) to undertake such journey.

ection 57. raft, s. 72.

If certificate of fitness granted, labourer to enter into labour-contract.

41. If the Medical Inspector gives a certificate of fitness under section forty with respect to any labourer, and in the opinion of the Superintendent there is no valid reason why such labourer should not enter into a labour-contract, such labourer and the employer with whom he intends to contract, or the agent of such employer, shall, within thirty days after the arrival of the labourer at the depôt, execute in the presence of the Superintendent a labour-contract.

Contract to be explained to labourer by Superintendent.

42. Before the labourer executes such contract, the Superintendent shall personally explain it to him, and shall, after the same has been executed by such labourer and his employer, or the agent of such employer, attest such contract and certify at the foot thereof that he has personally explained the same to the labourer.

Abstract to be made of contract, and copies of contract given to labourer and employer.

An abstract of every such contract shall be entered in a register to be kept by the Superintendent for the purpose; and after such abstract has been so entered, one copy of the contract shall be given to the labourer and the other to his employer or his agent.

Section 57, fifth paragraph. New. Cf. Indian Emigration Bill, s. 38, fifth para.

Power to cancel contract and order payment of expenses home of labourer in certain cases.

43. In the following cases (namely) :—

Section 54. Draft, ss. 69 & 74. Cf. Indian Emigration Bill, s. 54.

(*a*) where the Medical Inspector, on making the examination required by section forty, or at any subsequent time during the stay at the depôt of any labourer, finds that such labourer is or has become unfit to undertake the journey to the labour district to which he intends to proceed, and the Superintendent considers that such labourer has not dishonestly represented himself as fit to undertake such journey, or

(*b*) where the Superintendent finds that any such irregularity has occurred in the recruitment or treatment by the recruiter of any such labourer as makes it just to refuse to permit a labour-contract to be executed or to rescind such contract if executed, or

(*c*) where the contractor on whose behalf or by whom the labourer has been registered does not within thirty days after the arrival of such labourer at the depôt tender to him a labour-contract for execution under section forty-one,

the Superintendent may rescind the labour-contract executed by such labourer, and in that case, or if no labour-contract has been executed, may order the contractor at once to pay such labourer such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he was registered, and such further sum by way of compensation as the Superintendent thinks reasonable; and may take any other steps he thinks necessary for the conveyance of such labourer to such place.

Labourer when to be lodged, &c., at depôt till he can return home.

44. Any labourer who from his state of health is, in the opinion of the Medical Inspector, unfit to undertake such return-journey shall be entitled to be fed, lodged, clothed and (if necessary) medically treated at the depôt at the expense of the contractor by whom such depôt is maintained, until he is reported by the Medical Inspector to be fit to undertake such return-journey.

Section 53. Draft, s. 69. Cf. Indian Emigration Bill, s. 54, last para.

Contractor omitting to provide food, &c., for labourer.

If such contractor negligently or wilfully omits to provide food, clothing, lodging or medical treatment for such labourer, the Superintendent may order the contractor at once to pay such

reasonable sum as is necessary to provide such food, lodging, clothing and medical treatment.

Section 55. Draft, s. 70. Cf. Indian Emigration Act, s. 55.

Like provisions in case of dependents and relatives.

45. When an order is made under section forty-three with reference to any labourer, any person registered as his dependent, or any labourer being the wife, husband, son or daughter of such labourer, may claim—

(*a*) to be conveyed at the expense of the contractor with such labourer to the place at which he was registered, and

(*b*) if such labourer is unable to travel, to be lodged, fed, clothed and (if necessary) medically treated in the depôt at the expense of the contractor until such labourer is able to travel;

and the Superintendent may include such expenses in an order made under section forty-three or section forty-four with respect to such labourer.

Section 53. Draft, s. 71.

Compensation to labourer for ill-treatment on the journey.

46. If, upon the arrival of any labourer at a depôt, it appears that during the journey to the depôt such labourer or any person registered as his dependent has suffered any ill-treatment at the hands of the recruiter or person deputed by him to accompany such labourer, or that such recruiter or such person has failed to provide the labourer or any person registered as his dependent with proper and sufficient food and lodging, the Superintendent may order the contractor by whom such depôt is maintained to pay such labourer a reasonable sum by way of compensation.

Cf. draft, s. 70. Cf. Act V of 1877, s. 29.

Procedure when dependent declared medically unfit to proceed to labour-district.

47. If the Medical Inspector has reason to think that any person registered as the dependent of a labourer is not in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to the labour-district to which the labourer whose dependent he is intends to proceed, the Medical Inspector shall so certify to the Superintendent to whom notice of the arrival of such labourer was given. The provisions of sections forty-three and forty-four shall thereupon apply to such dependent as if he were a labourer, and the Superintendent may make such orders regarding him as he may make under those sections with regard to a labourer.

Labourer and relatives entitled to be returned with dependent.

48. The labourer to whom such dependent is attached shall thereupon be entitled, if he or she so wishes, and if he or she be the husband, wife, son or daughter of such dependent, to receive from the contractor at whose depôt he or she arrived such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable him or her to return to the place where he or she was registered. If such labourer so return, then any other persons registered as his or her dependents, or any other labourer being the wife, husband, son or daughter of such labourer, shall also be entitled to receive such sum from such contractor.

Section 60. Draft, s. 75. Cf. Indian Emigration Act, s. 49.

Failure of contractor to pay sums ordered to be paid under sections 43, 44, 45, 46, 47 or 48.

49. On failure of the contractor for twenty-four hours to comply with an order of the Superintendent to pay any sum ordered to be paid under section forty-three, section forty-four, section forty-five, section forty-six, section forty-seven or section forty-eight, the Superintendent may pay the same to or on behalf of the labourer or dependent.

Every sum so paid shall be recoverable from the contractor with interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the date of payment.

No further proof shall be required by any Court in any such case than that the Superintendent gave the contractor an order to pay such sum, and that the contractor for twenty-four hours failed to comply with such order. New. Cf. last para. of s. 49. Cf. Indian Emigration Act.

Provisions for way-bill.

50. All labourers despatched from a contractor's depôt to a labour-district shall during their journey be accompanied by a person appointed by such contractor. Such person shall take with him a way-bill in such form and containing such particulars as the local Government may prescribe. New. Draft, s. 76. Cf. ss. 75 and 73 infra.

CHAPTER IV.

RECRUITING BY GARDEN-SARDARS AND LOCAL AGENTS.

A.—Garden-sardárs.

Employer may grant certificate to garden-sardár.

51. Any employer may grant to any person a certificate authorizing him, within such local area as may be specified in such certificate, to enter into labour-contracts with persons desirous of becoming labourers upon any estate of which such employer is in charge. *Section* 13. Draft, s. 17.

Every person to whom such certificate has been granted is hereinafter called a garden-sardár.

If any labourer is granted a certificate under this section, his employment as a garden-sardár shall be deemed to be employment under his labour-contract. Draft, s. 10.

Form and particulars to be contained in such certificate.

52. Every such certificate shall be in such form and shall contain such particulars as the local Government may prescribe. *Section* 16. Draft, s. 18.

Any employer granting a certificate to a garden-sardár may, before such certificate is accepted and signed as hereinafter provided, specify therein the name of the local agent (if any) to whom such garden sardár is to report himself for orders, and the time within which he is to return to such employer, and any other instructions for his conduct that he may think proper. *Section* 16. Draft, s. 18.

Certificate to be accepted and signed in presence of Inspector or Magistrate.

53. Every such certificate shall be accepted and signed by the garden-sardár in the presence of the Inspector or a Magistrate having jurisdiction over the place where the employer granting such certificate resides. *Section* 16. Draft, s. 18.

Inspector or Magistrate to countersign certificate.

54. Such Inspector or Magistrate shall inquire into the facts stated in such certificate; and upon being satisfied of the truth of the statement shall, unless it appears to him that the person so accepting and signing such certificate is by character or from any other cause unfitted to be a garden-sardár, countersign and date such certificate. *Section* 17. Draft, s. 19.

Provision for grant of fresh certificate.

55. On the application of the employer by whom any certificate so countersigned has been granted to a garden-sardár, such Inspector or Magistrate may, without requiring the appearance of the garden-sardár or making the inquiry New. Draft, s. 20.

prescribed by section fifty-four, countersign a fresh certificate to be granted by such employer to such garden-sardár in renewal of any existing certificate.

Such fresh certificate to be accepted and signed by garden-sardár before Magistrate of district where he is employed.

Every such fresh certificate shall be forwarded by the Inspector or Magistrate countersigning it to the Magistrate of the district in which the garden-sardár to whom it is granted is employed; and such sardár shall, on receiving notice from such Magistrate, appear before him and accept and sign such fresh certificate in his presence.

Section 17. Draft, s. 20.

Period for which certificate to be in force.

56. No certificate granted to a garden-sardár shall be in force for a longer period than one year from the date of its countersignature.

New. Draft, s. 33.

Accommodation to be provided by garden-sardár.

57. Every garden-sardár shall provide sufficient and proper accommodation in a suitable place for such labourers as may be engaged by him pending their removal to a labour district.

Any Magistrate of a district or of a division of a district, or any Magistrate subordinate to him, or any officer of police above the rank of Sub-Inspector authorized by him in this behalf, may visit and inspect such accommodation at any time; and all garden-sardárs or other persons in charge of such places shall afford to such Magistrate, subordinate Magistrate or officer of police every facility for making such visits and inspections.

In every such place the garden-sardár providing the accommodation shall make such sanitary arrangements as the local Government may prescribe.

Certificate may be cancelled in certain cases.

58. Whenever a garden-sardár contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made hereunder, or is guilty of any other misconduct, any Magistrate, Superintendent or Inspector, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such garden-sardár is employed, may cancel his certificate.

B.—Local Agents.

New. Draft, s. 21.

Local agents may be licensed.

59. Any Superintendent authorized in this behalf by the local Government may, on the application of any employer, grant licenses to persons to be local agents for the purpose of representing such employer within such local area as such employer may desire: Provided that no contractor shall be licensed as a local agent.

New. Draft, s. 21.

Powers and duties of local agents.

60. A local agent may within such local area represent his employer in all matters connected with the engagement of labourers; and shall furnish such information and make such returns as the local Government may by rule direct.

Draft, s. 21.

Local agent may represent more than one employer.

61. The Superintendent authorized as aforesaid may, on the application of any employer other than the employer on whose application a local agent has been licensed, make an order in writing permitting such agent to become the local agent of such additional employer within the local area for which he was licensed. The Superintendent making such order shall forthwith send a copy thereof to the Magistrate of the district in which such agent resides; and such Magistrate shall, on the agent's application, insert in his license the name of such additional employer.

Draft, s. 23.

Local agent may be specially licensed to contract direct with labourers.

62. Any Superintendent authorized as aforesaid may, with the consent of all the employers of a local agent, grant a special license to such agent, permitting him to engage labourers on behalf of any employer specified in such special license without the intervention of a garden-sardár.

Every agent when so engaging labourers may, if he thinks fit, appear with them for registration before a Magistrate, and require them when so registered to execute a labour-contract; and in such case the agent shall be subject to the provisions hereinafter contained as to garden-sardárs so far as the same are applicable.

Draft, s. 21.

Local agent may prosecute garden-sardár.

63. When any garden-sardár to whom a certificate has been granted under this Act by any employer commits any offence punishable under this Act, any local agent of such employer may prosecute the sardár for such offence.

Draft, s. 22.

On what grounds local agent's license may be cancelled.

64. The Magistrate of any district within which a local agent acts as such may by order cancel the license of such local agent if it is shown to the satisfaction of such Magistrate that such local agent has—

(*a*) employed any contractor's recruiter to engage labourers on his behalf; or

(*b*) permitted the labourers engaged by or on behalf of any contractor to use the accommodation provided for the labourers engaged by any garden-sardár under such local agent's control; or

(*c*) allowed any garden-sardár under his control to transfer labourers engaged by him to contractors or to their recruiters or to any employer other than the employer by whom such sardár's certificate was granted; or

(*d*) himself taken over the labourers engaged by any garden-sardár with intent to despatch them to any employer other than the employer by whom such sardár's certificate was granted.

An appeal shall lie to the local Government from any order made under this section. Such appeal must be presented within three months next after the date of the order, and the decision of the local Government thereon shall be final.

C.—Procedure to be followed by Garden-sardár.

Draft, s. 24.

Garden-sardár and labourer to appear before Magistrate for registration.

65. Every garden-sardár who desires to engage any person as a labourer shall appear with such person, together with any persons about to proceed to a labour-district as dependents of such person before a Magistrate having jurisdiction within the local area specified in the certificate of such sardár.

Sections 21 & 22. Draft, ss. 25 & 26.

Registration of persons engaged by garden-sardár.

66. The Magistrate shall thereupon inspect the certificate of the garden-sardár, and examine the person whom the sardár so desires to engage with reference to the intended labour-contract.

If it appears that such person is competent to enter into such contract, and understands the nature of the same, as regards the locality, period and nature of the service, and the rate of wages specified therein, that the terms thereof are in accordance with law, that he has not been induced to agree to enter therein by any coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the Magistrate shall register in a book to be kept for the purpose such particulars regarding him and his dependents (if any) as the local Government may by rule prescribe; and the labourer and his dependents (if any) shall thereupon be deemed to be registered under this Act.

New. Cf. Ben. Act VII of 1873, s. 21. Draft, s. 31.

Medical examination.

67. If it appears to such Magistrate that any such person, or any dependent of such person, is not in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to the labour district to which he intends to proceed, the Magistrate may, before registering any such person or dependent, if himself a medical man, medically examine such person or dependent, or, if not himself a medical man, send such person or dependent to a medical man for such examination. If upon such examination such person or dependent is declared unfit to undertake the journey to such place, the Magistrate may refuse to register such person or dependent.

Section 23. Draft, s. 18.

Fee to be paid for every labourer produced for registration.

68. For every person appearing before a Magistrate for the purpose of being registered as a labourer, the garden-sardár who appears with him shall pay to the Magistrate such fee not exceeding one rupee as the local Government may direct.

Section 24. Draft, s. 28.

Labour-contract to be executed.

69. When any person has been registered under section sixty-six he shall execute a labour-contract with the employer with whom he intends to contract. Such contract shall be signed in the presence of the Magistrate by such person and, on behalf of the employer, by the garden-sardár who appears with such person before the Magistrate. The Magistrate shall satisfy himself that the contract is in accordance with any instructions specified in the certificate of the garden-sardár. If the Magistrate is so satisfied, he shall, before the labourer signs the contract, personally explain it to him, and shall, after the same has been executed as aforesaid, attest such contract and certify at the foot thereof that he has personally explained the same to the labourer.

Section 24.

An abstract of every such contract shall be entered in a register to be kept by the Magistrate for the purpose, and, of the two copies of the contract, one shall then be given to the labourer and the other to the garden-sardár or the local agent.

New. Draft, s. 25. Cf. Indian Emigration Bill, s. 42.

Procedure when employer requires medical examination previous to registration.

70. If the employer of a garden-sardár has in the instructions specified in the certificate of the sardár directed that all labourers engaged by him shall before registration be examined by a competent medical man and certified by him to be in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to, and labour in, the labour-districts to which they intend to proceed, no Magistrate shall register any labourer appearing before him with such sardár until such certificate from such medical officer as aforesaid has been produced and shown to him.

Medical officer entitled to fee.

71. If the employer has in the instructions specified in the certificate of the garden-sardár directed that such examination shall be made by any medical officer in the service of Government, such officer making the examination shall be entitled to receive from the local agent or sardár such a fee not exceeding eight annas for each labourer so examined as the local Government shall fix.

New.

Garden-sardár when to remove labourer to labour-district.

72. Unless and until a labourer has been registered under section sixty-six no garden-sardár shall remove or attempt to remove him to a labour-district, or induce or attempt to induce him to go to a labour-district, or to leave the local area specified in the certificate of such sardár, or aid or attempt to aid him in proceeding to a labour-district, or in leaving any such local area.

Bengal Act VII of 1873, *Section* 27. Draft, s. 34.

Garden-sardár to accompany labourers or send competent person with them.

73. A garden-sardár shall either himself accompany labourers engaged by him throughout their journey from the place in which the labour-contract was entered into to the labour-district wherein they have contracted to labour, or shall send with them some competent person appointed by him with the approval of the local agent of his employer; or, if his employer has no local agent, with the approval of the Magistrate by whom such labourers were registered.

When the number of labourers (exclusive of dependents) proceeding on their journey to such labour-district is more than twenty, for every twenty labourers so in excess or for any number of labourers less than twenty so in excess, one additional garden-sardár or person so appointed by him shall accompany the labourers so proceeding.

New. Draft, s. 35.

No restriction on number of labourers engaged by garden-sardár.

74. A garden-sardár may, subject to the instructions specified in his certificate, engage any number of labourers; and, subject to the provisions of section seventy-three, any number of labourers may be despatched at the same time to the labour-districts.

New. Draft, s. 36.

In certain cases garden-sardár may be appointed to accompany labourers not engaged by him.

75. Any garden-sardár may, with the previous consent in writing of the local agent of the employer by whom his certificate was granted, or, if such employer has no local agent, with the previous consent in writing of such employer, be appointed under section seventy-three as a competent person to accompany labourers other than those engaged by him.

New. Draft, s. 39.

Provision for way-bill.

76. Every garden-sardár or person appointed by him as aforesaid who accompanies labourers to the labour-districts shall present to the Magistrate by whom such labourers have been registered a way-bill in such form and containing such particulars and instructions as the local Government may prescribe. He shall also present such way-bill at all such places and to all such officers as may be thereupon indicated; and shall carry out all instructions contained therein for his guidance.

Section 29. Draft, s. 40.

Garden-sardár must provide food and lodging for labourers and dependents on journey.

77. Every garden-sardár or person appointed by him as aforesaid who accompanies labourers to the labour-districts shall provide such labourers and their dependents (if any) with proper and sufficient food and lodging throughout the journey.

If such not provided, Magistrate may award compensation or cancel contract.

78. If it appears to any Magistrate, on the complaint of any such labourer at any place on the journey, that he or any person registered as his dependent has suffered any ill-treatment during the journey at the hands of the garden-sardár or person appointed by him accompanying such labourer, or that such sardár or person has failed to provide such labourer or any of his dependents with proper and sufficient food and lodging, or has wilfully abandoned such labourer or any of his dependents, such Magistrate may either order the sardár or person so appointed to pay to such labourer a reasonable sum by way of compensation, or may cancel the labour-contract entered into by such labourer and order such sardár or person to pay to such labourer such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable him with his dependents (if any) to return to the place at which he was registered.

Section 30. Bengal Act VII of 1873.

Procedure on failure of garden-sardár to comply with order.

79. On failure for twenty-four hours by any garden-sardár or person appointed by him as aforesaid to comply with an order of a Magistrate under section seventy-eight to pay any sum, the Magistrate may pay the same to or on behalf of such labourer.

Every sum so paid shall be recoverable from the employer by whom the certificate of such garden-sardár was granted, or from the local agent of such employer, with interest thereon at the rate of twelve per centum per annum from the date of payment.

No further proof shall be required by any Court in any such case than that the Magistrate gave such garden-sardár or person an order to pay such sum and that such garden-sardár or person for twenty-four hours failed to comply with such order.

New. Draft, s. 42.

Medical inspection of labourers *en route*.

80. Any Magistrate or any Embarkation Agent may, if himself a medical man, examine, and if not himself a medical man, send for examination by a medical man, any labourer or dependent who, while on the journey to the labour-districts, appears to him not to be in a fit state of health to proceed thereto.

Draft, s. 42.

Detention and return of labourer declared to be unfit to travel when *en route*.

81. If such labourer or dependent is on such examination declared not to be in a fit state of health to proceed to the district in which he has contracted to labour, the Magistrate or Embarkation Agent may order him to be detained at such place as he thinks fit until the labourer or dependent is in a fit state of health so to proceed, when he shall either be forwarded to such districts or sent back to the place where he was registered, according as the garden-sardár or person appointed by him accompanying such labourer or dependent, or the employer by whom the certificate of such sardár was granted, or his local agent, may direct.

While any labourer or dependent is so detained, he shall be entitled to be fed, lodged, clothed and (if necessary) medically treated, at the cost of the employer with whom such labourer or the labourer to whom such dependent belongs has contracted to labour.

Payment of expenses of detention and return-journey of labourer.

82. If the garden-sardár or person appointed by him accompanying such labourer or dependent fails to provide such labourer or dependent with food, lodging, clothing and medical treatment or to send him back to the place where he was registered, the Magistrate or Embarkation Agent may order such sardár or person to pay such sum as is necessary to provide such food, lodging, clothing and medical treatment or to defray the cost of his return-journey to such place; and on failure for twenty-four hours of such sardár or person to comply with such order, he may pay the sum specified in the order to or on behalf of such labourer or dependent.

The provisions of section seventy-nine shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to the recovery of sums paid by the Magistrate or Embarkation Agent under this section.

Section 31. Draft, s. 44.

Agent in Calcutta may procure order from Superintendent cancelling the labour-contract on payment of expense of return.

83. If any labourer whose labour-contract has been executed by a garden-sardár on behalf of his employer is brought to Calcutta on his way to the district in which he has contracted to labour, any person empowered to act as the agent or representative of such employer may require such labourer to appear before the Superintendent for the cancellation of such labour-contract. If such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable such labourer and his dependents (if any) to return to the place at which he was registered be paid to such labourer in his presence, the Superintendent may declare the contract cancelled, and in that case shall make an endorsement to that effect on the labourer's copy of the contract, and attest it with his signature.

In that case contracts of relatives to be cancelled.

84. If the labour-contract of any labourer is declared by the Superintendent to be cancelled, any other labourer who is the wife, husband, father, mother, son or daughter of such labourer and who may have entered into a labour-contract at the same place with the same employer, may claim to have her or his labour-contract cancelled at the same time. On such claim being made, the Superintendent shall declare the labour-contract of the claimant to be cancelled, and shall order the agent or representative of the claimant's employer to pay to the claimant such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable him and his dependents (if any) to return to the place at which he was registered.

On failure for twenty-four hours of the agent or representative to comply with such order, the Superintendent may pay the sum specified in the order to or on behalf of the claimant; and the provisions of section seventy-nine shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to the recovery of any sum so paid.

CHAPTER V.

TRANSPORT BY RIVER.

A.—Passenger Vessels.

New. Draft, s. 77.

Transport by sea to Chittagong.

85. Nothing in this chapter shall apply to the transport by sea of natives of India to the labour-districts of Chittagong and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Section 62. Draft, s. 78.

Vessels must be licensed to carry more than twenty passengers.

86. No master shall receive more than twenty passengers being natives of India on board his vessel unless a license to carry passengers therein has been granted to him by an Embarkation Agent duly empowered in that behalf by the local Government.

Power to exempt vessels from license.

The local Government may by notification in the official Gazette exempt from the provisions of this section any vessel or class of vessels.

Application for license.

87. The master or owner of any vessel who desires to obtain a license to carry passengers therein shall make a written application for a license to an Embarkation Agent empowered as aforesaid.

Contents of application.

Every such application shall state such particulars respecting the vessel as the local Government may by rule prescribe.

Grant of license.

88. If such Embarkation Agent is of opinion that the vessel is in all respects suitable for the carrying of passengers being natives of India, he shall give to the master of the vessel a license to carry passengers therein, specifying the number of passengers being natives of India which may be received on board.

Fee for license.

89. Such fee, not exceeding sixteen rupees, as the local Government may with reference to the size of such vessel, by rule direct, shall be paid for every such license. No such license shall be in force for more than one voyage:

New.

Provision for annual licenses.

Provided that the Embarkation Agent may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the local Government, grant a license to the master of any vessel for any term not exceeding one year, on payment of such fee not exceeding one hundred rupees, and on such conditions, as the local Government may by rule direct.

Draft, s. 78.

Embarkation Agent may limit number to be received on board on any particular voyage.

90. Any Embarkation Agent may from time to time, in accordance with such rules as the local Government may prescribe in this behalf, direct by order in writing that, on any particular voyage or part of a voyage, any master licensed hereunder shall not receive on board his vessel more than a specified number of passengers being natives of India, which number shall be less than the number specified in the license granted to such master.

Section 66. Draft, s. 82.

Two children under ten to be counted as one person.

91. In computing the number of persons on board of any vessel, two children under the age of ten years shall for the purposes of this Act be reckoned as one person only.

Sections 67 & 68. Draft, s. 83.

Master to make returns.

92. Every master to whom a license is granted hereunder shall keep such lists, submit such returns and make such reports in regard to the passengers carried in his vessel as the local Government may by rule prescribe.

Section 69. Draft, s. 84.

Provisions, clothing, medical and other stores, medical officers, cooks, &c.

93. Every such master shall have on board his vessel carrying labourers and their dependents such supplies of provisions, clothing, medical drugs, and other stores, and such medical and other officers, cooks and attendants, as the local Government may by rule prescribe.

Section 70. Draft, s. 85.

Medical officer to be licensed.

94. No medical officer shall be appointed to any vessel in respect of which a license is granted hereunder unless he holds a license granted by such authority as the local Government may appoint in that behalf; and any medical officer so licensed shall be forthwith removed from his appointment on the requisition of any officer empowered by the local Government to make such requisition.

B.—Departure of Passenger Vessels and Procedure during Voyage.

Section 63. Draft, s. 7

Embarkation Agent may order departure of vessel if delay occurs.

95. Whenever it appears to any Embarkation Agent that the departure of any vessel in respect of which a license is granted hereunder is unduly delayed beyond the date fixed by order of a Superintendent or the local Government, or notified by advertisement in the public press, for such departure, he may order the master of such vessel to proceed on his voyage at once.

New.

Master to receive way-bills from Embarkation Agent.

96. No master licensed hereunder shall proceed on a voyage with his vessel carrying labourers until he has received from the Embarkation Agent the way-bills relating to all labourers on board. The Embarkation Agent and the master of the vessel shall together personally ascertain that the number of labourers on board corresponds with the number entered in such way-bills.

The Embarkation Agent shall send a copy of such way-bills to the Magistrate of the labour-district to which such labourers are proceeding.

Section 71. Draft, s. 86.

Labourers not allowed finally to leave vessel at any place other than that mentioned in way-bill.

97. No such master shall cause or permit any labourer finally to leave his vessel at any place other than that named in the way-bill as the destination of such labourer:

Provided that this section shall not be deemed to prevent the master of any vessel from permitting such labourers to disembark at any place or places on the voyage so long as such disembarkation is not intended or known to be likely to be final; nor to prevent the final disembarkation of any such labourers, or the transfer of such labourers with their dependents to any other vessel in case of accident or other unavoidable necessity. Such accident or necessity shall be forthwith reported by the master to the Embarkation Agent by whom he was licensed, and to the nearest Magistrate in the district within which such accident has occurred or necessity has arisen.

Section 72. Draft, s. 87.

Master to stop his vessel at certain places where there is a Magistrate.

98. Every master licensed hereunder shall stop his vessel carrying passengers being natives of India at such places, being places where a Magistrate is stationed, and shall, unless the Magistrate permits him to depart earlier, remain at each such place for such time, not exceeding six hours of daylight, as the local Government may direct. Such master shall, on arriving at any such place, immediately report to the Magistrate the number of the crew and other persons on board, the general state of their health, and the number of deaths (if any) which have occurred among the persons who embarked on board his vessel.

Section 73. Draft, s. 88.

Magistrate may at any time inspect vessel.

99. A Magistrate may, while any vessel in respect of which a license is granted hereunder is within the local limits of his jurisdiction, go on board such vessel and inspect the vessel, and all persons on board. The master and officers of such vessel shall afford to such Magistrate every facility for such inspection, and give him all such information as he may reasonably require, respecting the labourers or other persons on board, the deaths, if any, which may have occurred on board, and any other facts which may affect the health of the passengers.

Master bound to give all information required.

Section 74. Draft, s. 89.

Magistrate may regulate communication between vessel and land.

100. At any time while any such vessel is within the local limits of his jurisdiction, the Magistrate may regulate the communication between such vessel and the land, and may prohibit all persons from leaving such vessel and all persons on land from proceeding on board her.

Sections 75 & 78. Draft, s. 90.

Magistrate may detain vessel for inspection and for removal of disease, and may detain sick native passengers.

101. Any Magistrate may, if he has reason to believe that any passengers being natives of India on board any such vessel within the local limits of his jurisdiction are, or are likely to be, affected with any dangerously infectious or contagious disease, detain such vessel and require the civil medical officer of the district or other qualified medical officer to inspect such passengers and to report on their health, stating whether any or what measures are requisite for the removal or prevention of such disease. After the receipt of such report, the Magistrate may order any passenger suffering from any such disease to be disembarked and detained for medical treatment. If in the opinion of the inspecting medical officer it is dangerous to the health of the general body of the passengers to allow such vessel to proceed until measures have been taken to cleanse and disinfect her, the Magistrate may detain the vessel for a further period not exceeding three days for the purpose of carrying out such measures.

Section 76. Draft, s. 91.

Magistrate may detain sick labourers;

102. If on receiving a report of a medical officer it appears to a Magistrate that any labourer or any dependent of any labourer, though not suffering from any such disease as last aforesaid, is not in a fit state of health to proceed to the labour-district in which such labourer has contracted to labour, he may order such labourer or dependent to be detained, and shall cause all necessary arrangements to be made for the accommodation, support and medical treatment of the labourer or dependent so detained.

and shall arrange for their accommodation and treatment.

Section 77. Draft, s. 92.

Expenses how to be recovered.

103. All expenses incurred under section one hundred and two by a Magistrate in respect of any labourer or dependent so detained shall be recoverable from the employer of such labourer together with interest at six per centum per annum.

Section 79. Draft, s. 93.

Measures to be taken if excess number of native passengers is found on board.

104. Whenever it appears to a Magistrate making an inspection of any vessel in respect of which a license is granted hereunder that the number of passengers on board being natives of India is larger than the number specified in such license or than the number specified in an order of an Embarkation Agent made under section ninety, he may remove the excess number and detain them until another opportunity of forwarding them to their destination is found. The necessary expense of maintaining such passengers while so detained, and of forwarding them to their destination shall be paid by such Magistrate and shall be recoverable from the master or owner of such vessel.

Section 80. Draft, s. 94.

Infraction of the Act and rules to be reported.

105. Whenever, on making an inspection of any vessel in respect of which a license is granted hereunder a Magistrate finds that any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule of the local Government made hereunder have not been complied with in respect of such vessel, he shall report the same to the Embarkation Agent by whom such license was granted; and, if he considers it necessary to do so, he may detain the vessel until such provisions have been so complied with as to make it possible for the voyage to be further prosecuted with safety and reasonable comfort to the emigrants.

Vessel may be detained.

Sections 81 to 88. Draft, s. 95.

Power to make rules regulating disembarkation and other matters.

106. The local Goverment may make rules regulating—

(*a*) the disembarkation of labourers and their dependents, and their inspection and accommodation on arrival at their destination:

(*b*) the detention of such labourers or dependents at debarkation depôts:

(*c*) the forwarding of labourers to their destination and the closing and return of way-bills by employers.

All expenses incurred by any Magistrate or Debarkation Agent in accordance with such rules shall be recoverable from the employers of such labourers together with interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum.

Section 89. Draft, s. 96.

Magistrate may depute a subordinate Magistrate to discharge the functions of the Magistrate.

107. The Magistrate of a district, or of a division of a district, may from time to time authorize any subordinate Magistrate, medical officer, or officer of police above the rank of sub-inspector to exercise the powers and authorities conferred, and to perform the duties imposed, on a Magistrate under sections ninety-eight to one hundred and five both inclusive.

CHAPTER VI.

PROVISIONS AS TO THE LABOUR DISTRICTS.

A.—Annual Rate payable by Employers.

Section 95. Draft, s. 100.

Annual rate payable by employer.

108. Every employer shall on the first day of January and the first day of July in each year pay in respect of each labourer then in his employ such rate not exceeding an annual sum of one rupee as the local Government may by notification in the official Gazette direct.

Section 96.

Payment of rate how to be enforced.

109. If any employer fails for the space of one month to pay any sum due by him under the provisions of the last preceding section, such sum shall be recoverable as if it was an arrear of land-revenue.

B.—Local Labour-Contracts.

Draft, ss. 103, 104, 105, 106.

Labour-contracts made within labour-districts.

110. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, any native of India may enter into a labour-contract within a labour-district. If any employer is desirous of entering into a labour-contract with any such native within a labour-district, he shall appear with such native before the Inspector or Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the place where such employer resides is situate.

New. Draft, s. 106.

Execution of labour-contract before Inspector or Magistrate.

111. Such Inspector or Magistrate shall thereupon explain the labour-contract to such native, and shall, if satisfied that he is competent to enter into and understands the same, call upon him and the employer to execute it in his presence; and if they execute it, shall attest such execution with his signature.

An abstract of every such labour-contract shall be entered in a register to be kept by the Inspector or Magistrate for the purpose; and after such abstract has been so entered, one copy of such contract shall be given to the labourer and another copy to his employer. In respect of every labour-contract so attested, the employer who executes it shall pay to the Inspector or Magistrate such fee not exceeding one rupee as the local Government may direct.

C.—Employers' Returns and Magistrates' Inspections.

Sections 100, 101 *and* 102. Draft, s. 109.

Registers to be kept and returns made by employers.

112. Every employer shall keep such registers of all labourers and other persons employed on the estate of which he is in charge, in such form, and shall make to the Inspector within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such estate is situate such periodical returns in writing, as the local Government may by rule prescribe. The Inspector may examine such registers and muster all labourers and other persons employed on any estate within such local limits, and may verify the accuracy of the entries in such registers, or in any prescribed periodical return.

Section 105. Draft, s. 11.

Inspector and Magistrate may at any time inspect lands, &c., used by labourers, &c.

113. Any Inspector or Magistrate, or any person authorized by either of them in writing in this behalf, may at any time enter and inspect all lands and houses wholly or partially used by or for labourers, or by or for any other natives of India employed on any estate who are not natives of the labour-district in which such estate is situate, and may require that any labourer or other such Native shall be brought before him, and that a copy of the labour-contract of any labourer shall be produced, and may make any inquiries which he thinks proper touching the condition or treatment of any labourer or other such Native.

D.—Regulation of Labour.

Section 106. Draft, s. 112.

Schedule of task-work to be prepared.

114. Every employer shall prepare a schedule specifying the daily task to be executed by each labourer employed on the estate of which such employer is in charge, and may from time to time alter any schedule so prepared.

One copy of every such schedule shall be filed in a book which shall be open to the examination of the Inspector, and another copy thereof in the Bengáli language shall be stuck up in some conspicuous place accessible to the labourers to whom such schedule relates.

The minimum payment for each daily task shall be the quotient resulting from dividing the monthly wage of the labourer concerned by the whole number of days in the current month.

Section 107. Draft, s. 113.

Limitations and conditions of task-work.

115. No labourer shall be bound to labour more than six days in one week, or more than six consecutive hours, or more than nine hours in any one day. Every labourer shall, for one day in each week, receive wages as for a full task done, without being required to labour for the same. The employer shall, on six days in each week, provide for each labourer work sufficient to enable him to earn at least his minimum daily wage. Failing such due provision of work, the labourer shall, if he can show that he was able and willing to labour for the same, be entitled to claim his minimum daily wage.

Section 108. Draft, s. 114.

Provisions for revision of schedule by Inspector subject to appeal to Committee.

116. If the Inspector considers that any schedule of daily tasks, or any part thereof, is unreasonable, he may by order in writing direct that a reduction specified in such order be made of such tasks. The employer shall at once make such reduction, but may, if dissatisfied with the Inspector's order, by notice in writing require the Inspector to refer the schedule to a Committee for consideration. Such Committee shall consist of the Inspector, of some employer to be nominated by him, and of some person to be nominated by the employer whose schedule is to be considered, or if the employer fails within a reasonable time to nominate some person, by the Inspector.

Section 108*A*. Draft, s. 115.

Committee to revise schedule.

117. If such Committee, or a majority thereof, is of opinion that the daily tasks specified in such schedule or any of them are unreasonable, they shall modify and reduce them in such manner as they think fit. The employer shall thereupon modify his schedule accordingly, and a copy of the schedule so modified shall be filed and stuck up in the manner directed in section one hundred and fourteen, and shall, as between him and the labourers concerned, take the place of the former schedule.

New. Draft, s. 116.

Provision for weakly labourers.

118. Notwithstanding anything contained in any such schedule, the Inspector may order that any specified labourer who is in his opinion unable from weakness to earn by his labour the sum of one anna and a half per diem, according to the said schedule, shall receive, in lieu of such actual earnings, subsistence-allowance at the rate of one anna and a half per diem, or diet on a scale to be approved by such Inspector. Such subsistence-allowance shall be recoverable as if it were an arrear of wages.

E.—Incapacity for Labour.

Section 110. Draft s. 117.

Inspector may suspend contract of any labourer temporarily unfitted for labour.

119. The Inspector within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any labourer is employed may release such labourer, for such period as he thinks fit, from performing his labour-contract, if he be, in the judgment of such Inspector, temporarily unfitted for the performance thereof by reason of sickness, or other sufficient cause.

Every such release shall be endorsed by the Inspector on the labour-contract, and the time during which the release continues shall not be reckoned as

part of the term for which the labourer is bound to serve. Every such labourer shall, during such release, receive such subsistence-allowance from his employer as the Inspector thinks sufficient.

New. Draft, s. 118.

Labourer absent from sickness.

120. If any labourer is compelled to absent himself from work on account of sickness, he shall receive from his employer for each such day of absence subsistence-allowance at the rate of one anna and a half, or, if in hospital, sick diet on a scale to be approved by the Inspector.

If such absence exceeds the total number of thirty days in any one year, and the employer, as soon as such number is exceeded, gives the labourer a notice in writing to that effect, each day of absence in excess of such number shall be added to the term of the labour-contract, unless the labourer refunds to the employer the sum of one anna and a half for each day so in excess. The Inspector shall from time to time, when visiting the garden, endorse on the labourer's labour-contract, after such enquiry as may be necessary, the number of days so added to the term thereof.

Section 112. Draft, s. 120.

Discharge of labourer permanently incapacitated.

121. If, in the opinion of the Inspector, any labourer is permanently incapacitated for the performance of his labour-contract or any material part thereof, the Inspector shall certify to that effect in writing, and deliver such certificate to the employer of such labourer or his agent, and from the date of such certificate the labour-contract of such labourer shall wholly determine. Every labourer whose labour-contract so determines shall be entitled to receive from his employer such sum, not exceeding three months' wages, as the Inspector may award.

Such sum and any subsistence-allowance mentioned in sections one hundred and nineteen and one hundred and twenty shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of wages.

F.—Accommodation for Labourers.

Section 113. Draft, s. 121.

House-accommodation, water-supply and sanitary arrangements to be provided.

122. Every employer shall be bound to provide for the labourers employed on the estate of which he is in charge such house accommodation, water-supply and sanitary arrangements as the local Government may by rule direct.

New. Draft, s. 122.

Supply of food-grain by employer.

123. When the food-grain commonly used by any class of labourers is not procurable by such labourers at reasonable prices in the local markets near the estate on which such labourers are employed, the employer of such labourers shall be bound to supply them, with such grain at a reasonable price. The local Government may by notification in the official Gazette determine, either generally or for each district or part of a district, what shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be a reasonable price.

New. Draft, s. 123.

Provisions for rationing.

124. Subject to any rules which may be made by the local Government in this behalf, any Inspector may, by order in writing,

(*a*) direct that any specified class of labourers on any estate, or all the labourers on any specified estate, within the local limits of his jurisdiction, shall be furnished by their employer with rations, cooked or uncooked, on such scale, for such period not exceeding three months from the date of their arrival on the estate, as may be specified in such order;

(*b*) exempt any specified labourer from the effect of any such general order if he is satisfied that such labourer is able to earn a full wage and desires to provide himself with proper and sufficient food;

(*c*) direct that any specified labourer shall be furnished with rations for any term not exceeding six months, and may renew any such order for a like term.

The cost of each labourer's ration furnished to him in accordance with any order made under this section shall be calculated at current rates as determined by the Inspector, and shall be deducted from any wages earned by the labourer during the period for which such order is in force.

Section 114. Draft, s. 124.

Provision for hospital accommodation and medical attendance.

125. If any employer does not, in the opinion of the Inspector, provide such hospital accommodation in a suitable place available to the labourers employed upon the estate of which he is in charge, or does not make such provision for the medical treatment of such labourers, as the local Government may direct, the local Government may require such employer to contribute to the support of a central hospital to be established, or to the pay of a medical officer to be appointed, for the medical treatment of such labourers, such sum, proportionate to the number of labourers so employed, as it thinks fit.

Section 115. Draft, s. 125.

Inquiry whether employer has failed to provide as required by the rules.

126. Any Inspector or Assistant Inspector who is himself a Magistrate may, with respect to any estate situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction, institute an inquiry whether the employer in charge of such estate has provided for his labourers house accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements, food-grains and rations in accordance with the rules prescribed by the local Government. At the instance of any Inspector or Assistant Inspector a similar inquiry may be made by a Magistrate. Every such inquiry shall be held at some place on the estate to which it relates, or within ten miles of such estate, and shall be conducted and dealt with as if it were an inquiry of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

G.—Localities unfit for the Residence of Labourers.

Section 118. Draft, s. 128.

Inspector to report.

127. If in the opinion of the Inspector any estate or portion of an estate situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction is at any time, by reason of climate, situation or condition, unfit for the residence of labourers, or of any particular class of labourers, he shall give notice in writing of such opinion to the Magistrate of the district;

Magistrate to summon Committee.

and such Magistrate shall forthwith, by order in writing, summon a Committee to inquire into the matter.

Such Committee shall consist of the Magistrate, the Inspector, the medical officer of the district, and one or more employers of labourers, when such employers are available.

If the Magistrate is unable to procure the service on such Committee of any employer of labourers, he may, with the previous sanction of the Com-

missioner of the division, appoint one or more persons qualified to serve on such Committee.

Draft, s. 128.

Proceedings of Committee.

128. Such Committee shall as soon as may be inquire into the healthiness of the estate or portion to which the order appointing the Committee relates, and shall hear and record such information on the subject as the owner of such estate or portion, or the employer in charge thereof, or the Inspector, may desire to place before it.

If Committee finds estate unfit, labour-contract to be void as regards such estate.

If such Committee or the majority thereof is of opinion that such estate or portion, or any part of such estate or portion, is unfit for the residence of labourers generally, or of any particular class of labourers, it shall record a finding to that effect.

When such finding has been recorded, no labourer, or no labourer of the particular class to which such finding relates, as the case may be, and no other person, shall be bound by any labour-contract or other contract to labour on the estate or portion, or part of such estate or portion, as the case may be, which is found unfit for the residence of such labourers.

Labourer bound to labour elsewhere.

When any labourer or other person is released under this section from the performance of a labour-contract or other contract to labour on any estate, he shall be bound to labour on any other estate belonging to his employer and situate in the same labour-district; or, where the finding relates only to a portion or part of an estate, on any other portion or part of the same estate.

Section 119. Draft, s. 129.

Local Government how to proceed if mortality in past year exceeds 7 per cent., or if the average mortality for three years exceeds 7 per cent.

129. Whenever it appears to the local Government that the number of labourers or other persons employed on an estate who have died thereon, or on any portion thereof, during the last preceding twelve months, or that the average annual number of labourers or other persons employed on an estate who have died thereon or on any portion thereof during the last preceding three years, bears a larger proportion to the whole number of labourers or other persons employed thereon during such period of twelve months or three years, as the case may be, than seven per centum, the local Government may direct the civil medical officer of the district or other qualified medical officer to inquire into, and report on, the following matters:—

Matters to be enquired into.

(*a*) The cause or causes of such mortality;

(*b*) The want (if any) of due care or precaution, and of the adoption of proper and available sanitary measures, on the part of the owner of such estate or portion thereof, or the employer in charge of such estate or portion, causing or contributing to such mortality;

(*c*) The fitness or otherwise of such estate or portion for the residence of labourers.

Draft, s. 129.

Medical officer to report.

130. Such medical officer shall, as soon as may be, inquire into such matters, and shall hear and record such information relating thereto as the owner of such estate or portion, or the employer in charge of the same, or the Inspector, may place before him, and shall visit and inspect such estate or portion, and shall make a report expressing the reasons for his opinion, and transmit the same to the local Government together with the information so recorded and the notes of his inspection of such estate or portion.

Draft, s. 12

Local Government may declare estate unfit for residence.

131. If the local Government, after perusal and consideration of the said report, information and notes, is of opinion that such mortality was caused by the want, on the part of the owner of such estate or portion, or the employer in charge of the same, of due care or precaution, or of the adoption of proper and available sanitary measures, and that such estate or portion is thereby rendered unfit for the residence of labourers, it may declare in writing that such estate or portion is unfit for the residence of labourers. Such declaration of the local Government shall have the same effect as the finding of a Committee under section one hundred and twenty-eight.

Effect of declaration.

Section 120. Draft, s. 130.

Power to certify fitness of estate or portion found or declared to be unfit.

132. If it at any time appears to the Inspector that any estate or portion thereof, or any part of such portion found under section one hundred and twenty-eight or declared under section one hundred and thirty-one to be unfit for the residence of labourers, or any particular class of labourers, has become fit for the residence of such labourers or such particular class of labourers, as the case may be, he shall, with the previous sanction of the Magistrate of the district in which such estate, portion or part is situate, give a certificate to that effect signed by him. Thereupon all labourers who have contracted to labour on such estate, portion or part shall again be bound to labour on the estate, portion or part, as the case may be, to which the certificate relates.

II.—Complaints made by Labourers.

Section 129. Draft, s. 142

If labourer wishes to complain of personal ill-usage or breach of Act, employer to send him to Inspector or Magistrate.

133. If any labourer states to his employer, or any person acting on behalf of his employer, that he desires to make a complaint to the Inspector or to any Magistrate of personal ill-usage or breach, on the part of his employer or such person, of any provision of this Act or of any rule of the local Government made hereunder, the person to whom such statement is made shall forthwith send such labourer to the Inspector or Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the estate wherein he is employed is situate: Provided that, if more than ten labourers at any one time so state their desire to make such a complaint, the person to whom the statement is made may, instead of sending such labourers to such Inspector or Magistrate, give him notice in writing of their complaint.

Section 13 Draft, s. 1

Inspector or Magistrate how to proceed if complaint is made to him, or if he has reason to believe that there is ground for a complaint.

134. Whenever any such complaint is made to an Inspector or Magistrate or whenever any Inspector or Magistrate receives notice in writing of any such complaint, or has other reasonable grounds for believing that any employer or person acting on his behalf has personally ill-used, or committed any breach mentioned in section one hundred and thirty-three in respect of any labourer, such Inspector or Magistrate shall, as soon as may be, proceed to some place not more

than ten miles from the principal place of business of such employer situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction, and inquire into the matter complained of:

Provided that if the place in which an Inspector or Magistrate has reasonable grounds for believing that such ill-usage or breach has been committed is situate beyond the local limits of his jurisdiction, he shall, instead of inquiring into the matter himself, forthwith send information thereof in writing to the Inspector or Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such ill-usage or breach has been committed.

Section 131. *Draft*, s. 144.

Power to summon witness.

For the purposes of an inquiry under this section, the Inspector or Magistrate may summon and examine any person as a witness.

Section 132. *Draft*, s. 145.

If complaint is untrue or frivolous.

135. If, upon such inquiry made on the complaint of a labourer, the Inspector or Magistrate is of opinion that the complaint is untrue or frivolous or vexatious, he shall dismiss the complaint; and in such case shall endorse on the employer's copy of the complainant's labour-contract the number of days during which the complainant has been absent from work in consequence of the inquiry, and the number of days so endorsed shall be added to the period for which the complainant contracted to labour.

Every such endorsement shall be conclusive evidence that the complainant has absented himself from his labour without sufficient cause during the number of days so endorsed.

Award of compensation to employer.

136. When any complaint is dismissed under section one hundred and thirty-five, the Inspector or Magistrate may award to the employer any reasonable compensation on account of any expense incurred by him in connection with such complaint, and shall endorse the amount of such compensation on the complainant's copy of the labour-contract. The complainant shall be bound to pay the amount so endorsed; and in default of such payment his labour-contract shall not be deemed to have determined until he has worked off such amount at the rate of one day's labour for each four annas of such amount.

Section 133. *Draft*, s. 146.

If on inquiry there is sufficient ground for proceeding.

137. If, upon such inquiry by a Magistrate or by an Inspector who is a Magistrate, such Magistrate or Inspector is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for proceeding with the case, he shall dispose of the same according to law. If the Inspector is not a Magistrate and is of such opinion, he shall without delay send the complainant and his witnesses (if any) to the nearest Magistrate; and such Magistrate shall thereupon dispose of the case according to law.

Section 134. *Draft*, s. 147.

Recovery of arrears of wages.

138. If, upon the complaint of any labourer, it is proved to the satisfaction of a Magistrate that the wages of such labourer are in arrear for two months, or if the wages of any labourer whose labour-contract has determined are proved to the satisfaction of a Magistrate to have been withheld for any period after such determination, the Magistrate may award to such labourer the amount which appears to be then due to him;

Compensation may be given.

and also, by way of compensation, such further sum, not exceeding that amount, as to such Magistrate seems just; and in case of default in payment of the amount so awarded the Magistrate shall levy such amount by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the employer of such labourer.

Power to cancel contract on conviction of employer;

Section 135. *Draft*, s. 148.

139. Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of a Magistrate—

(*a*) that any employer, or any person placed by him in authority over any labourer, has been convicted of any offence causing injury to the person, or loss or damage to the property, of such labourer and triable under the Code of Criminal Procedure by the Court of Session, or

(*b*) that any employer, or other person as aforesaid, has been twice convicted of any such offence against such labourer and triable under the said Code by a Magistrate, or

or if wages are in arrear for more than four months.

(*c*) that the wages of any labourer are in arrear to an amount exceeding the whole of such labourer's wages for four months, or

or if ill-usage is proved.

(*d*) that any labourer has been compelled by his employer or by any person placed by his employer in authority over him to perform any labour while he was unfit for it, or has been subjected to ill-usage by his employer or any such person,

such Magistrate, may, if he thinks fit, on the application of the labourer aggrieved, cancel the labour-contract of such labourer, and award to him compensation not exceeding thirty rupees.

Every such cancelment shall be certified by the Magistrate on the back of the labourer's copy of the labour-contract; or if the same be not forthcoming, by writing under the Magistrate's hand delivered to the labourer.

I.—Determination of Labour-Contract.

Sections 136 *and* 138. *Draft*, s. 149.

Endorsement of determination on labour-contract.

140. Whenever a labour-contract determines, the employer shall endorse on the labourer's copy of the contract the fact of such determination; and, if the employer refuses or neglects to do so, the Inspector may, on application by the labourer, make such endorsement.

Section 137. *Draft*, s. 150.

Power to redeem labour-contract.

141. If any labourer is able and desirous to redeem the unexpired term of his labour-contract or of the labour-contract of any member of his family, by payment of a sum equivalent to the value of such unexpired term, such labourer may require his employer to take him, or allow him to go, before the Inspector within the local limits of whose jurisdiction he may be employed; and on his depositing such sum with such Inspector, the Inspector shall give notice to the employer that the labourer requires him, within one week, to show cause why the labourer should not be released from his contract. If no sufficient cause is shown, the Inspector shall require the labourer's copy of the contract to be produced, and on production thereof shall endorse thereon a certificate that the contract has been released by purchase, or, if such copy be not forthcoming, shall deliver to the labourer a certificate under his hand to that effect; and shall in either case hold the sum so deposited to the credit of the employer of such labourer.

Value of unexpired term of labour-contract.

The value of the unexpired term of a labour-contract shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the aggregate amount of

one rupee for every month of the unexpired portion of the first year, of three rupees for every such month of the second year, and of five rupees for every such month of the third, fourth and fifth years, of the original term of the contract.

CHAPTER VII.

SUPPLEMENTARY POWERS.

Section 4. Draft, s. 5.

Power of the local Government to make rules.

142. The local Government may make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*)—To define and regulate the powers and duties of the several officers appointed by it under this Act;

(*b*)—To prescribe the periodical returns and reports to be made under this Act by any such officers or by any contractors or local agents within the territories under its administration;

(*c*)—To prescribe the forms of all registers, licenses, certificates and notices required under this Act with respect to the territories under its administration;

(*d*)—To prescribe the particulars to be registered by a Magistrate or Superintendent in respect of each labourer or dependent who is brought before him for registration in any district under its administration;

(*e*)—To prescribe the fees to be paid for any license granted under this Act by any officer appointed by it and for the registration of labourers in any district under its administration;

(*f*)—To prescribe the conditions upon which any officer appointed by it may grant licenses to masters of vessels carrying passengers to any labour-district; to provide for the ventilation, cleanliness and water-supply of such vessels in respect of which licenses are granted hereunder by any such officer; and to prescribe the lists, returns and reports to be kept and submitted by the masters of such vessels;

(*g*)—To prescribe the description, quantity and quality of provisions, medical drugs and other stores to be taken on board such vessels carrying labourers when such vessels are within the territories under its administration and the daily allowance to be issued to each labourer and dependent during the journey through such territories; to prescribe the number of officers, cooks and other servants on board such vessels, and to provide generally for the accommodation of labourers and their dependents on such vessels;

(*h*)—To provide for the accommodation, food, clothing and medical treatment of all labourers and dependents detained on account of sickness by order of a Magistrate at any place within any district under its administration;

(*i*)—To prescribe the routes through the territories under its administration by which labourers and their dependents shall travel to the labour-districts.

(*j*)—To prescribe the house-accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements and amount and kind of food-grains to be provided by employers for their labourers, and to regulate the rations to be supplied to labourers under this Act in the labour-districts under its administration;

(*k*)—To provide for the hospital accommodation and medical treatment of labourers in such labour-districts, and to prescribe the nature, quality and quantity of medical drugs and other stores to be provided for such labourers; and generally

(*l*)—To give effect to the provisions of this Act within the districts subject to its administration.

Draft, s. 5.

Special power of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.

143. The Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh may further respectively make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*)—To provide for the management and regulation of contractors' depôts and of hospital depôts situate within the territories under their respective administrations and for the support and medical treatment of labourers and their dependents passing through such depôts;

(*b*)—To prescribe the clothing to be supplied to labourers and their dependents while proceeding to the labour-districts through the territories under their respective administrations.

Special power of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam may further make rules consistent with this Act—

(*c*)—To provide for the detention and inspection of vessels in respect of which licenses are granted hereunder and passengers being natives of India carried thereon while in transit through the labour-districts of the Assam Valley, Cachar and Sylhet.

Section 4. Draft, s. 1.

Penalty for infringement of rules.

144. The local Government may by rule prescribe as a penalty for the infringement of any rule made by it hereunder a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Publication of rules.

All rules made under this Act by the local Government shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

CHAPTER VIII.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

Draft, s. 15.

Inducing Native to emigrate in contravention of a notification under section 5.

145. Whoever knowingly induces or assists, or attempts to induce or assist, any native of India to emigrate in contravention of a notification published under section five shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every such Native whom he so induces or assists, or attempts to induce or assist.

Draft, s. 64. Cf. Indian Emigration Bill, s. 88.

Recruiter removing, &c., unregistered labourers.

146. Whoever, being a recruiter—

removes, or attempts to remove, any labourer to a depôt, before he has been registered under section thirty-two, or induces or attempts to induce him to go to a depôt or to leave the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom such recruiter's license has been countersigned, or aids or attempts to aid such labourer in going to a depôt or in leaving any such local limits, before he has been so registered,

or induces or attempts to induce any labourer who has been so registered to proceed to any place other than the depôt which has been established by the contractor on whose behalf such recruiter is licensed, or conveys or attempts to convey him to such place,

shall be punished in respect of every such labourer with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

Draft, s. 66.

Recruiter not supplying proper food, &c.

147. Whoever, being a recruiter or a person deputed by him to accompany labourers to a depôt, fails to provide any labourer or any dependent whom he accompanies on his journey to the depôt, with suitable lodging and food, or otherwise ill-treats such labourer or dependent on such journey, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees; and, in default of payment of such fine within twenty-four hours, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

Draft, s. 73.

The convicting Magistrate may award the whole or any portion of any fine levied under this section as compensation to the labourer in respect of whom, or of whose dependent, such failure or ill-treatment has occurred.

Draft, s. 73.

Labourer refusing without reasonable cause to execute contract at depôt.

148. Any labourer engaged by a recruiter and who, having been registered under section thirty-two, without reasonable cause refuses when at the depôt to execute, within thirty days after his arrival at such depôt, a labour-contract in conformity with the terms made known to him when he was registered, shall be punished with fine which may extend to the amount of the expense incurred in registering him and conveying him to the depôt and maintaining him therein; and, in default of payment of such fine, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

Any labourer so punished may be forthwith discharged from the depôt.

Every fine levied under this section shall be paid to the contractor, sub-contractor or recruiter by whom such expense was incurred.

Draft, s. 37.

Garden-sardár failing to report himself, &c.

149. Whoever, being a garden-sardár,

fails, within fourteen days after his arrival in the local area within which he is authorized to enter into contracts with labourers, to report himself to the local agent (if any) specified in his certificate, or

removes or attempts to remove any labourer to a labour-district, before he has been registered as provided by section sixty-six, or

induces or attempts to induce him to leave the district within which he was engaged before he has been so registered, or aids or attempts to aid him in leaving such district or proceeding to a labour-district before he has been so registered, or

fails without sufficient cause to return to his employer within the time specified in his certificate, or

fails to account for the money advanced to him by his employer for the purpose of engaging labourers, or

wilfully abandons any labourer or his dependent on the way to a labour-district,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

Draft, s. 38.

Garden-sardár making over labourers to contractors, &c.

150. Any garden-sardár who makes over any labourers engaged by him to any contractor, sub-contractor or recruiter, or to the garden-sardár or local agent of any employer other than the employer by whom his certificate was granted, or

allows any labourers engaged by any other contractor or sub-contractor or recruiter to share the accommodation provided by him under section fifty-seven, or

places any labourer engaged by him in a contractor's depôt or in the place of accommodation provided by a recruiter in accordance with the provisions of section twenty-seven,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees; and his certificate may be impounded by the convicting Magistrate.

Any Magistrate impounding a certificate under this section shall send it for cancellation to the Magistrate by whom it was countersigned.

Draft, s. 39.

Garden-sardár failing to comply with instructions indorsed on way-bill.

151. Any garden-sardár or person appointed by him as provided by section seventy-three, who accompanies labourers to the labour-districts, and fails to comply with any of the instructions entered in the way-bill relating to such labourers, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five rupees.

Draft, s. 78. Cf. Indian Emigration Bill, s. 92. Draft, s. 81.

Master receiving native passengers on board in contravention of Act.

152. Any Master not licensed under section eighty-eight who knowingly receives on board his vessel more than twenty passengers being natives of India, and

any Master licensed as aforesaid who knowingly receives on board his vessel any such passengers in excess of the number specified in his license or in any order of an Embarkation Agent under section ninety,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each emigrant so received.

Draft, s. 8

Fraudulent alteration of vessel after grant of license.

153. Any Master licensed under section eighty-eight who with intent to defraud does or suffers to be done any act or thing whereby the state of his vessel is altered, so that such vessel is unfit for the accommodation of the number of passengers specified in his license or in any order of an Embarkation Agent under section ninety, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Draft, s. 8

Master not complying with section 93.

154. Any Master licensed as aforesaid who proceeds on his voyage with his vessel carrying labourers without having complied with the provisions of section ninety-three shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with

imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

Draft, s. 79.

Master not complying with order under section 95.

155. Any Master licensed as aforesaid who fails to comply with an order of an Embarkation Agent made under section ninety-five shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each day during which he fails to comply with such order after the day on which the order was received by him.

Draft, s. 80.

Master permitting labourer to leave vessel contrary to section 97.

156. Any Master licensed as aforesaid causing or permitting a labourer finally to leave his vessel contrary to the provisions of section ninety-seven shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each labourer so leaving his vessel.

Draft, s. 87.

Master or officer wilfully omitting to stop vessel at certain places.

157. Any Master licensed as aforesaid who wilfully omits to comply with the provisions of section ninety-eight shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Draft, s. 89.

Person disobeying Magistrate's order as to communication between vessel and shore.

158. Any person who disobeys any order made under section one hundred by a Magistrate shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Draft, s. 97.

Master or medical officer disobeying or neglecting to enforce rules.

159. Any Master licensed as aforesaid, or any medical officer in charge of his vessel, who wilfully omits or neglects to obey or enforce on board of such vessel any provision of this Act or any rule made hereunder, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Draft, s. 99.

Labourer deserting, &c., after registration.

160. Any labourer who, having been registered by a Magistrate under section thirty-two or section sixty-six, deserts while on his journey from the district in which he has been so registered to a labour-district, or

without reasonable cause refuses or neglects to proceed from the district in which he has been so registered, or to embark in any vessel when called upon to do so by an Embarkation Agent,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

Section 103. Draft, s. 110.

Employer refusing or omitting to keep registers, &c.

161. Any employer who refuses or wilfully omits to keep such registers, or to make such periodical returns in writing to the Inspector, as may be prescribed by any rule made hereunder, or who knowingly keeps an incorrect register or makes an incorrect return, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Section 105. Draft, s. 111.

Employer or other person obstructing inspection under section 113.

162. Any employer, and any person acting under his orders or on his behalf, who wilfully obstructs any entry, inspection or inquiry made under section one hundred and thirteen shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Section 111. Draft, s. 119.

Employer or other person compelling labourer to perform labour for which he is unfit.

163. Any employer, or any person acting under his orders or on his behalf, who compels any labourer to perform any labour, knowing that he is at the time unfit to perform such labour, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Draft, s. 123.

Persons buying labourer's rations.

164. Any person who buys the rations which have been furnished under section one hundred and twenty-four to any labourer, and any labourer who sells any such rations, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

Section 116. Draft, s. 126.

Employer omitting to provide house-accommodation, &c.

165. Any employer who wilfully omits to provide house-accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements, food-grains or rations in accordance with the provisions of this Act or any rule made hereunder, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees; and the convicting Magistrate may order him to comply with such provisions within a reasonable time to be fixed in the order.

If the employer wilfully omits to comply with such order within the time so fixed, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for each day during which such omission continues.

If the employer fails to pay the last-mentioned fine, the person on whose account he has been acting shall be liable to pay such fine.

Section 117. Draft, s. 127.

Employer neglecting to provide hospital accommodation.

166. Any employer who fails to provide such hospital accommodation, or to make such provision for the medical care and treatment of labourers, as is required by any rule made under this Act, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each week during which such default continues.

Section 120. Draft, s. 130.

Employer causing labourer to reside on estate declared unfit.

167. Every employer who causes or permits any labourers, or class of labourers, to reside or labour upon any estate or portion thereof which may have been found under section one hundred and twenty-eight, or declared under section one hundred and thirty-one, unfit for the residence of such labourers or class of labourers shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

New. Draft, s. 131.

Unlawful absence from work.

168. Every employer may, on or before the fifteenth day of each month, send to the Inspector a statement in writing containing the names of all or any of his labourers who, voluntarily and without reasonable cause, absented themselves from labour during the preceding month, and specifying the periods of such absence. When any employer sends any such statement in writing, he shall at the same time notify to each labourer concerned the fact that he has done so.

Any Inspector who receives any such statement shall, when next visiting the estate on which the labourers to whom such statement relates are employed, inquire into each such case of absence, in the presence of the labourer concerned, and if satisfied that the labourer has wilfully and without reasonable cause absented himself, shall,

unless the labourer consents to forfeit to his employer the sum of four annas for each such day of absence, endorse such days of absence on the labour-contract of such labourer, and add them to the term of such contract.

Section 121. Draft, s. 131.

Labourer absent without cause.

169. Any labourer who, voluntarily and without reasonable cause, has absented himself from his labour for more than seven consecutive days, or for more than seven days in any one month, shall be liable to forfeit his wages for the period of such absence, and to pay to his employer a sum not exceeding four annas for each such day of absence, and shall also be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to fourteen days; and in case such absence has extended to twenty days in any two consecutive months, to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

Explanation.—Ill-treatment of such labourer by his employer, or failure of the employer to fulfil any condition of the labour-contract binding on the employer, is reasonable cause within the meaning of section one hundred and sixty-eight and this section.

Section 122. Draft, s. 131.

Deserter may be apprehended without warrant.

170. If any labourer deserts from his employer's service, such employer, or any person acting on his behalf, may, without a warrant, and without the assistance of any police-officer, arrest such labourer wherever he may be found: Provided that, if such labourer be found within ten miles of the place where a Magistrate resides or in the service of another employer, he shall not be arrested without warrant.

Every police-officer shall assist in arresting any such labourer if so required by the employer or person acting on his behalf.

Whoever arrests a labourer under this section shall without delay take him to the police-station nearest to the place of the arrest; and if he fails to do so shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Procedure at police-station.

171. The police-officer in charge of such station shall, on the appearance of the parties, take down in writing the statement of the person arresting the labourer, and shall then forthwith send the labourer to the nearest Magistrate.

Such Magistrate shall either inquire into and dispose of the case himself, or, if the estate of the employer from whose service the labourer deserted is not situate within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, he shall forward the labourer to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such estate is situate.

Draft, s. 131.

Procedure on complaint of desertion.

172. Whenever an employer or a person acting on his behalf complains to a Magistrate that a labourer has deserted from his employer's service, such Magistrate may, without previously examining the complainant, issue a summons for the attendance of such labourer, or a warrant for his arrest, and fix a day for hearing the complaint.

Draft, s. 132.

Punishment for desertion.

173. Every labourer who deserts from his employer's service shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month. For a second conviction for a like offence he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months. For a third and every subsequent conviction for a like offence he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

Draft, s. 134.

Compensation for wrongful arrest.

174. If it appears to the Magistrate trying a labourer for deserting from his employer's service that such labourer was arrested without sufficient cause, such Magistrate may impose a fine which may extend to fifty rupees on the employer or person acting on his behalf by whom, or at whose instance, such labourer was arrested. The Magistrate may in his sentence direct that the whole or any part of such fine be paid by way of compensation to the labourer so arrested.

New. Draft, s. 137.

Cancellation of contract by desertion.

175. Whenever any labourer has actually suffered imprisonment for terms amounting on the whole to six months for desertion from his employer's service, the Inspector shall cancel the labour-contract of such labourer, and shall endorse on his copy of the contract, a certificate of such cancellation; or, if such copy be not forthcoming, he shall deliver to the labourer a written certificate of such cancellation.

Section 124. Draft, s. 135.

Penalty for drunkenness or neglect of sanitary regulations.

176. Any labourer guilty of habitual drunkenness, or wilfully disregarding any sanitary regulation approved by the Inspector and duly notified for the guidance of the labourers on the estate on which such labourer is employed, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five rupees or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one week.

Section 125. Draft, s. 138.

Portion of sentence may be cancelled on application of employer.

177. The employer of any labourer sentenced to imprisonment for any offence under this Act, or any person authorized to act in this behalf for such employer, may apply to the Magistrate, at any time previous to the expiry of such sentence, that such labourer be made over to him for the purpose of completing his labour-contract. On such application being made, the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, order that such labourer be made over or forwarded to his employer;

and in that case such Magistrate shall cancel the remainder of the sentence passed on the labourer and shall endorse on his copy of the labour-contract a certificate of such cancellation or, if such copy is not forthcoming, shall give him a written certificate of such cancellation.

Section 126. Draft, s. 139.

Expense of forwarding labourer to be paid by employer.

178. Every employer who obtains an order of a Magistrate for the making over or forwarding of any labourer shall be liable to defray the expense (if any) incurred in such making over or forwarding; and shall, before the order is issued, deposit with the Magistrate a sum sufficient in the Magistrate's opinion to defray such expense.

Section 123. Draft, s. 136.

Conviction not to operate as a release.

179. On the expiry of any sentence of imprisonment for any offence under this Act, the Magistrate shall, subject to the provisions of section one hundred and seventy-five, make over such labourer to any person appointed on the part of his employer to take charge of him; and no conviction under this Act, or imprisonment under

such conviction, shall, save as aforesaid, operate as a release to any labourer from the terms of his labour-contract:

If no person is present on the part of the employer to take charge of the labourer at the expiry of his sentence, the Magistrate shall forward such labourer to the principal place of business of his employer situate within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, and the expense of such forwarding shall be recoverable from such employer as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

Section 127. Draft, s. 140.

Time of unlawful absence or imprisonment to be excluded from contract period.

180. When any labourer is convicted under section one hundred and sixty-nine of absence from labour or is sentenced to imprisonment for an offence under this Act, the Magistrate so convicting or sentencing him shall endorse on the employer's copy of the labour-contract the period during which such labourer is convicted of being absent from his labour, or the term for which he is sentenced to imprisonment, or both, as the case may be.

The period so endorsed shall be added to the term for which such labourer contracted to serve; and such labourer shall not be deemed to have performed his labour-contract till he has served for the term specified therein in addition to the period so endorsed.

Section 128. Draft, s. 141.

Other person enticing away, harbouring or employing labourer under labour-contract.

181. Whoever, knowing that any labourer is bound by his labour-contract to labour for any employer, voluntarily entices or attempts to entice such labourer to leave such employer, or harbours or employs any such labourer who has, in contravention of the terms of his labour-contract, left his employer, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with both.

The convicting Magistrate may in his discretion award to the employer with whom such labourer has contracted the whole or any part of any fine levied under this section.

Section 129. Draft, s. 142.

Employer or other person neglecting to send labourer before Magistrate as provided by section 133.

182. Whoever, being bound by section one hundred and thirty-three to send any labourer before, or to give notice of any complaint to, an Inspector or Magistrate, refuses or neglects so to send such labourer, or to give such notice, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Section 137. Draft, s. 149.

Employer refusing to endorse labour-contract, &c., as required by section 140.

183. Any employer who—

refuses or neglects to endorse the labourer's copy of his contract as required by section one hundred and forty, or

detains a labourer after the determination of his labour-contract, or

fails to give notice to the Inspector of such determination within one month of the date thereof,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Draft, s. 150

Employer or other person neglecting to comply with request of labourer wishing to redeem unexpired term.

184. Any employer or person acting for an employer who refuses or neglects to comply with the request of a labourer made under section one hundred and forty-one shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Abetment.

185. Whoever abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code any offence against this Act or any rule made hereunder shall be punished with the punishment provided for such offence. Cf. Indian Emigration Bill, s. 101.

Place of trial for offences.

186. Whoever commits any offence against this Act or any rule made hereunder shall be triable for such offence in any place in which he may be found as well as in any other place in which he might be tried under any law for the time being in force. Draft, s. 98. Cf. Indian Railway Act, 1879, s. 50.

Saving of prosecutions under other laws.

187. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules made hereunder, or from being liable under any other law to any penalty higher than that provided by this Act for such offence: Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence. New. Cf.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wages due under labour-contract, charge upon estate.

188. All arrears of wages due under any labour-contract shall be a charge upon the estate upon which the labourer to whom such labour-contract relates has been engaged to labour; or if such labourer has engaged to labour upon any one of several estates managed by the same employer, shall be a charge upon that one of such estates upon which such labourer for the time being actually labours. *Section* 5. Draft, s. 8.

Owner of estate for time being has all rights and remedies in respect of labour-contracts charged on it.

189. Whenever an estate on which any labourer has under this Act contracted to labour is transferred by act of parties or operation of law, or devolves, the person to whom it is so transferred or on whom it devolves shall be bound by the labour-contract of such labourer in the same manner and to the same extent as the person by or from whom it is transferred or devolves would have been bound by such contract, and shall have the same rights and remedies under such contract as such person would have had thereunder, if the estate had not been transferred or had not devolved. Draft, s. 8.

Determination of ownership determines liability.

No person who has ceased to be the owner of the estate upon which any labourer has under this Act contracted to labour shall be liable in respect of any breach of the labour-contract of such labourer which occurs after he has ceased to be such owner.

Fines, fees and rates to be credited to "Inland Labour Transport Fund."

190. Subject to the power of a Magistrate under this Act or the Code of Criminal Procedure to award fines in whole or in part as compensation to or for the benefit of any complainant or other person, all fines, fees and rates levied and paid under this Act in the territories under its administration shall be credited to a fund which shall be *Section* 97. Draft, s. 102.

called the "Inland Labour Transport Fund"; and such fund shall be at the disposal of the local Government, in such manner as the Government of India may direct, for paying the salaries and allowances of all officers and establishments appointed under this Act by such local Government and their pensionary and leave allowances, and generally for defraying the expenses of carrying out the purposes of this Act and the rules of the local Government made hereunder. The annual surplus accruing in such fund shall be applied to reducing the yearly rate or the registration fees leviable under this Act, and not otherwise.

Expenditure on roads legalized.

191. All sums heretofore expended on roads or other communications by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal out of the Inland Labour Transport Fund constituted by the said Bengal Act No. VII of 1873, shall be deemed to have been expended in accordance with law.

Section 99. Draft, s. 108.

Duty of Assistant Inspector.

192. An Assistant Inspector shall perform all such duties and exercise all such powers of an Inspector as he is authorized in writing by the Inspector to perform or exercise.

Powers of local Government and officers exercisable from time to time.

193. All powers conferred by this Act on the local Government or on any Superintendent, Medical Inspector or other officer may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 9.)

Form of Labour-contract between Labourer and Employer.

This contract, made under the Inland Emigration Act, 1881, between A B (hereinafter called *the labourer*) of the one part, and* [C D (*agent* or *local agent* or *garden-sardár*) on behalf of] E F (hereinafter called the *employer*) on the other part, witnesseth that the said* [*agent* or *local agent* or *garden-sardár* on behalf of the said] employer doth hereby promise the said labourer, that if he, the said labourer, do remain and labour on the $\frac{\text{X estate}}{\text{Y estates}}$† of his said employer in the labour district of for the term of years from the date of the execution of this contract, he, the said employer, will, from the date on which the said labourer commences to labour on such $\frac{\text{estate}}{\text{estates}}$ pay or cause to be paid, to the said labourer, monthly wages at the rate of Rs. ‡ for a completed daily task regulated in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, and, when such task is not completed, monthly wages calculated at the same rate in proportion to the amount of work actually done, and that during such period he, the said employer, will faithfully comply with all rules regarding house-accommodation, medical treatment, and the supply of food-grains or rations to the said labourer, which the local Government may from time to time prescribe; and this contract further witnesseth that the said labourer doth hereby, in consideration of the aforesaid promise, agree so to remain and labour for the said employer. In witness whereof the said parties to these presents, have hereunto set their hands at this day of 18

* Parts in brackets to be omitted if the contract is made without the intervention of an agent, local agent or garden-sardár.

† As the case may be.

‡ State rates for various periods of contract.

Signature of labourer and of employer (or of his agent, local agent or garden-sardár).

Form of Description of Labourer.

Name.	Father's Name.	Age.	Sex.	Caste.	Residence.			Descriptive marks.
					District.	Thana.	Village.	

[*Endorsement to be filled up by registering officer before whom the contract is executed.*]

I hereby certify that, before the said A B signed this contract, I personally explained it to him.

Signed.....

Registering Officer.

[*Endorsement on labourer's copy of contract, to be left blank until the contract is determined.*]

I hereby certify that the foregoing contract has been determined by effluxion of time (or by mutual consent, or under the provisions of section of Act , as the case may be).

Dated at
This day of

Signature of Employer or of Inspector.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill has been drawn on the lines of a draft prepared by a Commission which recently met in Calcutta to consider and amend Bengal Act VII of 1873 (the Labour Districts Emigration Act). The attention of Government had previously been directed by certain persons interested in the large and important tea industry in Assam to several points in which the law relating to inland emigration appeared to require amendment. As the subject seemed to be one which affected not only the tea interest, but to a certain extent the interest of the whole country, the Government of India decided, in communication with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to refer it to the consideration of a Commission. This Commission, which consisted of members of the mercantile community of Calcutta and the tea interest in Assam, as well as of official members under each of those administrations especially conversant with the details of inland emigration, reviewed the whole question in all its details, and submitted a report, to which was annexed the draft Bill above referred to, which embodied the amendments of the law considered desirable. The Government of India resolved on legislating in accordance generally with the provisions of this draft, and accordingly the present Bill has been prepared. It differs considerably in form, but does not, it is believed, in substance differ materially (save in certain points which will be mentioned below) from the draft prepared by the Commission.

2. It does not seem necessary to specify in this place the numerous amendments of the existing law which the Bill, in common with the draft of the Commission, proposes to make. Many of these deal with minor and unimportant points, and all will be found enumerated in detail in the Report of the Commission. It will be sufficient here to state the main points in which the Commission found the present law defective and the changes which the Bill proposes with the view of removing these defects.

3. These points are four in number,—

(*a*) that the existing law does not afford sufficient encouragement to free emigration;

(*b*) that it imposes unnecessary restrictions upon sardári recruiting;

(*c*) that it fails to provide for the enforcement of contracts made otherwise than under its provisions even in the case of imported labourers;

(*d*) that it is defective in respect of the remedies provided for employers in the event of the unlawful absence, idleness or desertion of their contract labourers.

4. With regard to the first of these points, no labour-contracts can be entered into under the existing law (Bengal Act VII of 1873) after the emigrant has arrived in a labour-district; and further, under section 7 of the same Act, no contract to labour in a labour-district for more than one year is binding upon an emigrant unless it is made and executed according to the provisions of the Act. To remove these restrictions the Bill permits emigrants to make labour-contracts under its provisions after their arrival in a labour-district, and, by omitting any provision of the nature of section 7 of Bengal Act VII of 1873, leaves employers free to make with any persons, whether within or without the labour-districts, any labour-contract which the ordinary law will recognize and enforce.

5. As to the second point, under the present law, a garden-sardár in order to get his certificate countersigned is compelled to present himself at the Court of the Magistrate of the District in which he proposes to engage labourers; his certificate is only allowed to run for six months; he is not allowed to travel with another garden-sardár if the total number of their united bands of emigrants exceeds twenty; whilst if he recruits more than twenty emigrants himself, he must take them to a contractor's depôt. Such restrictions, besides unnecessarily impeding the garden-sardár in his operations, bring him into dangerous connection with contractors and recruiters who not unfrequently tempt him to make over to them for a consideration labourers recruited at his employer's expense. The Bill severs all connection between garden-sardárs and contractor's depôts; and, though providing, in the employer's interest, for the effective control of garden-sardárs when on recruiting duty, removes the restrictions above mentioned, and gives the widest scope to the working of the sardári system.

6. With respect to the 1 point, labour-contracts cannot be made under Bengal Act VII of 1873 in a labour-district. Consequently labour-contracts entered into in such districts must be made under the ordinary law. Though Act XIII of 1859 (*to provide for the punishment of breaches of contract by Artificers, workmen and labourers in certain cases*) has in some districts been applied to these locally made labour-contracts, its provisions were obviously never intended to meet such cases. As employers may incur serious loss in the event of their labourers refusing to fulfil their agreements, it is clear that they are insufficiently protected under the present law in respect of locally made labour-contracts. Nothing short of a penal labour-law is sufficient for their protection. At the same time it appears only just that, if a labourer is to be subjected to a penal labour-law, he should obtain also the protection of law in respect of his general relations with his employer. Under these circumstances it seems preferable, instead of providing that locally made contracts may be enforced under the Act,

to remove the restrictions which at present exist against labour-contracts under the Act being made in labour-districts, and this the Bill accordingly does.

7. As to the fourth point, under the existing law the penalty prescribed for the unlawful absence of the labourer from his work can only be enforced by complaint before a Magistrate. Such a provision is obviously very inconvenient to employers, who cannot spare time to make a journey to Court every time one of their labourers is unlawfully absent from his work. The Bill therefore provides for a system of monthly lists of defaulters to be submitted by the employer to the Inspector, who will, on his next visit to the garden, enquire into the case of each defaulter mentioned in such list; and if satisfied that the labourer is guilty of the offence charged, punish him by entering such days of absence on his contract and adding them to the term thereof, unless the labourer consents to forfeit to his employer the sum of four annas for each such day of absence. Prolonged and repeated absence may, however, be still punished by a Magistrate, if the employer chooses to complain.

The Government of India have resolved to make no change in the provisions of the existing law as to desertion, and the proposals of the Commission with regard to these provisions have not therefore been adopted in the Bill.

8. It may also be noticed that the Bill (section 9) extends the term for which a labourer may contract to labour. Under the present law the term is limited to three years from the date of the arrival of the labourer on his employer's estate. It is now proposed to extend it to five years from the date of the execution of the contract. This extension will enable the employer to recoup himself for his preliminary outlay incurred in importing the labourer and maintaining him while he learns his work and becomes acclimatized. At the same time provision has been made in the interest of the labourer that, for the last two years of the term, he shall receive an increase of one rupee per mensem to his wages. At the end of three years he is presumably better acquainted with his work, more valuable to his employer, and therefore entitled to a higher rate of wages.

9. Certain other points in which the Bill differs from the draft prepared by the Commission may now be noticed. Under that draft, sections 24 and 63, labourers engaged in districts not under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal need not, when recruited by garden-sardárs, and cannot when recruited by recruiters, be registered until they are brought within a district of the Lower Provinces. The Government of India is of opinion that it is necessary, for the purpose of protecting the labourer and preventing fraudulent practices on the part of the garden-sardár or recruiter, that all labourers, in whose case the registration of the engagement before proceeding to the labour-districts is imperative, should be registered in the districts in which they are engaged. The provisions of the draft have accordingly been modified so as to carry out these views.

10. Again, the draft of the Commission permitted the transport to the labour-districts of labourers, whether engaged by garden-sardárs or recruiters, by any route. As it is known that on certain routes great mortality has occurred, it seems advisable that power should be taken to enable the Local Government to prescribe the routes by which only labourers may travel to the labour-districts. A power of this nature has therefore been inserted in the Bill (section 142).

11. Lastly, under the draft of the Commission it is not necessary that contracts of locally engaged labourers should always be registered before a Magistrate or other officer. The Government of India is, however, of opinion that, unless such registration is made compulsory in all cases, there is not sufficient security that the nature of the engagement shall be fully understood by the labourer. The provisions of the draft have therefore been so altered in the Bill (section 111) that it will be necessary to have all contracts of locally engaged labourers executed before and registered by an Inspector of labourers or a Magistrate.

In the case of certain offences the Commission propossd that a penalty of rigorous imprisonment should be inflicted. It is considered that the Magistrates should be allowed a discretion as to the infliction of rigorous or simple imprisonment, and the Bill therefore substitutes the expression "imprisonment," which means imprisonment either simple or rigorous, in the places where in the draft prepared by the Commission the expression "rigorous imprisonment" is used.

SIMLA;
The 5th September, 1881.

RIVERS THOMPSON.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 7th September, 1881, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 19 OF 1881.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES BILL, 1881.

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FIRST SCHEDULE.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

A Bill for the incorporation, regulation and winding-up of Trading Companies and other Associations.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the incorporation, regulation and winding-up of Trading Companies and other Associations; It is hereby enacted as follows:

PRELIMINARY.

Act X of 1866, s. 1. Short title. Local extent. Ibid., s. 2. Commencement.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Indian Companies Act, 1882": it extends to the whole of British India; and it shall come into force on the first day of March 1882; and the time at which it comes into force is hereinafter referred to as the commencement of this Act.

Ibid., s. 32. Repeal of Act X of 1866.

2. On and from the commencement of this Act, the Indian Companies Act, 1866, shall be repealed. But such repeal shall not affect—

Ibid., s. 220.

(a) the incorporation of any Company registered under the said Act or any Act thereby repealed;

(b) any right or privilege acquired or liability incurred under the said Act or any Act thereby repealed;

(c) table B in the schedule annexed to Act No. XIX of 1857 or any part thereof, so far as the same applies to any Company existing at the time of the commencement of this Act.

And all references to the said Indian Companies Act, 1866, shall be read as if made to this Act, and all rules made, fees directed, resolutions passed and other things duly done under the same Act shall be deemed to be respectively made, directed, passed and done under this Act; and all Companies under the same Act shall be deemed to be Companies under this Act.

Act X of 1866, s. 3. Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Insurance Company"; "Insurance Company" means a Company that carries on the business of insurance either solely or in common with any other business or businesses;

"Court"; "Court" means the principal civil Court of original jurisdiction in a district, and includes the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction;

"District Court"; "District Court" means the principal civil Court of original jurisdiction in a district, but does not include the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction;

Ibid., s. 4. Prohibition of partnerships exceeding certain number.

4. No Company, Association or Partnership consisting of more than ten persons shall be formed for the purpose of carrying on the business of banking, unless it is registered as a Company under this Act, or is formed in pursuance of an Act of Parliament or some other Act of the Governor General in Council, or by Royal Charter or Letters Patent; and no Company, Association or Partnership consisting of more than twenty persons shall be formed for the purpose of carrying on any other business that has for its object the acquisition of gain by the Company, Association or Partnership, or by the individual members thereof, unless it is registered as a Company under this Act, or is formed in pursuance of some other Act or of Letters Patent.

Ibid., s. 5. Division of Act.

5. This Act is divided into nine Parts relating to the following subject-matters:—

The first Part—to the constitution and incorporation of Companies and Associations under this Act;

The second Part—to the distribution of the capital and liability of members of Companies and associations under this Act;

The third Part—to the management and administration of Companies and Associations under this Act;

The fourth Part—to the winding-up of Companies and Associations under this Act;

The fifth Part—to the registration office;

The sixth Part—to the application of this Act to Companies registered under Act No. XIX of 1857 (*for the incorporation and regulation of Joint Stock Companies and other Associations either with or without limited liability of the members thereof*), and Act No. VII of 1860 (*to enable Joint Stock Banking Companies to be formed on the principle of limited liability*), or either of them;

The seventh Part—to Companies authorized to register under this Act;

The eighth Part—to the application of this Act to unregistered Companies;

The ninth Part—to miscellaneous provisions.

PART I.

CONSTITUTION AND INCORPORATION OF COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS UNDER THIS ACT.

Memorandum of Association.

Act X of 1866, s. 6.

Mode of forming Company.

6. Any seven or more persons associated for any lawful purpose may, by subscribing their names to a memorandum of association and otherwise complying with the requisitions of this Act in respect of registration, form an incorporated Company, with or without limited liability.

Princess of Reuss v. Bos, L. R. 5 H. L. 1876.

Explanation.—Foreigners are persons within the meaning of this section, although the whole or any part of the business of the proposed Company is intended to be transacted abroad.

Act X of 1866, s. 7.

Mode of limiting liability of members.

7. The liability of the members of a Company formed under this Act may, according to the memorandum of association, be limited either to the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares respectively held by them, or to such amount as the members may respectively undertake by the memorandum of association to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of its being wound up.

30 & 31 Vic., c. 131, s. 4.

Directors with unlimited liability.

When a Company is formed as a limited Company, the liability of the directors or managers of such Company, or the managing director, may, if so provided by the memorandum of association, be unlimited.

Act X of 1866, s. 8.

Memorandum of association of a Company limited by shares.

8. Where a Company is formed on the principle of having the liability of its members limited to the amount unpaid on their shares, hereinafter referred to as a Company limited by shares, the memorandum of association shall contain the following things (that is to say):—

(*a*) The name of the proposed Company with the addition of the word "limited" as the last word in such name:

(*b*) The part of British India in which the registered office of the Company is proposed to be situate:

(*c*) The objects for which the proposed Company is to be established:

(*d*) A declaration that the liability of the members is limited:

(*e*) The amount of capital with which the Company proposes to be registered divided into shares of a certain fixed amount:

Subject to the following regulations:—

(*f*) That no subscriber shall take less than one share;

(*g*) That each subscriber of the memorandum of association shall write opposite to his name the number of shares he takes.

Ibid., s. 9.

Memorandum of association of a Company limited by guarantee.

9. Where a Company is formed on the principle of having the liability of its members limited to such amount as the members respectively undertake to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of the same being wound-up (hereinafter referred to as a Company limited by guarantee), the memorandum of association shall contain the following things (that is to say):—

(*a*) The name of the proposed Company, with the addition of the word "limited" as the last word, in such name:

(*b*) The part of British India in which the registered office of the Company is proposed to be situate:

(*c*) The objects for which the proposed Company is to be established:

(*d*) A declaration that each member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of the same being wound up during the time that he is a member, or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before the time at which he ceases to be a member, and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding-up the Company, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, such amount as may be required not exceeding a specified amount.

Act X of 1866, s. 10.

Memorandum of association of an unlimited Company.

10. Where a Company is formed on the principle of having no limit placed on the liability of its members (hereinafter referred to as an unlimited Company), the memorandum of association shall contain the following things (that is to say):—

(*a*) The name of the proposed Company:

(*b*) The part of British India in which the registered office of the Company is proposed to be situate:

(*c*) The objects for which the proposed Company is to be established.

Ibid., s. 11.

Signature and effect of memorandum of association.

11. The memorandum of association shall be signed by each subscriber in the presence of, and be attested by, one witness at the least. It shall, when registered, bind the Company and the members thereof to the same extent as if each member had subscribed his name thereto, and there were in the memorandum contained on the part of himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, a covenant to observe all the conditions of such memorandum, subject to the provisions of this Act.

Ibid., s. 12.

Power of certain Companies to alter memorandum of association.

12. Any Company limited by shares may so far modify the conditions contained in its memorandum of association, if authorized to do so by its regulations as originally framed, or as altered by Special Resolution in manner hereinafter mentioned, as to increase its capital, by the issue of new shares of such amount as it thinks expedient, or to consolidate and divide its capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares, or to convert its paid-up shares into stock, but, save as aforesaid, and save as hereinafter provided, no alteration shall be made by any Company in the conditions contained in its memorandum of association.

Reduction of Capital and Shares.

30 & 31 Vic. c. 131, s. 9.

Power to Company to reduce capital.

13. Any Company limited by shares may, by special resolution, so far modify the conditions contained in its memorandum of association, if authorized so to do by its regulations as originally framed, or as altered by special

resolution, as to reduce its capital; but no such resolution for reducing the capital of any Company shall come into operation until an order of the Court is registered by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, as is hereinafter mentioned.

40 & 41 Vic., c. 26, s. 3. *Explanation I.*—The word 'capital' includes paid-up capital.

Ibid. *Explanation II.*—The power to reduce capital conferred by this section includes a power to cancel any lost capital, or any capital unrepresented by available assets, or to pay off any capital which may be in excess of the wants of the Company; and paid-up capital may be reduced either with or without extinguishing or reducing the liability (if any) remaining on the shares of the Company; and to the extent to which such liability is not extinguished or reduced, it shall be deemed to be preserved, notwithstanding anything hereinafter contained.

30 & 31 Vic., c. 131, s. 10.

Company to add "and reduced" to its name for a limited period.

14. The Company shall, after the date of the passing of any special resolution for reducing its capital, add to its name, until such date as the Court may fix, the words "and reduced," as the last words in its name, and those words shall, until such date, be deemed to be part of the name of the Company.

Ibid., s. 11.

Company to apply to the Court for an order confirming reduction.

15. A Company which has passed a special resolution for reducing its capital, may apply to the Court by petition for an order confirming the reduction, and on the hearing of the petition, the Court, if satisfied that, with respect to every creditor of the Company who, under the provisions of this Act, is entitled to object to the reduction, either his consent to the reduction has been obtained, or his debt or claim has been discharged or has determined, or has been secured as hereinafter provided, may make an order confirming the reduction on such terms and subject to such conditions as it deems fit.

40 & 41 Vic., c. 26, s. 4. When the reduction does not involve either the diminution of any liability in respect of unpaid capital or the payment to any shareholder of any paid-up capital, it shall not be necessary, before the presentation of any petition under this section; and the Court may, if it thinks fit so to do, dispense with the addition of the words "and reduced," as mentioned in section fourteen.

In any case that the Court thinks fit so to do, it may require the Company to publish, in such manner as the Court thinks fit, the reasons for the reduction or such other information regarding the same as the Court may think expedient with a view to give proper information to the public in relation to such reduction, and if the Court think fit, the cause which led thereto.

30 & 31 Vic., c. 131, s. 13.

Creditors may object to reduction, and list of objecting creditors to be settled by the Court.

16. Where a Company proposes to reduce its capital, every creditor of the Company who, at the date fixed by the Court, is entitled to any debt or claim which, if that date were the commencement of the winding-up of the Company, would be admissible in proof against the Company, shall be entitled to object to the proposed reduction, and to be entered in the list of creditors who are so entitled to object.

The Court shall settle a list of such creditors, and for that purpose shall ascertain as far as possible, without requiring an application from any creditor, the names of such creditors and the nature and amount of their debts or claims, and may publish notices fixing a certain day or days within which creditors of the Company who are not entered on the list are to claim to be so entered, or to be excluded from the right of objecting to the proposed reduction:

Provided that when the reduction does not involve either the diminution of any liability in respect of unpaid capital or the payment to any shareholder of any paid-up capital, the creditors of the Company shall not, unless the Court otherwise directs, be entitled to object, or required to consent, to the reduction. 40 & 41 Vic., c. 26, s. 4.

30 & 31 Vic., c. 131, s. 14.

Court may dispense with consent of creditor on security being given for his debt.

17. Where a creditor whose name is entered on the list of creditors, and whose debt or claim is not discharged or determined, does not consent to the proposed reduction, the Court may (if it think fit) dispense with such consent on the Company securing the payment of the debt or claim of such creditor by setting apart and appropriating in such manner as the Court may direct a sum of such amount as is hereinafter mentioned, (that is to say),

(*a*) If the full amount of the debt or claim of the creditor is admitted by the Company, or, though not admitted, is such as the Company are willing to set apart and appropriate, then the full amount of the debt or claim shall be set apart and appropriated.

(*b*) If the full amount of the debt or claim of the creditor is not admitted by the Company, and is not such as the Company are willing to set apart and appropriate, or if the amount is contingent or not ascertained, then the Court may, if it think fit, inquire into and adjudicate upon the validity of such debt or claim, and the amount for which the Company may be liable in respect thereof, in the same manner as if the Company were being wound up by the Court, and the amount fixed by the Court on such inquiry and adjudication shall be set apart and appropriated.

Ibid., s. 15.

Order and minute to be registered.

18. The Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, upon the production to him of an order of the Court confirming the reduction of the capital of a Company, and the delivery to him of a copy of the order and of a minute (approved by the Court), showing with respect to the capital of the Company, as altered by the order, the amount of such capital, the number of shares in which it is to be divided, and the amount of each share, and the amount (if any) at the date of the registration of the minute, proposed to be deemed to have been paid-up on each share shall register the order and minute; and, on the registration, the special resolution confirmed by the order so registered shall take effect. 40 & 41 Vic., c. 26, s. 4, last para.

Notice of such registration shall be published in such manner as the Court may direct.

The Registrar shall certify under his hand the registration of the order and minute; and his certificate shall be conclusive evidence that all the requisitions of this Act with respect to the reduction of capital have been complied with, and that the capital of the Company is such as is stated in the minute.

30 & 31 Vic., c. 131 s. 16.

Minute to form part of memorandum of association.

19. The minute, when registered, shall be deemed to be substituted for the corresponding part of the memorandum of association of the Company, and shall be of the same validity, and subject to the same alterations, as if it had been originally contained in the memorandum of association; and, subject as in this Act mentioned, no member of the Company, whether past or present, shall be liable in respect of any share to any call or contribution exceeding in amount the difference (if any) between the amount which has been paid on such share and the amount of the share as fixed by the minute.

Ibid., s. 17.

Saving of rights of creditors who are ignorant of proceedings.

20. If any creditor who is entitled in respect of any debt or claim to object to the reduction of the capital of a Company under this Act is, in consequence of his ignorance of the proceedings taken with a view to such reduction, or of their nature and effect with respect to his claim, not entered on the list of creditors, and after such reduction the Company is unable, within the meaning of this Act, to pay to the creditor the amount of such debt or claim, every person who was a member of the Company at the date of the registration of the order and minute relating to the reduction of its capital, shall be liable to contribute for the payment of such debt or claim an amount not exceeding the amount which he would have been liable to contribute if the Company had commenced to be wound up on the day prior to such registration;

(See sec. 144.)

and on the Company being wound up, the Court, on the application of such creditor, and on proof that he was ignorant of the proceedings taken with a view to the reduction, or of their nature and effect with respect to his claim, may, if it think fit, settle a list of such contributories accordingly, and make and enforce calls and orders on the contributories settled on such list in the same manner in all respects as if they were ordinary contributories in a winding-up.

Nothing in this section shall affect the rights of the contributories of the Company among themselves.

30 & 31 Vic., c. 131, s. 18.

Copy of registered minute.

21. A minute, when registered, shall be embodied in every copy of the memorandum of association issued after its registration; and if any Company makes default in complying with the provisions of this section, it shall incur a penalty not exceeding *ten rupees* for each copy in respect of which such default is made; and every director and manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall incur the like penalty.

Ibid., s. 19.

Penalty on concealment of name of creditor.

22. If any director, manager or officer of the Company wilfully conceals the name of any creditor of the Company who is entitled to object to the proposed reduction, or wilfully misrepresents the nature or amount of the debt or claim of any creditor of the Company, or if any director or manager of the Company abets *within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code*, or is privy to any such concealment or mis-representation as aforesaid, every such director, manager or officer shall be *punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.*

40 & 41 Vic., c. 26, s. 5.

Power to reduce capital by cancellation of unissued shares.

23. Any Company limited by shares may so far modify the conditions contained in its memorandum of association, if authorised so to do by its regulations as originally framed or as altered by special resolution, as to reduce its capital by cancelling any shares which at the date of passing such resolution, have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any persons; and the provisions as to reduction of capital contained in the other sections of this Act, shall not apply to any reduction made in pursuance of this section.

Sub-division of shares.

30 & 31 Vic., c. 131, s. 21.

Shares may be divided into shares of smaller amount.

24. Any Company limited by shares may, by special resolution, so far modify the conditions contained in its memorandum of association, if authorized so to do by its regulations as originally framed or as altered by special resolution, as by sub-division of its existing shares or any of them, to divide its capital, or any part thereof, into shares of smaller amount than is fixed by its memorandum of association:

Provided that in the sub-division of the existing shares the proportion between the amount which is paid and the amount (if any) which is unpaid on each share of reduced amount shall be the same as it was in the case of the existing share or shares from which the share of reduced amount is derived.

Ibid., s. 22.

Special resolution to be embodied in memorandum of association.

25. The statement of the number and amount of the shares into which the capital of the Company is divided, contained in every copy of the memorandum of association issued after the passing of any such special resolution, shall be in accordance with such resolution: and any Company which makes default in complying with the provisions of this section shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty rupees for each copy in respect of which such default is made; and every director and manager of the Company who knowingly or wilfully authorizes or permits such default shall incur the like penalty.

Associations not for Profit.

Ibid., s. 23.

Special provisions as to associations formed for purposes not of gain.

26. Where any association which might be formed under this Act as a limited Company proves to the Local Government that it is formed for the purpose of promoting commerce, art, science, charity, or any other useful object, and that it is the intention of such association to apply the profits, if any, or other income of the association, in promoting its objects, and to prohibit the payment of any dividend to its members, the Local Government may by license, under the hand of one of its secretaries, direct such association to be registered with limited liability, without the addition of the word limited to its name, and such association may be registered accordingly, and upon registration shall enjoy all the privileges and be subject to the obligations by this Act imposed on limited Companies with the exceptions that none of the provisions of this Act that require a limited Company to use the word 'limited' as any part of its name, or to publish its name, or to send a list of its members, directors, or managers to the Registrar, shall apply to an association so registered.

The license by the Local Government may be granted upon such conditions and subject to such

regulations as the Local Government think fit to impose, and such conditions and regulations shall be binding on the association, and may at the option of the Local Government be inserted in the memorandum and articles of association, or in both or one of such documents.

Calls upon shares.

30 & 31 Vic., c. 131, s. 24.

Company may have some shares fully paid, and others not.

27. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent any Company under this Act, if authorized by its regulations as originally framed or as altered by special resolution, from doing any one or more of the following things, namely:—

(*a*) Making arrangements on the issue of shares for a difference between the holders of such shares in the amount of calls to be paid, and in the time of payment of such calls:

(*b*) Accepting from any member of the Company who assents thereto the whole or a part of the amount remaining unpaid on any share or shares held by him, either in discharge of the amount of a call payable in respect of any other share or shares held by him or without any call having been made:

(*c*) Paying dividend in proportion to the amount paid up on each share in cases where a larger amount is paid up on some shares than on others.

Ibid., s. 25. 8 L. J. (H.L.), 179.

Manner in which shares are to be issued and held.

28. Every share in any Company shall be deemed and taken to have been issued and to be held subject to the payment of the whole amount thereof in cash, unless the same has been otherwise determined by a contract duly made in writing, and filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies at or before the issue of such shares.

Transfer of Shares.

& 31 Vic., 131, s. 26.

Transfer may be registered at request of transferor.

29. A Company shall, on the application of the transferor of any share or interest in the Company, enter in its register of members the name of the transferee of such share or interest in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as if the application for such entry were made by the transferee.

Share-warrants to Bearer.

Ibid., s. 27.

Warrant of limited shares fully paid up may be issued in name of bearer.

30. In the case of a Company limited by shares, the Company, if authorized so to do by its regulations as originally framed or as altered by special resolution, and subject to the provisions of such regulations, may, with respect to any share which is fully paid up, or with respect to stock, issue under their common seal a warrant (hereinafter referred to as a share-warrant) stating that the bearer thereof is entitled to the shares or stock therein specified, and may provide, by coupons or otherwise, for the payment of the future dividends on such shares or stock.

Coupons.

Ibid., s. 28.

Effect of share-warrant.

31. A share-warrant shall entitle the bearer thereof to the shares or stock specified therein; and such shares or stock may be transferred by the delivery of the share-warrant.

30 & 31 Vic., c. 131, s. 29.

Re-registration of bearer of a share-warrant in the register.

32. The bearer of a share-warrant shall, subject to the regulations of the Company, be entitled, on surrendering such warrant for cancellation, to have his name entered as a member in the register of members; and the Company shall be responsible for any loss incurred by any person by reason of the Company entering in its register of members the name of any bearer of a share-warrant in respect of the shares or stock specified therein without the share-warrant being surrendered and cancelled.

Ibid., s. 30.

Regulations of the Company may make the bearer of a share-warrant a member.

33. The bearer of a share-warrant may, if the regulations of the Company so provide, be deemed to be a member of the Company within the meaning of this Act, either to the full extent or for such purposes as may be prescribed by the regulations:

Provided that the bearer of a share-warrant shall not be qualified in respect of the shares or stock specified in such warrant for being a director or manager of the Company in cases where such a qualification is prescribed by the regulations of the Company.

Ibid., s. 31.

Entries in register where share-warrant issued.

34. On the issue of a share-warrant in respect of any share or stock the Company shall strike out of its register of members the name of the member then entered therein as holding such share or stock as if he had ceased to be a member, and shall enter in the register the following particulars:—

(*a*) The fact of the issue of the warrant:

(*b*) A statement of the shares or stock included in the warrant, distinguishing each share by its number:

(*c*) The date of the issue of the warrant.

Ibid., s. 33.

Stamps on share-warrants.

35. There shall be charged on every share-warrant a stamp duty of an amount equal to three times the amount of the *ad valorem* stamp duty which would be chargeable on an instrument transferring the shares or stock specified in the warrant if the consideration for the transfer were the nominal value of such shares or stock.

English Stamp Act, 1870, s. 127.

Penalty for issuing share-warrant not duly stamped.

If a share-warrant is issued without being duly stamped, the Company issuing the same, and also every person who, at the time when it is issued, is the managing director or secretary or other principal officer of the Company, shall forfeit the sum of five hundred rupees.

Change of name.

Act X of 1866, s. 13.

Power of Companies to change name.

36. Any Company under this Act, with the sanction of a special resolution of the Company passed in manner hereinafter mentioned, and with the approval of the Local Government testified in writing under the hand of one of the Secretaries to such Government, may change its name; and upon such change being made, the Registrar shall enter the new name on the register in the place of the former name, and shall issue a certificate of incorporation altered to meet the circumstances of the case; but no such alteration of name shall affect any rights or obligations of the Company, or render defective any legal proceedings instituted or to be instituted by

or against the Company; and any legal proceedings may be continued or commenced against the Company by its new name that might have been continued or commenced against the Company by its former name.

Shackleford, &c., Co. v. Dangerfield, L. R. 3 C. P. 407.

Explanation.—The issue of the certificate of incorporation is necessary to complete the change of name.

Articles of Association.

Act X of 1866, s. 14.

Regulations to be prescribed by articles of association.

37. The memorandum of association may, in the case of a Company limited by shares, and shall, in the case of a Company limited by guarantee or unlimited, be accompanied, when registered, by articles of association signed by the subscribers to the memorandum of association, and prescribing such regulations for the Company as the subscribers to the memorandum of association deem expedient.

The articles shall be expressed in separate paragraphs, numbered arithmetically. They may adopt all or any of the provisions contained in the table marked A in the first schedule hereto. They shall, in the case of a Company, whether limited by guarantee or unlimited, that has a capital divided into shares, state the amount of capital with which the Company proposes to be registered and in the case of a Company, whether limited by guarantee or unlimited, that has not a captial divided into shares, state the number of members with which the Company proposes to be registered, for the purpose of enabling the Registrar to determine the fees payable on registration.

In a Company limited by guarantee or unlimited, and having a capital divided into shares, each subscriber shall take one share at the least, and shall write opposite to his name in the memorandum of association the number of shares he takes.

Ibid., s. 15.

Application of Table A.

38. In the case of a Company limited by shares, if the memorandum of association is not accompanied by articles of association, or, in so far as the articles do not exclude or modify the regulations contained in the table marked A in the first schedule hereto, the last mentioned regulations shall, so far as the same are applicable, be deemed to be the regulations of the Company in the same manner and to the same extent as if they had been inserted in articles of association, and the articles had been duly registered.

Ibid., s. 16.

Signature and effect of articles of association.

39. The articles of association shall be printed, and shall be signed by each subscriber in the presence of, and be attested by, one witness at the least.

When registered, they shall bind the Company and the members thereof to the same extent as if each member had subscribed his name thereto, and there were in such articles contained a covenant on the part of himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, to conform to all the regulations contained in such articles, subject to the provisions of this Act.

All monies payable by any member to the Company, in pursuance of the conditions and regulations of the Company, or any of such conditions or regulations, shall be deemed to be a debt due from such member to the Company.

General Provisions.

Act 1866, s. 1

Registration of memorandum of association and articles of association with fees as in Table B.

40. The memorandum of association and the articles of association, if any, shall be delivered to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies hereinafter mentioned, who shall retain and register the same. *It is not his duty to require evidence as to whether the several subscribers to a memorandum of association so delivered are competent to contract.*

Nassau Phosphate Co. 45 L. Ch. 584.

There shall be paid to the Registrar by a Company having a capital divided into shares, in respect of the several matters mentioned in the table marked B in the first schedule hereto, the several fees therein specified, or such smaller fees as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct, and by a Company not having a capital divided into shares, in respect of the several matters mentioned in the table marked C in the first schedule hereto, the several fees therein specified, or such smaller fees as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct.

All fees paid to the said Registrar in pursuance of this Act shall be accounted for to Government.

Act X of 18 s. 18.

Effect of registration.

41. Upon the registration of the memorandum of association and of the articles of association in cases where articles of association are required by this Act, or by the desire of the parties to be registered, the Registrar shall certify under his hand that the Company is incorporated, and in the case of a Limited Company that the Company is limited; the subscribers of the memorandum of association, together with such other persons as may from time to time become members of the Company, shall thereupon be a Body Corporate by the name contained in the memorandum of association, capable forthwith of exercising all the functions of an incorporated Company, and having perpetual succession and a common seal, but with such liability on the part of the members to contribute to the assets of the Company, in the event of the same being wound up, as is hereinafter mentioned.

Minor s scribing mo. *Nas Phosph Co.*, 45 L *Ch.* 584.

A certificate of the incorporation of any Company given by the Registrar shall be conclusive evidence that all the requisitions of this Act in respect of registration have been complied with.

Act X 1866, s. 19

Copies of memorandum and articles to be given to members.

42. A copy of the memorandum of association having annexed thereto the articles of association, if any, shall be forwarded to every member, at his request, on payment of the sum of one rupee, or such less sum as may be prescribed by the Company for each copy; and if any Company makes default in forwarding a copy of the memorandum of association and articles of association, if any, to a member in pursuance of this section, the Company so making default shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding twenty rupees.

Ibid., s.

Prohibition against identity of names in Companies.

43. No Company shall be registered under a name identical with that by which a subsisting Company is already registered, or so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, except in a case where such subsisting Company is in the course of being

dissolved and testifies its consent in such manner as the Registrar requires.

If any Company, through inadvertence or otherwise, is, without such consent as aforesaid, registered by a name identical with that by which a subsisting Company is registered, or so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, such first-mentioned Company may, with the sanction of the Registrar, change its name, and upon such change being made, the Registrar shall enter the new name on the register in the place of the former name, and shall issue a certificate of incorporation altered to meet the circumstances of the case; but no such alteration of name shall affect any rights or obligations of the Company, or render defective any legal proceedings instituted or to be instituted by or against the Company, and any legal proceedings may be continued or commenced against the Company by its new name that might have been continued or commenced against the Company by its former name.

PART II.

DISTRIBUTION OF CAPITAL AND LIABILITY OF MEMBERS OF COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS UNDER THIS ACT.

Distribution of Capital.

Act X of 1866, s. 21.

Nature of interest in Company.

44. The shares or other interest of any member in a Company under this Act shall be moveable property capable of being transferred in manner provided by the regulations of the Company, and shall not be of the nature of real estate or immoveable property; and each share shall, in the case of a Company having a capital divided into shares, be distinguished by its appropriate number.

Ibid., s. 22.

Definition of "member."

45. The subscribers of the memorandum of association of any Company under this Act shall be deemed to have agreed to become members of the Company whose memorandum they have subscribed, and upon the registration of the Company shall be entered as members on the register of members hereinafter mentioned; and every other person who has agreed *with a Company under this Act* to become a member of *such* Company, and whose name is entered on the register of members, shall be deemed to be a member of the Company.

Guzerat Spinning, &c. Co. v. Girdharlál, Bombay High Court, 13th March, 1880, not yet reported

Act X of 1866, s. 23.

Transfer by personal representative.

46. Any transfer of the share or other interest of a deceased member of a Company under this Act, made by his personal representative shall, notwithstanding such personal representative may not himself be a member, be of the same validity as if he had been a member at the time of the execution of the instrument of transfer.

Ibid., s. 24. Companies Act 1862, s. 25.

Register of members.

47. Every Company under this Act shall cause to be kept in one or more books a register of its members, and there shall be entered therein the following particulars:—

(*a*) The names and addresses, and the occupations, if any, of the members of the Company, with the addition, in the case of a Company having a capital divided into shares, of a statement of the shares held by each member, distinguishing each share by its number; and of the amount paid or agreed to be considered as paid on the shares of each member.

(*b*) The date at which the name of any person was entered in the register as a member:

(*c*) The date at which any person ceased to be a member.

Where a share-warrant has been issued under section thirty, until the warrant is surrendered, the particulars mentioned in section thirty-four shall be deemed to be the particulars which are required by this section to be entered in the register of members of a Company; and on the surrender of a warrant the date of such surrender shall be entered as if it were the date at which a person ceased to be a member. 30 & 31 Vic., c. 131, s. 31, para. 2.

Any Company acting in contravention of this section shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which its default in complying with the provisions of this section continues, and every director or manager of the Company who knowingly and wilfully authorizes or permits such contravention shall incur the like penalty.

Annual list of members.

48. Every Company under this Act and having a capital divided into shares shall make, once at least in every year, a list of all persons who, on the fourteenth day succeeding the day on which the ordinary general meeting, or if there is more than one ordinary meeting in each year the first of such ordinary general meetings is held, are members of the Company. Such list shall state the names, addresses and occupations of all the members therein mentioned, and the number of shares held by each of them, and shall contain a summary specifying the following particulars:— Act X of 1866, s. 25.

(*a*) The amount of the capital of the Company and the number of shares into which it is divided:

(*b*) The number of shares taken from the commencement of the Company up to the date of the summary:

(*c*) The amount of calls made on each share:
(*d*) The total amount of calls received:
(*e*) The total amount of calls unpaid:
(*f*) The total amount of shares forfeited:

(*g*) The names, addresses and occupations of the persons who have ceased to be members since the last list was made, and the number of shares held by each of them.

The above list and summary shall be contained in a separate part of the register, and shall be completed within seven days after such fourteenth day as is mentioned in this section; and a copy shall forthwith be forwarded to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Particulars to be contained in annual summary.

49. After the issue by the Company of a share-warrant the annual summary required by section forty-eight shall contain the following particulars, (namely) the total amount of shares or stock for which share-warrants are outstanding at the date of the summary, and the total amount of share-warrants which have been issued and surrendered respectively since the last summary was made, and the number of shares or amount of stock comprised in each warrant. 30 & 31 Vic., c. 131, s. 32

Penalty on Company, &c., not keeping a proper register.

50. If any Company under this Act and having a capital divided into shares makes default in complying with the provisions of this Act with respect to forwarding Act X of 1866 s. 26.

such list of members or summary as is hereinbefore mentioned to the Registrar, such Company shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which such default continues; and every director and manager of the Company who knowingly and wilfully authorizes or permits such default shall incur the like penalty.

Act X of 1866, s. 27.

Company to give notice of consolidation or of conversion of capital into stock.

51. Every Company under this Act having a capital divided into shares that has consolidated and divided its capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares, or converted any portion of its capital into stock, shall within fifteen days of such consolidation, division or conversion, give notice to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies of the same, specifying the shares so consolidated, divided or converted.

Ibid., s. 28.

Effect of conversion of shares into stock.

52. Where any Company under this Act and having a capital divided into shares has converted any portion of its capital into stock, and given notice of such conversion to the Registrar, all the provisions of this Act which are applicable to shares only shall cease as to so much of the capital as is converted into stock; and the register of members hereby required to be kept by the Company, and the list of members to be forwarded to the Registrar shall show the amount of stock held by each member in the list instead of the amount of shares and the particulars relating to shares hereinbefore required.

Ibid., s. 29.

Entry of trusts on register.

53. No notice of any trust, express, implied or constructive, shall be entered on the register or be receivable by the Registrar in the case of Companies under this Act and registered in British India.

Ibid., s. 30.

Certificate of shares or stock.

54. A certificate under the common seal of the Company, specifying any shares or stock held by any member of a Company, shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the title of the member to the share or shares or stock therein specified.

Ibid., s. 31.

Inspection of register.

55. The register of members, commencing from the date of the registration of the Company, shall be kept at the registered office of the Company hereinafter mentioned. Except when closed as hereinafter mentioned, it shall, during business hours, but subject to such reasonable restrictions as the Company in general meeting may impose, so that not less than two hours in each day be appointed for inspection, be open to the inspection of any member gratis, and to the inspection of any other person on the payment of one rupee or such less sum as the Company may prescribe for each inspection.

Every such member or other person may require a copy of such register, or of any part thereof, or of such list or summary of members as is hereinbefore mentioned, on payment of two annas for every hundred words required to be copied.

If such inspection or copy is refused, the Company shall incur for each refusal a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees, and a further penalty not exceeding twenty rupees for every day during which such refusal continues.

Every director and manager of the Company who knowingly authorizes or permits such refusal shall incur the like penalty.

In addition to the above penalty any Judge of a High Court may by order compel an immediate inspection of the register.

Power to close register.

56. Any Company under this Act may, upon giving notice by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the district in which the registered office of the Company is situated, close the register of members for any time or times not exceeding in the whole thirty days in each year. Act X of 1866, s. 32.

Notice of increase of capital and of members to be given to Registrar.

57. Where a Company has a capital divided into shares, whether such shares may or may not have been converted into stock, notice of any increase in such capital beyond the registered capital, and where a Company has not a capital divided into shares, notice of any increase in the number of members beyond the registered number, shall be given to the Registrar, in the case of an increase of capital within fifteen days from the date of the passing of the resolution by which such increase has been authorized, and in the case of an increase of members within fifteen days from the time at which such increase of members has been resolved on or has taken place; and the Registrar shall forthwith record the amount of such increase of capital or members. *Ibid.*, s. 33.

If such notice is not given within the period aforesaid, the Company in default shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every day during which such neglect to give notice continues; and every director and manager of the Company who knowingly and wilfully authorizes or permits such default shall incur the like penalty.

Remedy for improper entry or omission of entry in register.

58. If the name of any person is *fraudulently or* without sufficient cause entered in, or omitted from, the register of members of any Company under this Act, or if default is made, or unnecessary delay takes place in entering on the register the fact of any person having ceased to be a member of the Company, the person or member aggrieved or any member of the Company, or the Company itself, may, by application to the principal Court of original civil jurisdiction in the district or place in which the registered office of the Company is situate, apply for an order of the Court that the register may be rectified; and the Court may either refuse such application, with or without costs to be paid by the applicant, or it may, if satisfied of the justice of the case, make an order for the rectification of the register, and may direct the Company to pay all the costs of such application, and any damages the party aggrieved may have sustained. *Ibid.*, s. 34 *Exp. Kintrea*, 5 *Ch.* 95.

The Court may in any proceeding under this section decide on any question relating to the title of any person who is a party to such proceeding to have his name entered in, or omitted from, the register, whether such question arises between two or more members or alleged members, or between any members or alleged members and the Company, *and whether there has or has not been default on the part of the Company*; and generally the Court may, in any such proceeding, decide any question that it may be necessary or expedient to decide for the rectification of the register; provided that the Court may direct an issue to be tried in which any question of law may be raised and an appeal in the manner directed by the Code of Civil Procedure shall lie. *In re Shaw*, 46 *L. J. Q. B.* 394.

Act X of 1866, s. 35.

Notice to registrar of rectification of register.

59. Whenever any order has been made for rectifying the register in the case of a Company hereby required to send a list of its members to the Registrar, the Court shall, by its order, direct that due notice of such rectification be given to the Registrar.

Ibid., s. 36.

Register to be evidence.

60. The register of members shall be *primâ facie* evidence of any matters by this Act directed or authorized to be inserted therein.

Liability of Members.

Ibid., s. 37.

Liability of present and past members of Company.

61. In the event of a Company formed under this Act being wound up, every present and past member of such Company shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company to an amount sufficient for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company, and the costs, charges and expenses of the winding-up, and for the payment of such sums as may be required for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, with the qualifications following, (that is to say) :—

(*a*) No past member shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company if he has ceased to be a member for a period of one year or upwards prior to the commencement of the winding-up:

(*b*) No past members shall be liable to contribute in respect of any debt or liability of the Company contracted after the time at which he ceased to be a member:

(*c*) No past member shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company, unless it appears to the Court that the existing members are unable to satisfy the contributions required to be made by them in pursuance of this Act:

(*d*) In the case of a Company limited by shares no contribution shall be required from any member exceeding the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares in respect of which he is liable as a present or past member:

(*e*) In the case of a Company limited by guarantee, no contribution shall be required from any member exceeding the amount of the undertaking entered into on his behalf by the memorandum of association:

(*f*) Nothing in this Act contained shall invalidate any provision contained in any policy of insurance or other contract, whereby the liability of individual members upon any such policy or contract is restricted, or whereby the funds of the Company are alone made liable in respect of such policy or contract:

(*g*) No sum due to any member of a Company in his character of a member by way of dividends, profits or otherwise shall be deemed to be a debt of the Company payable to such member in a case of competition between himself and any other creditor not being a member of the Company; but any such sum may be taken into account for the purposes of the final adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves.

Webb v. Whiffin L.R. 5 H. L. 711.

Explanation I.—The liability of past members is a liability to contribute to the general assets of the Company, against which assets creditors (at whatever time their debts may have been contracted) have equal rights.

Brett's case, 8 Ch. 800.

Explanation II.—In estimating the debts to which a past member is liable, all dividends paid on these debts under the winding-up must be deducted.

Liability of director whose liability is unlimited.

62. With respect to the contributions to be required in the event of the winding-up of a limited Company from any director or manager whose liability is unlimited the following modifications shall be made in the last preceding section :—

(*a*) Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, any such director or manager, whether past or present, shall, in addition to his liability (if any) to contribute as an ordinary member, be liable to contribute as if he were at the date of the commencement of such winding up a member of an unlimited Company: 30 & 31 Vic., c. 131, s. 5.

(*b*) No contribution required from any past director or manager who has ceased to hold such office for a period of one year or upwards prior to the commencement of the winding-up shall exceed the amount (if any) which he is liable to contribute as an ordinary member of the Company:

(*c*) No contribution required from any past director or manager in respect of any debt on liability of the Company contracted after the time at which he ceased to hold such office shall exceed the amount (if any) which he is liable to contribute as an ordinary member of the Company:

(*d*) Subject to the provisions contained in the regulations of the Company, no contribution required from any director or manager shall exceed the amount (if any) which he is liable to contribute as an ordinary member unless the Court think it necessary to require such contribution in order to satisfy the debts and liabilities of the Company, or the costs, charges and expenses of the winding-up.

PART III.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS UNDER THIS ACT.

Provisions for Protection of Creditors.

Act X of 1866, s. 38.

Registered office of Company.

63. Every Company under this Act shall have a registered office to which all communications and notices may be addressed. If any Company under this Act carries on business without having such an office, it shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which business is so carried on.

Ibid., s. 39.

Notice of situation of registered office.

64. Notice of the situation of such registered office and of any change therein shall be given to the Registrar and recorded by him. Until such notice is given, the Company shall not be deemed to have complied with the provisions of this Act with respect to having a registered office.

Ibid., s. 40.

Publication of name by a limited Company.

65. Every limited Company under this Act whether limited by shares or by guarantee, shall paint or affix, and shall keep painted or affixed, its name on the outside of every office or place in which the business of the Company is carried on, in a conspicuous position, in letters easily legible, in the English language, and also, if the registered office be situate in a district beyond the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of a High Court, in one of the vernacular languages used

in such district and shall have its name engraven in legible characters in such language or languages on its seal, and shall have its name mentioned in legible characters in such language or languages in all notices, advertisements and other official publications of such Company, and in all bills of exchange, hundís, promissory notes, endorsements, cheques and orders for money or goods purporting to be signed by or on behalf of such Company, and in all bills of parcels, invoices receipts and letters of credit of the Company.

Act X of 1866, s. 41.

Penalties on non-publication of name.

66. If any limited Company under this Act does not paint or affix and keep painted or affixed its name, in manner directed by this Act, it shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for not so painting or affixing its name, and for every day during which such name is not so kept painted or affixed.

Every director and manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall be liable to the like penalty.

If any director, manager or officer of such Company, or any person on its behalf, uses or authorizes the use of any seal purporting to be a seal of the Company whereon its name is not so engraven as aforesaid, or issues or authorizes the issue of any notice, advertisement or other official publication of such Company, or signs or authorizes to be signed on behalf of such Company any bill of exchange, hundí, promissory note, endorsement, cheque, order for money or goods, or issues or authorizes to be issued any bill of parcels, invoice, receipt or letter of credit of the Company wherein its name is not mentioned in manner aforesaid, he shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand rupees, and shall further be personally liable to the holder of any such bill of exchange, hundí, promissory note, cheque or order for money or goods, for the amount thereof, unless the same is duly paid by the Company.

Contracts.

Ibid., s. 42. English Companies Act, 1867, s. 37.

Contracts how made.

67. Contracts on behalf of any Company registered under this Act may be made as follows (that is to say):—

(*a*) Any contract, which, if made between private persons would be by law required to be in writing, and if made according to English law to be under seal, may be made on behalf of the Company in writing under the common seal of the Company; and such contract may be in the same manner varied or discharged:

(*b*) Any contract, which, if made between private persons would be by law required to be in writing, signed by the parties to be charged therewith may be made on behalf of the Company in writing signed by any person acting under the express or implied authority of the Company; and such contract may in the same manner be varied or discharged:

(*c*) Any contract, which, if made between private persons would by law be valid, although made by parol only and not reduced into writing, may be made by parol on behalf of the Company by any person acting under the express or implied authority of the Company; and such contract may in the same way be varied or discharged. And all contracts made according to the provisions herein contained shall be effectual in law, and shall be binding upon the Company and their sucessors, and all other parties thereto, their heirs, executors or administrators, as the case may be.

Act X of 1866, s. 43.

Register of mortgages.

68. Every limited Company under this Act shall keep a register of all mortgages and charges specifically affecting property of the Company, and shall enter in such register, in respect of each mortgage or charge, a short description of the property mortgaged or charged, the amount of charge created, and the names of the mortgagees or persons entitled to such charge.

If any property of the Company is mortgaged or charged without such entry as aforesaid being made, every director, manager or other officer of the Company who knowingly and wilfully authorizes or permits the omission of such entry shall incur a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.

The register of mortgages required by this section shall be open to inspection by any creditor or member of the Company at all reasonable times. If such inspection is refused, any officer of the Company refusing the same and every director and manager of the Company authorizing or knowingly and wilfully permitting such refusal shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees, and a further penalty not exceeding twenty rupees for every day during which such refusal continues.

The High Court or any judge thereof may by order compel the performance of the duty imposed by this section on a limited Company, and in addition to the above penalty may by order compel an immediate inspection of the register.

South Durham Iron Company, 48 L. J., *Ch.* 480, *where it was doubted whether the duty could be enforced by mandamus. Wynn Hall Coal Co.*, 10 *Eq.* 515. *Exp. Valpy*, 7 *Ch.* 289.

Explanation.—Omission to register under this section a mortgage or charge does not render the same invalid. But the officers of the Company cannot avail themselves as such of a mortgage or charge specifically affecting property of the Company and not so registered.

Act X of 1866, s. 44.

Certain Companies to publish statement entered in schedule.

69. Every limited banking Company, and every Insurance Company, and Deposit, Provident or Benefit Society under this Act, shall, before it commences business, and also on the first Monday in February and the first Monday in August in every year during which it carries on business, make a statement in the form marked D in the first schedule hereto, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit and a copy of such statement shall be put up in a conspicuous place in the registered office of the Company and in every branch office or place where the business of the Company is carried on.

If default is made in compliance with the provisions of this section, the Company shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which such default continues; and every director and manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall incur the like penalty.

Every member and every creditor of any Company mentioned in this section shall be entitled to a copy of the above-mentioned statement on payment of a sum not exceeding eight annas.

Ibid., s. 45.

List of directors to be sent to Registrar.

70. Every Company under this Act and not having a capital divided into shares shall keep at its registered office a register containing the names and addresses and the occupations of its directors or managers, and shall send to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies a copy of such register, and

shall from time to time notify to the Registrar any change that takes place in such directors or managers.

Act X of 1866, s. 46.

Penalty on Company not keeping register of directors.

71. If any Company under this Act and not having a capital divided into shares makes default in keeping a register of its directors or managers, or in sending a copy of such register to the Registrar in compliance with the foregoing rules, or in notifying to the Registrar any change that takes place in such directors or managers, such delinquent Company shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every day during which such default continues; and every director or manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall incur the like penalty.

Ibid., s. 47.

Promissory notes, bills of exchange and hundís.

72. A promissory note, bill of exchange or hundí shall be deemed to have been made, accepted or endorsed on behalf of any Company under this Act, if made, accepted or endorsed in the name of the Company by any person acting under the authority of the Company, or if made, accepted or endorsed by or on behalf or on account of the Company, by any person acting under the authority of the Company.

Ibid., s. 48.

Prohibition against carrying on business with less than seven members.

73. If any Company under this Act carries on business when the number of its members is less than seven, for a period of six months after the number has been so reduced, every person who is a member of such Company during the time that it so carries on business after such period of six months, and is cognizant of the fact that it is so carrying on business with fewer than seven members, shall be severally liable for the payment of the whole debt of the Company contracted during such time, and may be sued for the same without the joinder in the suit of any other member.

Provisions for Protection of Members.

Ibid., s. 49.

General meeting of Company. Balance-sheet.

74. A general meeting of every Company under this Act shall be held once at the least in every year. A balance-sheet shall be made out and filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, within twelve months after the Company has been registered, and once at least in every year afterwards within twelve months from the filing of the balance-sheet immediately preceding; and such balance-sheet shall contain a summary of the property and liabilities of the Company arranged under the heads appearing in the form annexed to Table A in the first schedule hereto, or as near thereto as circumstances admit *and shall have been laid before and adopted by the Company in general meeting.*

Audit.

And once at the least in every year the accounts of the Company shall be examined and the correctness of the balance-sheet ascertained by one or more auditor or auditors.

If default is made in compliance with any of the provisions of this section, every director and manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default, shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand rupees.

Meetings.

30 & 31 Vic. c. 131, s. 39.

Company to hold meeting within four months after registration.

75. Every Company formed under this Act after the commencement of this Act shall hold a general meeting within four months after its memorandum of association is registered; and if such meeting is not held, the Company shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees a day for every day after the expiration of such four months, until the meeting is held; and every director or manager of the Company and every subscriber of the memorandum of association who knowingly authorizes or permits such default shall be liable to the same penalty.

Act X of 1866, s. 50.

Power to alter regulations by special resolution.

76. Subject to the provisions of this Act, and to the conditions contained in the memorandum of association, any Company formed under this Act or the Indian Companies Act, 1866, may, in general meeting, from time to time, by passing a special resolution in manner hereinafter mentioned, alter all or any of the regulations of the Company contained in the articles of association, or in the table marked A in the first schedule, where such table is applicable to the Company, or make new regulations to the exclusion of or in addition to all or any of the regulations of the Company.

Any regulations so made by special resolution shall be deemed to be regulations of the Company of the same validity as if they had been originally contained in the articles of association, and shall be subject in like manner to be altered or modified by any subsequent special resolution.

30 & 31 Vic., c. 131, s. 8.

Power to make liability of directors unlimited.

Any limited Company formed under this Act or the Indian Companies Act, 1866, may by a special resolution, if authorized to do so by its regulations, as originally framed or as altered by special resolution, from time to time modify the conditions contained in its memorandum of association so far as to render unlimited the liability of its directors or managers, or of the managing director. Such special resolution shall be of the same validity as if it had been originally contained in the memorandum of association, and a copy thereof shall be embodied in or annexed to every copy of the memorandum of association which is issued after the passing of the resolution.

Act X of 1866, s. 51.

Definition of special resolution.

77. A resolution passed by a Company under this Act shall be deemed to be special, whenever a resolution has been passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of such members of the Company for the time being entitled, according to the regulations of the Company, to vote, as may be present in person or by proxy (in cases where by the regulations of the Company proxies are allowed), at any general meeting of which notice specifying the intention to propose such resolution has been duly given and such resolution has been confirmed by a majority of such members for the time being entitled, according to the regulations of the Company, to vote, as may be present in person or by proxy at a subsequent general meeting of which notice has been duly given and held at an interval of not less than fourteen days, nor more than one month from the date of the meeting at which such resolution was first passed.

At any meeting mentioned in this section, unless a poll is demanded by at least five members, a declaration of the chairman that the resolution has been carried shall be deemed conclusive evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the same.

Notice of any meeting shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be duly given, and the meeting to be duly held whenever such notice is given and meeting held in manner prescribed by the regulations of the Company.

In computing the majority under this section, when a poll is demanded, reference shall be had to the number of votes to which each member is entitled by the regulations of the Company.

Act X of 1866, s. 52.

Provision where no regulations as to meetings.

78. In default of any regulations as to voting, every member shall have one vote, and in default of any regulations as to summoning general meetings, a meeting shall be held to be duly summoned of which seven days' notice in writing has been served on every member in manner in which notices are required to be served by the table marked A in the first schedule hereto.

In default of any regulations as to the persons to summon meetings, five members shall be competent to summon the same; and in default of any regulations as to who is to be chairman of such meeting, it shall be competent for any person elected by the members present to preside.

Ibid., s. 53.

Registry of special resolutions.

79. A copy of every special resolution that is passed by any Company under this Act shall be printed and forwarded to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, and be recorded by him.

If such copy is not so forwarded within fifteen days from the date of the confirmation of the resolution, the Company shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty rupees for every day after the expiration of such fifteen days during which such copy is omitted to be forwarded; and every director and manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall incur the like penalty.

Ibid., s. 54.

Copies of special resolutions.

80. Where articles of association have been registered, a copy of every special resolution for the time being in force shall be annexed to or embodied in every copy of the articles of association that may be issued after the passing of such resolution. Where no articles of association have been registered, a copy of every special resolution shall be forwarded in print to any member requesting the same on payment of one rupee or such less sum as the Company may direct.

If any Company makes default in complying with the provisions of this section or section seventy-six, it shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty rupees for each copy in respect of which such default is made; and every director and manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall incur the like penalty.

Ibid., s. 55.

Execution of deeds abroad.

81. Any Company under this Act may, by instrument in writing under its common seal, empower any person, either generally or in respect of any specified matters, as its attorney, to execute deeds on its behalf in any place not situate in British India; and every deed signed by such attorney on behalf of the Company and under his seal, shall be binding on the Company and have the same effect as if it were under the common seal of the Company.

Act X of 1866, s. 56.

Examination of affairs of Company by Inspectors.

82. The local Government may appoint one or more competent Inspectors to examine into the affairs of any Company under this Act, and to report thereon in such manner as the local Government may direct upon the applications following, (that is to say):—

(*a*) In the case of a Banking or any other Company that has a capital divided into shares, upon the application of members holding not less than one-fifth part of the whole shares of the Company for the time being issued:

(*b*) In the case of any Company not having a capital divided into shares, upon the application of members being in number not less than one-fifth of the whole number of persons for the time being entered on the register of the Company as members.

Ibid., s. 57.

Application for inspection to be supported by evidence.

83. The application shall be supported by such evidence as the local Government may require for the purpose of showing that the applicants have good reason for requiring such investigation to be made, and that they are not actuated by malicious motives in instituting the same.

The local Government may also require the applicants to give security for payment of the costs of the inquiry before appointing any inspector or inspectors.

Ibid, s. 58.

Inspection of books.

84. It shall be the duty of all officers and agents of the Company to produce for the examination of the inspectors all books and documents in their custody or power.

Any inspector may examine upon oath the officers and agents of the Company in relation to its business, and may administer such oath accordingly.

If any such officer or agent refuses to produce any book or document hereby directed to be produced, or to answer any question relating to the affairs of the Company, he shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees in respect of each offence.

Ibid, s. 59.

Result of examination how dealt with.

85. Upon the conclusion of the examination, the inspectors shall report their opinions to the local Government. Such report shall be written or printed as the local Government directs.

A copy shall be forwarded by the local Government to the registered office of the Company, and a further copy shall, at the request of the members upon whose application the inspection was made, be delivered to them or to any one or more of them.

All expenses of and incidental to any such examination as aforesaid shall be defrayed by the members upon whose application the inspectors were appointed, unless the local Government shall direct the same to be paid out of the assets of the Company, which the local Government is hereby authorized to do.

Ibid., s. 60.

Power of Company to appoint inspectors.

86. Any Company under this Act may, by a special resolution, appoint inspectors for the purpose of examining into the affairs of the Company.

The inspectors so appointed shall have the same powers and perform the same duties as inspectors appointed by the local Government, with this exception, that, instead of making their report to the local Government, they shall make the same in such manner and to such persons as the Company in general meeting directs.

The officers and agents of the Company shall incur the same penalties in case of any refusal to produce any book or document hereby required to be produced to such inspectors or to answer any question, as they would have incurred if such inspectors had been appointed by the local Government.

Act X of 1866, s. 61.

Report of inspectors to be evidence.

87. A copy of the report of any inspectors appointed under this Act, authenticated by the seal of the Company into whose affairs they have made inspection, shall be admissible in any legal proceeding as evidence of the opinion of the Inspectors in relation to any matter contained in such report.

30 & 31 Vic, c. 131, s. 38.

Prospectus, &c., to specify dates and names of parties to certain prior contracts.

88. Every prospectus of a Company, and every notice inviting persons to subscribe for shares in any joint stock Company, shall specify the dates and the names of the parties to any agreement enforceable by law, which has been entered into by the Company, or the promoters, directors or trustees thereof, before the issue of such prospectus or notice (whether subject to adoption by the directors or the Company, or otherwise), and which might reasonably influence a person in determining whether he would or would not become a shareholder in the Company; and any prospectus or notice not specifying the same shall be deemed fraudulent on the part of the promoters, directors and officers of the Company knowingly issuing the same, as regards any person taking shares in the Company on the faith of such prospectus, unless he has had notice of such contract.

Sullivan v. Metcalfe, 49 L. J. Q. B. 815, 823.

Notices.

Act X of 1866, s. 62.

Service of notices on Company.

89. Any summons, notice, order or other document required to be served upon the Company, may be served by leaving the same, or sending it through the post by a registered letter addressed to the Company at their registered office; and any notice to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies may be served by sending it to him through the post by a registered letter, or by delivering it to him, or by leaving it for him at his office.

Ibid, s. 63.

Rules as to notices by letter.

90. Every document to be served by post on the Company shall be posted in such time as to admit of its being delivered in the due course of delivery within the period (if any) prescribed for the service thereof; and in proving service of such document, it shall be sufficient to prove that such document was properly directed, and that it was put as a registered letter into the post office.

Ibid., s. 64.

Authentication of notices by Company.

91. Any summons, notice, order or proceeding requiring authentication by the Company may be signed by any director, secretary or other authorized officer of the Company, and need not be under the common seal of the Company; and the same may be in writing or in print, or partly in writing and partly in print.

Legal Proceedings.

Act X of 1866, s. 65.

Evidence of proceedings at meetings.

92. Every Company under this Act shall cause minutes of all resolutions and proceedings of general meetings of the Company, and of the directors or managers of the Company, in cases where there are directors or managers, to be duly entered in books to be from time to time provided for the purpose; and any such minute as aforesaid, if purporting to be signed by the chairman of the meeting at which such resolutions were passed or proceedings had, or by the chairman of the next succeeding meeting, shall be received as evidence in all legal proceedings.

Until the contrary is proved, every general meeting of the Company or meeting of directors or managers in respect of the proceedings of which minutes have been so made shall be deemed to have been duly held and convened, and all resolutions passed thereat or proceedings had, to have been duly passed and had, and all appointments of directors, managers or liquidators shall be deemed to be valid, and all acts done by such directors, managers or liquidators shall be valid, notwithstanding any defect that may afterwards be discovered in their appointments or qualifications.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section shall be deemed to give validity to acts done by a liquidator after his appointment has been shown to be invalid.

Bridport Old Brewery Co., 2 Ch. 119

Act X of 1866, s. 66.

Provision as to costs in suits brought by certain limited Companies.

93. Where a limited Company is plaintiff in any suit, any judge having jurisdiction in the matter may, if it appears by any credible testimony that there is reason to believe that if the defendant be successful in his defence, the assets of the Company will be insufficient to pay his costs, require sufficient security to be given for such costs, and may stay all proceedings until such security is given.

Ibid., s. 67.

Plaint in suits against members.

94. In any suit brought by the Company against any member to recover any call or other monies due from such member in his character of member, it shall be sufficient to allege that the defendant is a member of the Company and is indebted to the Company in respect of a call made or other monies due whereby a suit has accrued to the Company.

Alteration of Forms.

Ibid., s. 68.

Governor General in Council may alter forms in schedule.

95. The forms set forth in the second schedule hereto, or forms as near thereto as circumstances admit, shall be used in all matters to which such forms refer.

The Governor General in Council may from time to time make such alterations in the tables and forms contained in the first schedule hereto, so that he does not increase the amount of fees payable to the Registrar in the said schedule mentioned, and in the forms in the second schedule, or make such additions to the last-mentioned forms, as he deems requisite.

Any such table or form, when altered, shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and upon such publication being made, such table or form shall have the same force as if it were included in the schedule to this Act but no alteration made by the Governor General in Council in the table marked A contained in the first schedule shall affect any Company registered prior to the date of such

alteration, or repeal, as respects such Company, any portion of such table.

Arbitrations.

Act X of 1866, s. 69.

Power for Companies to refer matters to arbitration.

96. Any Company under this Act may from time to time, by writing under its common seal, agree to refer and may refer to arbitration any matter whatsoever in dispute between itself and any other Company or person; and the Companies, parties to the arbitration, may delegate to the person or persons to whom the reference is made, power to settle any terms or to determine any matter capable of being lawfully settled or determined by the Companies themselves, or by the directors or other managing body of such Companies.

Ibid., s. 70.

Power to alter or revoke agreements for reference.

97. The Companies jointly, but not otherwise, from time to time, by writing under their respective common seals, may add to, alter or revoke any agreement for reference in accordance with this Act theretofore entered into between the Companies, or any of the terms, conditions or stipulations thereof.

Ibid., s. 71.

Agreements to be carried into effect.

98. Every reference or agreement in accordance with this Act, except so far as it is from time to time revoked or modified in accordance with this Act, shall bind the Companies, and may and shall be carried into full effect.

Ibid., s. 72.

Reference to arbitrator.

99. Where the Companies agree, the reference shall be made to a single arbitrator.

Ibid., s. 73.

Reference to two or more arbitrators.

100. Except where the Companies agree that the reference shall be made to a single arbitrator, the reference shall be made as follows, to wit—

Where there are two Companies, the reference shall be made to two arbitrators:

Where there are three or more Companies, the reference shall be made to so many arbitrators as there are Companies.

Ibid., s. 74.

Appointment of arbitrators by Companies.

101. Where there are to be two or more arbitrators, every Company shall by writing under their common seal appoint one of the arbitrators, and shall give notice in writing thereof to the other Company or Companies.

Ibid., s. 75.

Appointment of arbitrators by local Government.

102. Where there are to be two or more arbitrators, if any of the Companies fail to appoint an arbitrator within fourteen days after being thereunto requested in writing by the other Company, or by the other Companies or any of them, then, on the application of the Companies or any of them, the local Government, instead of the Company so failing to appoint an arbitrator, may appoint an arbitrator. The arbitrator so appointed shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be appointed by the Company so failing.

Ibid., s. 76.

Appointment of arbitrators by Companies to supply vacancies.

103. Where the reference is made to two or more arbitrators, if before the matters referred to them are determined any arbitrator dies, or becomes incapable or unfit, or for seven consecutive days fails to act as arbitrator, the Company by which he was appointed shall by writing under their common seal appoint an arbitrator in his place.

Act X of 1866, s. 77.

Appointment of arbitrators by local Government to supply vacancies.

104. Where the Company by which an arbitrator ought to be appointed in the place of the arbitrator so deceased, incapable, unfit or failing to act, fails to make the appointment within fourteen days after being thereunto requested in writing by the other Company, or by the other Companies or any of them, then, on the application of the Companies or any of them, the Local Government may appoint an arbitrator.

The arbitrator so appointed shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be appointed by the Company so failing.

Ibid., s. 78.

Appointment of arbitrator not revocable.

105. When any appointment of an arbitrator is made, the Company making the appointment shall have no power to revoke the same without the previous consent in writing of the other Company or every other Company in writing under their common seal.

Ibid., s. 79.

Appointment of umpire by arbitrators.

106. Where two or more arbitrators are appointed, they shall, before entering on the business of the reference, appoint by writing under their hands an impartial and qualified person to be their umpire.

Ibid., s. 80.

Appointment of umpire by local Government.

107. If the arbitrators do not appoint an umpire within seven days after the reference is made to the arbitrators, then, on the application of the Companies or any of them, the local Government may appoint an umpire; and the umpire so appointed shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be appointed by the arbitrators.

Ibid., s. 81.

Appointment of umpire by arbitrators to supply vacancy.

108. Where two or more arbitrators are appointed, if before the matters referred to them are determined their umpire dies, or becomes incapable or unfit, or for seven consecutive days fails to act as umpire, the arbitrators shall by writing under their hands appoint an impartial and qualified person to be their umpire in his place.

Ibid., s. 82.

Appointment of umpire by local Government to supply vacancy.

109. If the arbitrators fail to appoint an umpire within seven days after notice in writing to them of the decease, incapacity, unfitness or failure to act of their umpire, then, on the application of the Companies or any of them, the local Government may appoint an umpire.

The umpire so appointed shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be appointed by the arbitrators so failing.

Ibid., s. 83.

Succeeding arbitrators and umpires to have powers of predecessors.

110. Every arbitrator appointed in the place of a preceding arbitrator, and every umpire appointed in the place of a preceding umpire, shall respectively have the like powers and authorities as his respective predecessor.

Ibid., s. 84.

Reference to umpire.

111. Where there are two or more arbitrators, if they do not within such a time as the Companies agree on, or, failing such agreement, within thirty days next after the reference is made to the arbitrators,

agree on their award thereon, then the matters referred to them, or such of those matters as are not then determined, shall stand referred to their umpire.

Act X of 1866, s. 85.

Power for arbitrators, &c., to call for books, &c., and administer oath.

112. The arbitrator, and the arbitrators, and the umpire respectively may call for the production of any documents or evidence in the possession or power of the Companies respectively, or which they respectively can produce, and which the arbitrator, or the arbitrators, or the umpire shall think necessary for determining the matters referred, and may examine the witnesses of the Companies respectively on oath, and may administer the requisite oath.

Ibid., s. 86.

Procedure in the arbitration.

113. Except where and as the Companies otherwise agree, the arbitrator, and the arbitrators, and the umpire respectively may proceed in the business of the reference in such manner as he and they respectively shall think fit.

Ibid., s. 87.

Arbitration may proceed in absence of Companies.

114. The arbitrator, and the arbitrators, and the umpire respectively may proceed in the absence of all or any of the Companies in every case in which, after giving notice in that behalf to the Companies respectively, the arbitrator, or the arbitrators, or the umpire shall think fit so to proceed.

Ibid., s. 88.

Several awards may be made.

115. The arbitrator, and the arbitrators, and the umpire respectively may, if he and they respectively think fit, make several awards, each on part of the matters referred, instead of one award on all the matters referred.

Every such award on part of the matters shall for such time as shall be stated in the award, the same being such as shall have been specified, in the agreement for arbitration, or in the event of no time having been so specified, for any time which the arbitrator may be legally entitled to fix, be binding as to all the matters to which it extends, and as if the matters awarded on were all the matters referred, and that notwithstanding the other matters or any of them be not then or thereafter awarded on.

Ibid., s. 89.

Awards made in due time to bind all parties.

116. The award of the arbitrator, or of the arbitrators, or of the umpire, if made in writing under his or their respective hand or hands and ready to be delivered to the Companies within such a time as the Companies agree on, or failing such agreement within thirty days next after the matters in difference are referred to (as the case may be) the arbitrator, or the arbitrators, or the umpire, shall be binding and conclusive on all the Companies.

Ibid., s. 90.

Power for umpire to extend period for making his award.

117. Provided always that (except where and as the Companies otherwise agree) the umpire, from time to time by writing under his hand, may extend the period within which his award is to be made. If it be made and ready to be delivered within the extended time, it shall be as valid and effectual as if made within the prescribed period.

Ibid., s. 91.

Awards not to be set aside for informality.

118. No award made on any arbitration in accordance with this Act shall be set aside for any irregularity or informality.

Act X of 1866, s. 92.

Awards to be obeyed.

119. Except only so far as the Companies bound by any award in accordance with this Act from time to time otherwise agree, all things by every award in accordance with this Act lawfully required to be done, omitted or suffered shall be done, omitted or suffered accordingly.

Ibid., s. 93.

Agreements, arbitrations and awards to have effect.

120. Full effect shall be given by the Courts accordingly to their respective jurisdictions, and by the Companies respectively, and otherwise, to all agreements, references, arbitrations and awards in accordance with this Act; and the performance or observance thereof may, where the Courts think fit, be compelled by any process against the Companies respectively or their respective property that the Courts or any Judge thereof shall direct, and where requisite frame, for the purpose.

Ibid., s. 94.

Costs of arbitration and award.

121. Except where and as the Companies otherwise agree, the costs of and attending the arbitration and the award shall be in the discretion of the arbitrator, and the arbitrators, and the umpire respectively.

Ibid., s. 95.

Payment of costs.

122. Except where and as the Companies otherwise agree, and if and so far as the award does not otherwise determine, the costs of and attending the arbitration and the award shall be borne and paid by the Companies in equal shares, and in other respects the Companies shall bear their own respective costs.

Ibid., s. 96.

Submission to arbitration to be filed in Court.

123. On the application of any party interested, the submission to any such arbitration may be filed in the High Court, and an order of reference may be made thereon, with any directions the Court thinks fit; and the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, so far as the same are applicable, apply to every such order and to all proceedings thereunder.

PART IV.

WINDING-UP OF COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS UNDER THIS ACT.

Preliminary.

Ibid., s. 97.

Meaning of "contributory."

124. The term "contributory" shall mean every person liable to contribute to the assets of a Company under this Act in the event of the same being wound up; it shall also, in all proceedings for determining the persons who are to be deemed contributories, and in all proceedings prior to the final determination of such persons, include any person alleged to be a contributory.

Ibid., s. 98.

Nature of liability of contributory.

125. The liability of any person to contribute to the assets of a Company under this Act in the event of the same being wound up shall be deemed to create a debt accruing due from such person at the time when his liability commenced, but payable at the time or respective times when calls are made as hereinafter mentioned for enforcing such liability; and it shall be lawful in the case of the insolvency of any contributory to prove against his estate the estimated value of his liability to future calls, as well as calls already made.

Act X of 1866, s. 99

Contributories in case of death.

126. If any contributory dies either before or after he has been placed on the list of contributories hereinafter mentioned, his personal representatives, heirs and devisees shall be liable in due course of administration to contribute to the assets of the Company in discharge of the liability of such deceased contributory; and such personal representatives, heirs and devisees shall be deemed to be contributories accordingly.

Ibid., s. 100.

Contributories in case of insolvency.

127. If any contributory becomes insolvent, either before or after he has been placed on the list of contributories, his assignees shall be deemed to represent such insolvent for all the purposes of the winding-up, and shall be deemed to be contributories accordingly, and may be called upon to admit to prove against the estate of such insolvent, or otherwise to allow to be paid out of his assets in due course of law, any monies due from such insolvent in respect of his liability to contribute to the assets of the Company being wound up.

Winding-up by Court.

Ibid., s. 101.

Circumstances under which Company may be wound up by Court.

128. A Company under this Act may be wound up by the Court as hereinafter defined under the following circumstances, (that is to say):—

(*a*) Whenever the Company has passed a special resolution requiring the Company to be wound up by the Court:

(*b*) Whenever the Company does not commence its business within a year from its incorporation, or suspends its business for the space of a whole year:

(*c*) Whenever the members are reduced in number to less than seven:

(*d*) Whenever the Company is unable to pay its debts:

Factage Parisien Co., 11 Jur. N. S. 121.

(*e*) Whenever *for any other reason of a like nature* the Court is of opinion that it is just an equitable that the Company should be wound up.

Act X of 1866, s. 102.

Company when deemed unable to pay its debts.

129. A Company under this Act shall be deemed to be unable to pay its debts—

(*a*) Whenever a creditor, by assignment or otherwise, to whom the Company is indebted in a sum exceeding five hundred rupees then due, has served on the Company, by leaving the same at its registered office, a demand under his hand requiring the Company to pay the sum so due, and the Company has for the space of three weeks succeeding the service of such demand neglected to pay such sum, or to secure or compound for the same to the reasonable satisfaction of the creditor:

(*b*) Whenever execution, or other process issued on a decree or order obtained in any Court in favour of any creditor in any proceeding instituted by such creditor against the Company is returned unsatisfied in whole or in part:

(*c*) Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the Company is unable to pay its debts.

Ibid., s. 103.

Definition of "the Court."

130. The expression "the Court" as used in this part of this Act shall mean the principal Court having original civil jurisdiction in the place in which the registered office of the Company is situate; unless in the regulations for the management of the Company it shall be stipulated that the Company, if wound up, shall be wound up by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay (as the case may be), or by the Chief Court of the Panjáb, in which case the word "Court" shall mean the said High Court or Chief Court (as the case may be) in the exercise of its original civil jurisdiction.

Definition of "debts."

The expression "debts" as used in this part of this Act means debts actually due, of which the creditor could claim immediate payment, except in the case of a Company issuing or liable under policies of assurance upon human life within British India, or granting annuities upon human life within British India. In the case of such a Company (hereinafter called a life-assurance Company), the expression "debts" as so used, includes also contingent or prospective liability under policies and annuity and other existing contracts.

European L. A. Society, 9 Eq. 122.

L. A. Companies Act, 1870, (33 & 34 Vic., c. 61) s. 21.

Act X of 1866, s. 104.

Application for winding-up to be made by petition.

131. Any application to the Court for the winding-up of a Company under this Act shall be by petition, which may be presented by the Company, or by any one or more creditor or creditors, contributory or contributories of the Company, or by all or any of the above parties, together or separately.

The petition must allege facts which, if proved, will justify an order for winding-up the Company. Every order which may be made on any such petition shall operate in favour of all the creditors and all the contributories of the Company in the same manner as if it had been made upon the joint petition of a creditor and a contributory.

Wear Engine Works Co., 10 Ch. 188.

In the case of a life-assurance Company the Court shall not give a hearing to the petition until security for costs for such amount as the judge thinks reasonable is given, and until a *primâ facie* case is also established to the satisfaction of the judge; and where the Company has an uncalled capital of an amount sufficient, with the future premiums receivable by the Company, to make up the actual invested assets equal to the amount of the estimated liabilities, the Court shall suspend further proceedings on the petition for a reasonable time to enable the uncalled capital, or a sufficient part thereof, to be called up; and if at the end of the original or any suspended time for which the proceedings have been suspended such an amount has not been realised by means of calls as with the already invested assets is equal to the liabilities, an order shall be made on the petition as if the Company had been proved to be unable to pay its debts.

33 & 34 Vic., c. 61, s. 21.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section authorizes the presentation of a petition by a member of a Company who is indebted to the Company in respect of a call made, or other moneys due.

European L. A. Society, 10 Eq. 403.

Contributory when not qualified to present winding-up petition.

132. No contributory of a Company under this Act shall be capable of presenting a petition for winding-up such Company unless the members of the Company are reduced in number to less than seven, or unless the shares in respect of which he is a contributory, or some of them, either were originally allotted to him, or have been held by him, and registered in his name, for a period of at least six months during the eighteen months previously to the commencement of the winding-up, or have devolved upon him through the death of a former holder:

30 & 31 Vic., c. 131, s. 40.

Provided that where a share has during the whole or any part of the six months been held by

or registered in the name of the wife of a contributory either before or after her marriage, or by or in the name of any trustee for such wife, or for the contributory, such share shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to have been held by and registered in the name of the contributory.

Act X of 1866, s. 105.

Commencement of winding-up by Court.

133. A winding-up of a Company by the Court shall be deemed to commence at the time of the presentation of the petition for the winding-up.

Ibid., s. 106.

Court may grant injunction.

134. The Court may, at any time after the presentation of a petition for winding-up a Company under this Act, and before making an order for winding-up the Company, upon the application of the Company or of any creditor or contributory of the Company, restrain further proceedings in any suit or proceeding against the Company, upon such terms as the Court thinks fit.

The Court may also at any time after the presentation of such petition, and before the first appointment of liquidators, appoint provisionally an official liquidator of the estate and effects of the Company.

Ibid., s. 107.

Course to be pursued by Court on hearing petition.

135. Upon hearing the petition, the Court may dismiss the same with or without costs, may adjourn the hearing conditionally or unconditionally, and may make any interim order or any other order that it deems just.

Ibid., s. 108.

Suits to be stayed after order for winding-up.

136. When an order has been made for winding-up a Company under this Act, no suit or other proceeding shall be proceeded with or commenced against the Company except with the leave of the Court and subject to such terms as the Court may impose.

Ibid., s. 109.

Copy of order to be forwarded to Registrar.

137. When an order has been made for winding up a Company under this Act, a copy of such order shall forthwith be forwarded by the Company to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, who shall make a minute thereof in his books relating to the Company.

Chapman's case, 1 Eq. 346: Exp. Harding, 3 Eq., 341.

The order shall be deemed to be notice of discharge to the servants of the Company, except when the business of the Company is continued.

Act X of 1866 s. 110.

Power of Court to stay proceedings.

138. The Court may at any time after an order has been made for winding-up a Company, upon the application of any creditor or contributory of the Company, and upon proof to the satisfaction of the Court that all proceedings in relation to such winding-up ought to be stayed, make an order staying the same, either altogether or for a limited time, on such terms and subject to such conditions as it deems fit.

Ibid., s. 111.

Effect of order on share-capital of Company limited by guarantee.

139. When an order has been made for winding-up a Company limited by guarantee and having a capital divided into shares, any share-capital that may not have been called up shall be deemed to be assets of the Company and to be a debt due to the Company from such member to the extent of any sums that may be unpaid on any shares held by him, and payable at such time as may be appointed by the Court.

Act X of 1866, s. 112.

Court may have regard to wishes of creditors or contributories.

140. The Court may, as to all matters relating to the winding-up, have regard to the wishes of the creditors or contributories as proved to it by any sufficient evidence, and may, if it thinks it expedient, direct meetings of the creditors or contributories to be summoned, held and conducted in such manner as the Court directs, for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes, and may appoint a person to act as chairman of any such meeting, and to report the result of such meeting to the Court.

In the case of creditors, regard is to be had to the value of the debts due to each creditor, and in the case of contributories, to the number of votes conferred on each contributory by the regulations of the Company.

Official Liquidators.

Ibid., s. 113.

Appointment of official liquidator.

141. For the purpose of conducting the proceedings in winding-up a Company and assisting the Court therein, there may be appointed a person or persons to be called an official liquidator or official liquidators.

The Court may appoint such person or persons, either provisionally or otherwise, as it thinks fit, to the office of official liquidator or official liquidators.

In all cases, if more persons than one are appointed to the office of official liquidator, the Court shall declare whether any act hereby required or authorized to be done by the official liquidator is to be done by all or any one or more of such persons.

The Court may also determine whether any and what security is to be given by any official liquidator on his appointment.

If no official liquidator is appointed, or during any vacancy in such appointment, all the property of the Company shall be deemed to be in the custody of the Court.

A receiver shall not be appointed of assets in the hands of an official liquidator. Perry v. Oriental Hotel Co., 5 Ch. 420.

Act X of 1866, s. 114.

Resignations, removals, filling up vacancies, and compensation.

142. Any official liquidator may resign or be removed by the Court on due cause shown. Any vacancy in the office of an official liquidator appointed by the Court shall be filled by the Court. There shall be paid to the official liquidator such salary or remuneration, by way of percentage or otherwise, as the Court may direct; and if more liquidators than one are appointed, such remuneration shall be distributed amongst them in such proportions as the Court directs.

Ibid., s. 115.

Style and duties of official liquidator.

143. The official liquidator shall be described by the style of the official liquidator of the particular Company in respect of which he is appointed, and not by his individual name. He shall take into his custody, or under his control, all the property, effects and things in action to which the Company is or appears to be entitled, and shall perform such duties in reference to the winding-up of the Company as may be imposed by the Court.

Ibid., s. 116

Power of official liquidator.

144. The official liquidator shall have power with the sanction of the Court to do the following things:—

(*a*) To bring or defend any suit or prosecution, or other legal proceeding, civil or criminal, in the name and on behalf of the Company:

(*b*) To carry on the business of the Company so far as may be necessary for the beneficial winding-up of the same :

(*c*) To sell the immoveable and moveable property of the Company by public auction or private contract, with power to transfer the whole thereof to any person or Company, or to sell the same in parcels :

(*d*) To do all acts, and to execute, in the name and on behalf of the Company, all deeds, receipts and other documents, and for that purpose to use, when necessary, the Company's seal :

(*e*) To prove, rank, claim and draw a dividend, in the matter of the insolvency of any contributory, for any balance against the estate of such contributory, and to take and receive dividends in respect of such balance, in the matter of insolvency, as a separate debt due from such insolvent, and rateably with the other separate creditors :

(*f*) To draw, accept, make and endorse any bill of exchange, hundí or promissory note in the name and on behalf of the Company ; also to raise upon the security of the assets of the Company from time to time any requisite sum or sums of money ; and the drawing, accepting, making or endorsing of every such bill of exchange, hundí or promissory note as aforesaid on behalf of the Company, shall have the same effect with respect to the liability of such Company as if such bill or note had been drawn, accepted, made or endorsed by or on behalf of such Company in the course of carrying on the business thereof :

(*g*) To take out, if necessary, in his official name, letters of administration to any deceased contributory, and to do in his official name any other act that may be necessary for obtaining payment of any monies due from a contributory or from his estate, and which act cannot be conveniently done in the name of the Company ; and in all cases where he takes out letters of administration, or otherwise uses his official name for obtaining payment of any monies due from a contributory, such monies shall, for the purpose of enabling him to take out such letters or recover such monies, be deemed to be due to the official liquidator himself : Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the rights, duties and privileges of the Administrators General of Bengal, Madras and Bombay respectively :

(*h*) To do and execute all such other things as may be necessary for winding up the affairs of the Company and distributing its assets.

Act X of 1866, s. 117.

Discretion of official liquidator.

145. The Court may provide by any order that the official liquidator may exercise any of the above powers without the sanction or intervention of the Court, and, where an official liquidator is provisionally appointed, may limit and restrict his powers by the order appointing him.

Ibid., s. 118.

Appointment of attorney or vakíl to official liquidator.

Universal Private Telegraph Co., 19 *W. R.*, 297.

146. The official liquidator may, with the sanction of the Court, appoint an attorney or vakíl to assist him in the performance of his duties : *Provided that where the official liquidator is an attorney he shall not appoint his partner, unless the latter consents to act without remuneration.*

Ordinary Powers of Court.

Act X of 1866, s. 119.

Collection and application of assets.

147. As soon as may be after making an order for winding-up the Company the Court shall settle a list of contributories, with power to rectify the register of members in all cases where such rectification is required in pursuance of section fifty eight, and shall cause the assets of the Company to be collected and applied in discharge of its liabilities *as they exist at the date of the order.*

General Rolling Stock Company, 7 *Ch.* 656.

Act X of 1866, s. 120.

Provision as to representative contributories.

148. In settling the list of contributories, the Court shall distinguish between persons who are contributories in their own right, and persons who are contributories as being representatives of or being liable to the debts of others.

Ibid., s. 121.

Power of Court to require delivery of property.

149. The Court may, at any time after making an order for winding-up a Company, require any contributory for the time being settled on the list of contributories, trustee, receiver, banker or agent, or officer of the Company to pay, deliver, convey, surrender or transfer forthwith, or within such time as the Court directs, to or into the hands of the official liquidator, any sum or balance, books, papers, estate or effects which happen to be in his hands for the time being, and to which the Company is *primâ facie* entitled.

Ibid., s. 122.

Power of Court to order payment of debts by contributory.

150. The Court may, at any time after making an order for winding-up the Company, make an order on any contributory for the time being settled on the list of contributories, directing payment to be made, in manner in the said order mentioned, of any monies due from him or from the estate of the person whom he represents to the Company, exclusive of any monies which he or the estate of the person whom he represents may be liable to contribute by virtue of any call made or to be made by the Court in pursuance of this part of this Act.

The Court may, in making such order, when the Company is not limited, allow to such contributory by way of set-off any monies due to him or the estate which he represents from the Company on any independent dealing or contract with the Company, but not any monies due to him as a member of the Company in respect of any dividend or profits :

Provided that when all the creditors of any Company, whether limited or unlimited, are paid in full, any monies due on any account whatever to any contributory from the Company may be allowed to him by way of set-off against any subsequent call or calls.

30 & 31 *Vic.*, *c.* 131, s. 6.

In the event of the winding-up of any limited Company the Court, if it think fit, may make to any director or manager of such Company, whose liability is unlimited, the same allowance by way of set-off as under this section it may make to a contributory where the Company is not limited.

Act X of 1866, s. 123.

Powers of Court to make calls.

151. The Court may, at any time after making an order for winding-up a Company, and either before or after it has ascertained the sufficiency of the assets of the Company, make calls on and order payment thereof by all or any of the contributories for the time being settled on the list of contributories, to the extent of their liability for payment of all or any sums it deems necessary to satisfy the debts and liabilities of the Company, and the costs, charges and expenses of winding it up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves.

The Court may, in making a call, take into consideration the probability that some of the con-

tributories upon whom the same is made may partly or wholly fail to pay their respective portions of the same.

Act X of 1866, s. 124.

Power of Court to order payment into Bank.

152. The Court may order any contributory, purchaser or other person from whom money is due to the Company to pay the same into the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, or the Bank of Bombay, as the case may be, or any branch thereof respectively, to the account of the official liquidator instead of to the official liquidator, and such order may be enforced in the same manner as if it had directed payment to the official liquidator.

Ibid., s. 125.

Regulation of account with Court.

153. All monies, bills, notes and other securities, paid and delivered into the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, or the Bank of Bombay, or any branch thereof respectively, in the event of a Company being wound-up by the Court, shall be subject to such order and regulation for the keeping of the account of such monies and other effects, and for the payment and delivery in, or investment and payment and delivery out, of the same, as the Court may direct.

Ibid., s. 126.

Provision in case of representative contributory not paying monies ordered.

154. If any person made a contributory as personal representative of a deceased contributory makes default in paying any sum ordered to be paid by him, proceedings may be taken for administering the property of such deceased contributory, whether moveable or immoveable, or both, and of compelling payment thereout of the monies due.

Ibid., s. 127.

Order conclusive evidence.

155. Any order made by the Court in pursuance of this Act upon any contributory shall, subject to the provisions herein contained for appealing against such order, be conclusive evidence that the monies, if any, thereby appearing to be due or ordered to be paid are due, and all other pertinent matters stated in such order are be taken to be truly stated as against all persons and in all proceedings whatsoever.

Ibid., s. 128.

Court may exclude creditors not proving within certain time.

156. The Court may fix a certain day or certain days on or within which creditors of the Company are to prove their debts or claims, or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Ibid., s. 129.

Court to adjust rights of contributories.

157. The Court shall adjust the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, and distribute any surplus that may remain amongst the parties entitled thereto.

Ibid., s. 130.

Court to order costs.

158. The Court may, in the event of the assets being insufficient to satisfy the liabilities, make an order as to the payment out of the estate of the Company of the costs, charges and expenses incurred in winding-up any Company in such order of priority as the Court thinks just.

Ibid., s. 131.

Dissolution of Company.

159. When the affairs of the Company have been completely wound up, the Court shall make an order that the Company be dissolved from the date of such order, and the Company shall be dissolved accordingly.

Act X of 1866, s. 132.

Registrar to make Minute of dissolution of Company.

160. Any order so made shall be reported by the official liquidator to the Registrar, who shall make a minute accordingly in his books of the dissolution of such Company.

Ibid., s. 133.

Penalty on not reporting dissolution of Company.

161. If the official liquidator makes default in reporting to the Registrar, in the case of a Company being wound-up by the Court the order that the Company be dissolved, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every day during which he is so in default.

Extraordinary Powers of Court.

Ibid., s. 134.

Power of Court to summon persons before it suspected of having property of Company.

162. The Court may, after it has made an order for winding-up the Company, summon before it any officer of the Company, or person known or suspected to have in his possession any of the estate or effects of the Company, or supposed to be indebted to the Company, or any person whom the Court may deem capable of giving information concerning the trade, dealings, estate or effects of the Company.

If any person so summoned, after being tendered a reasonable sum for his expenses, refuses to come before the Court at the time appointed, having no lawful impediment (made known to the Court at the time of its sitting and allowed by it), the Court may cause such person to be apprehended and brought before the Court for examination.

The Court may require any such officer or person to produce any documents in his custody or power relating to the Company. Nevertheless, in cases where any person claims any lien on documents produced by him, such production shall be without prejudice to such lien, and the Court shall have jurisdiction in the winding-up to determine all questions relating to such lien.

Ibid., s. 135.

Examination of parties by Court.

163. The Court may examine upon oath either by word of mouth or upon written interrogatories, any person appearing or brought before it in manner aforesaid, concerning the affairs, dealings, estate or effects of the Company, and may reduce into writing the answers of every such person, and require him to subscribe the same.

Ibid., s. 136.

Power to arrest contributory about to abscond or to remove or conceal any of his property.

164. The Court may, at any time before or after it has made an order for winding-up a Company, upon proof being given that there is probable cause for believing that any contributory to such Company is about to quit British India or otherwise abscond, or to remove or conceal any of his goods or chattels, for the purpose of evading payment of calls, or for avoiding examination in respect of the affairs of the Company, cause such contributory to be arrested, and his books, papers, monies, securites for monies, goods and chattels to be seized, and him and them to be safely kept until such time as the Court may order.

Ibid., s. 137.

Powers of Court cumulative.

165. Any powers by this Act conferred on the Court shall be deemed to be in addition to, and not in restriction of, any other powers subsisting of instituting proceedings against any contributory, or the estate of any contributory,

or against any debtor of the Company, for the recovery of any call or other sums due from such contributory or debtor, or his estate, and such proceedings may be instituted accordingly.

Enforcement of, and Appeal from, Orders.

Act X of 1866, s. 138.

Power to enforce orders.

166. All orders made by a Court under this Act may be enforced in the same manner in which decrees of such Court made in any suit pending therein may be enforced.

Ibid., s. 139.

Order made in any Court to be enforced by other Courts.

167. Any order made by a Court for or in the course of the winding-up of a Company under this Act shall be enforced in any part of British India other than that in which such Court is situate, in the Court that would have had jurisdiction in respect of such Company if the registered office of the Company had been situate in such other part, and in the same manner in all respects as if such order had been made by the Court that is hereby required to enforce the same.

Ibid., s. 140.

Mode of dealing with orders to be enforced by other Courts.

168. Where any order or decree made by one Court is required to be enforced by another Court as hereinbefore provided, a certified copy of the order or decree so made shall be produced to the proper officer of the Court required to enforce the same, and the production of such certified copy shall be sufficient evidence of such order or decree having been made, and thereupon such last-mentioned Court shall take such steps in the matter as may be requisite for enforcing such order or decree, in the same manner as if it were the order or decree of the Court enforcing the same.

Appeals from orders.

169. Re-hearings of and appeals from any order or decision made or given in the matter of the winding-up of a Company by the Court, may be had in the same manner and subject to the same conditions in and subject to which appeals may be had from any order or decision of the same Court in cases within its ordinary jurisdiction; subject to this restriction, that no such re-hearing or appeal shall be heard unless notice of the same is given within three weeks after any order complained of has been made, in manner in which notices of appeal are ordinarily given under the Code of Civil Procedure, unless such time is extended by the Court of Appeal.

Ibid., s. 142.

Judicial notice to be taken of signature of officers.

170. In all proceedings under this part of this Act, every Court, judge and person judicially acting, and all other officers, judicial or ministerial, of any Court, or employed in enforcing the process of any Court, shall take judicial notice of the signature of any officer of any other Court, and also of the official seal of any other Court when such seal is appended to any document made, issued, or signed under the provisions of this part of the Act, or any official copy thereof.

Act I of 1872, s. 57, (6), (7).

Act X of 1866, s. 143.

Special Commissioners for receiving evidence.

171. The judges of the district Courts who sit at places more than twenty English miles from the usual place of sitting of the High Court, shall be Commissioners for the purpose of taking evidence under this Act in cases where any Company is wound-up in a High Court, and it shall be lawful for the High Court to refer the whole or any part of the examination of any witnesses under this Act to any person hereby appointed Commissioner, although such Commissioner is out of the jurisdiction of the Court that made the order or decree for winding-up the Company.

Every such Commissioner shall, in addition to any power of summoning and examining witnesses, and requiring the production or delivery of documents and certifying or punishing defaults by witnesses, which he might lawfully exercise as a judge of a district Court, have, in the matter so referred to him, all the same powers of summoning and examining witnesses and requiring the production or delivery of documents and punishing defaults by witnesses, and allowing costs and charges and expenses to witnesses, as the Court which made the order for winding-up the Company has; and the examination so taken shall be returned or reported to such last-mentioned Court in such manner as it directs.

Act X of 1866, s. 144.

Affidavits, &c., may be sworn in British India, Great Britain or Ireland, or abroad, before any competent Court or person.

172. If any affidavit, affirmation or declaration required to be sworn or made under the provisions or for the purposes of this part of this Act, be lawfully sworn or made in British India, or in Great Britain or Ireland, or in any colony, island, plantation or place under the dominion of Her Majesty in foreign parts, before any Court, judge or person lawfully authorized to take and receive affidavits, affirmations or declarations, or before any of Her Majesty's consuls or vice-consuls in any foreign parts out of Her Majesty's dominions, all Courts, judges, justices, commissioners and persons acting judicially in British India shall take judicial notice of the seal or stamp or signature (as the case may be) of any such Court, judge, person, consul or vice-consul, attached, appended or subscribed to any such affidavit, affirmation or declaration, or to any other document to be used for the purposes of this part of this Act.

Voluntary Winding-up of Company.

Ibid., s. 14

Circumstances under which Company may be wound up voluntarily.

173. A Company under this Act may be wound up voluntarily—

(*a*) Whenever the period, if any, fixed for the duration of the Company by the articles of association expires, or whenever the event, if any, occurs upon the occurrence of which it is provided by the articles of association that the Company is to be dissolved, and the Company in general meeting has passed a resolution requiring the Company to be wound up voluntarily:

(*b*) Whenever the Company has passed a special resolution requiring the Company to be wound up voluntarily:

(*c*) Whenever the Company has passed an extraordinary resolution to the effect that it has been proved to their satisfaction that Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind-up the same:

For the purposes of this Act any resolution shall be deemed to be extraordinary which is passed in such manner as would, if it had been confirmed by a subsequent meeting, have constituted a special resolution as hereinbefore defined.

Ibid., s. 1

Commencement of voluntary winding-up.

174. A voluntary winding-up shall be deemed to commence at the time of the passing of the Resolution authorizing such winding-up.

Dawe's case 6 Eq. 232.

When the winding-up is in pursuance of a special resolution, it shall be deemed to commence at the time of the passing, under section seventy-seven, of the confirmatory resolution.

Act X of 1866, s. 147.

Effect of voluntary winding-up on status of Company.

175. Whenever a Company is wound-up voluntarily, the Company shall, from the date of the commencement of such winding-up, cease to carry on its business except in so far as may be required for the beneficial winding-up thereof; and all transfers of shares except transfers made to or with the sanction of the liquidators, or alteration in the status of the members of the Company taking place after the commencement of such winding-up, shall be void, but its corporate state and all its corporate powers shall, notwithstanding it is otherwise provided by its regulations, continue until the affairs of the Company are wound up.

Ibid., s. 148.

Notice of resolution to wind-up voluntarily.

176. Notice of any special resolution or extraordinary resolution passed for winding-up a Company voluntarily shall be given by advertisement in the local official Gazette and also in some newspaper (if any) circulating in the place where the registered office of the Company is situate.

Ibid., s. 149.

Consequence of voluntary winding-up.

177. The following consequences shall ensue upon the voluntary winding-up of a Company:—

Webb v. *Whiffin*, L. R. 5 H. L. 711. *Exp. Ashbury*, 5 Eq. 223.

(*a*) The *assets* of the Company shall be applied in satisfaction of its liabilities *pari passu as they exist at the commencement of the winding-up*, and subject thereto shall, unless it be otherwise provided by the regulations of the Company, be distributed amongst the members according to their rights and interests in the Company:

(*b*) Liquidators shall be appointed for the purpose of winding-up the affairs of the Company and distributing the assets:

(*c*) The Company in general meetting shall appoint such persons or person as it thinks fit to be liquidators or a liquidator, and may fix the remuneration to be paid to them or him:

(*d*) If one person only is appointed, all the provisions herein contained in reference to several liquidators shall apply to him:

(*e*) Upon the appointment of liquidators, all the powers of the directors shall cease, except in so far as the Company in general meeting or the liquidators may sanction the continuance of such powers:

(*f*) When several liquidators are appointed, every power hereby given may be exercised by such one or more of them as may be determined at the time of their appointment, or, in default of such determination, by any number not less than two:

(*g*) The liquidators may, without the sanction of the Court, exercise all powers by this Act given to the official liquidators:

(*h*) The liquidators may exercise the powers hereinbefore given to the Court of settling the list of contributories of the Company, and any list so settled shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the liability of the persons named therein to be contributories:

(*i*) The liquidators may at any time after the passing of the resolution for winding-up the Company, and before they have ascertained the sufficiency of the assets of the Company, call on all or any of the contributories for the time being settled on the list of contributories, to the extent of their liability, to pay all or any sums they deem necessary to satisfy the debts and liabilities of the Company, and the costs, charges and expenses of winding it up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, and the liquidators may, in making a call, take into consideration the probability that some of the contributories upon whom the same is made may partly or wholly fail to pay their respective portions of the same:

(*j*) The liquidators shall pay the debts of the Company, and adjust the rights of the contributories amongst themselves.

Act X of 1866, s. 150.

Effect of winding-up on share-capital of Company limited by guarantee.

178. Where a Company limited by guarantee and having a capital divided into shares is being wound up voluntarily, any share-capital that may not have been called up shall be deemed to be assets of the Company, and to be a debt due from each member to the Company to the extent of any sums that may be unpaid on any shares held by him, and payable at such time as may be appointed by the liquidators.

Ibid., s. 151.

Power of Company to delegate authority to appoint liquidators.

179. A Company about to be wound up voluntarily or in the course of being wound up voluntarily may, by an extraordinary resolution, delegate to its creditors, or to any committee of its creditors, the power of appointing liquidators or any of them, and supplying any vacancies in the appointment of liquidators, or may by a like resolution enter into any arrangement with respect to the powers to be exercised by the liquidators and the manner in which they are to be exercised.

Any act done by the creditors in pursuance of such delegated power shall have the same effect as if it had been done by the Company.

Ibid., s. 152.

Arrangement when binding on creditors.

180. Any arrangement which a Company about to be wound-up voluntarily or in the course of being wound-up voluntarily shall have entered into with its creditors, shall be binding on the Company if sanctioned by an extraordinary resolution, and on the creditors if acceded to by three-fourths in number and value of the creditors, subject to such right of appeal as is hereinafter mentioned.

Ibid., s. 153.

Power of creditor or contributory to appeal.

181. Any creditor or contributory of a Company that has in manner aforesaid entered into any arrangement with its creditors may, within three weeks from the date of the completion of such arrangement, appeal to the Court against such arrangement, and the Court may thereupon, as it thinks just, amend, vary or confirm the same.

Ibid., s. 154.

Power for liquidators or contributories in voluntary winding-up to apply to Court.

182. Where a Company is being wound up voluntarily, the liquidators or any contributory of the Company may apply to the Court to determine any question arising in the matter of such winding-up, or to exercise as respects the enforcing of calls or in respect of any other matter all or any of the powers which the Court might exercise if the

Company were being wound up by the Court. *Any such application may be made by motion.* The Court, if satisfied that the determination of such question or the required exercise of power will be just and beneficial, may accede, wholly or partially, to such application, on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Court thinks fit, or it may make such other order or decree on such application as the Court thinks just.

49 L. J., Ch. 265.

Act X of 1866, s. 155.

Power of liquidators to call general meeting.

183. Where a Company is being wound up voluntarily, the liquidators may from time to time during the continuance of such winding-up, summon general meetings of the Company for the purpose of obtaining the sanction of the Company by special resolution or extraordinary resolution, or for any other purposes they think fit.

In the event of the winding-up continuing for more than one year, the liquidators shall summon a general meeting of the Company at the end of the first year and of each succeeding year from the commencement of the winding-up, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, and shall lay before such meeting an account showing their acts and dealings and the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted during the preceding year.

Ibid., s. 156.

Power to fill up vacancy in office of liquidators.

184. If any vacancy occurs in the office of liquidators appointed by the Company, by death, resignation or otherwise, the Company in general meeting may, subject to any arrangement they may have entered into with their creditors, fill up such vacancy, and a general meeting for the purpose of filling up such vacancy may be convened by the continuing liquidators, if any, or by any contributory of the Company, and shall be deemed to have been duly held if held in manner prescribed by the regulations of the Company, or in such other manner as may, on application by the continuing liquidator, if any, or by any contributory of the Company, be determined by the Court.

Ibid., s. 157.

Power of Court to appoint liquidators.

185. If from any cause whatever there is no liquidator acting in the case of a voluntary winding-up, the Court may, on the application of a contributory, appoint a liquidator or liquidators. The Court may also, on due cause shown, remove any liquidator, and appoint another liquidator to act in the matter of a voluntary winding-up.

Ibid., s. 158.

Liquidators on conclusion of winding-up to make up an account.

186. As soon as the affairs of the Company are fully wound-up, the liquidators shall make up an account showing the manner in which such winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of: and thereupon they shall call a general meeting of the Company for the purpose of having the account laid before them, and hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidators.

The meeting shall be called by advertisement, specifying the time, place and object of such meeting, and such advertisement shall be published one month at least previously to the meeting in the manner specified in section one hundred and seventy-six.

Ibid., s. 159.

Liquidators to report meeting to Registrar.

187. The liquidators shall make a return to the Registrar of such meeting having been held, and of the date at which the same was held, and on the expiration of three months from the date of the registration of such return, the Company shall be deemed to be dissolved.

If the liquidators make default in making such return to the Registrar, they shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which such default continues.

Costs of voluntary liquidation.

188. All costs, charges and expenses properly incurred in the voluntary winding-up of a Company, including the remuneration of the liquidators, shall be payable out of the assets of the Company in priority to all other claims. Act X of 1866, s. 160.

Saving of rights of creditors.

189. The voluntary winding-up of a Company shall not be a bar to the right of any creditor of such Company to have the same wound up by the Court, if the Court is of opinion that the rights of such creditor will be prejudiced by a voluntary winding-up. *Ibid.*, s. 161.

Power of Court to adopt proceedings of voluntary winding-up.

190. Where a Company is in course of being wound-up voluntarily, and proceedings are taken for the purpose of having the same wound-up by the Court, the Court may, if it thinks fit, notwithstanding that it makes an order directing the Company to be wound-up by the Court provide in such order or in any other order for the adoption of all or any of the proceedings taken in the course of the voluntary winding-up. *Ibid.*, s. 162.

Winding-up subject to the supervision of the Court.

Power of Court, on application, to direct winding-up subject to supervision.

191. When a Resolution has been passed by a Company to wind up voluntarily, the Court may make an order directing that the voluntary winding-up should continue but subject to such supervision of the Court, and with such liberty for creditors, contributories or others to apply to the Court, and generally upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the Court thinks just. *Ibid.*, s. 163.

Petition for winding-up subject to supervision.

192. A petition praying wholly or in part that a voluntary winding-up should continue, but subject to the supervision of the Court, and which winding-up is hereinafter referred to as a winding-up subject to the supervision of the Court, shall, for the purpose of giving jurisdiction to the Court over suits, be deemed to be a petition for winding up the Company by the Court. *Ibid.*, s. 164.

Court may have regard to wishes of creditors.

193. The Court may, in determining whether a Company is to be wound up altogether by the Court, or subject to the supervision of the Court, in the appointment of a liquidator or of liquidators, and in all other matters relating to the winding-up subject to supervision, have regard to the wishes of the creditors or contributories as proved to it by any sufficient evidence, and may direct meetings of the creditors or contributories to be summoned, held and regulated in such manner as the Court directs for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes, and may appoint a person to act as chairman of any such meeting, and to report the result of such meeting to the Court. *Ibid.*, s. 165.

In the case of creditors, regard shall be had to the value of the debts due to each creditor, and in the case of contributories to the number of votes

conferred on each contributory by the regulations of the Company.

Act X of 1866, s. 166.

Power to Court to appoint additional liquidator in winding-up subject to supervision.

194. Where any order is made by the Court for a winding-up subject to the supervision of the Court, the Court may, in such order or in any subsequent order, appoint any additional liquidator.

Any liquidator so appointed by the Court shall have the same powers, be subject to the same obligations, and in all respects stand in the same position as if he had been appointed by the Company.

The Court may from time to time remove any liquidator so appointed by the Court, and fill up any vacancy occasioned by such removal, or by death or resignation.

Ibid., s. 167.

Effect of order of Court for winding-up subject to supervision.

195. Where an order is made for a winding-up subject to the supervision of the Court, the liquidator appointed to conduct such winding-up may, subject to any restrictions imposed by the Court, exercise all his powers, without the sanction or intervention of the Court, in the same manner as if the Company were being wound-up altogether voluntarily.

Save as aforesaid, any order made by the Court for a winding-up subject to the supervision of the Court, shall for all purposes, including the staying of suits and other proceedings, be deemed to be an order of the Court for winding-up the Company by the Court, and shall confer full authority on the Court to make calls, or to enforce calls made by the liquidators, and to exercise all other powers which it might have exercised if an order had been made for winding-up the Company altogether by the Court.

In the construction of the provisions whereby the Court is empowered to direct any act or thing to be done to or in favour of the official liquidators, the expression official liquidator shall be deemed to mean the liquidator conducting the winding-up subject to the supervision of the Court.

Ibid., s. 168.

Appointment in certain cases of voluntary liquidators to office of official liquidators.

196. Where an order has been made for the winding-up of a Company subject to the supervision of the Court, and such order is afterwards superseded by an order directing the Company to be wound up compulsorily, the Court may, in such last-mentioned order or in any subsequent order, appoint the voluntary liquidators or any of them, either provisionally or permanently, and either with or without the addition of any other person to be official liquidator.

Supplemental Provisions.

Ibid., s. 169.

Dispositions after the commencement of the winding-up avoided.

197. Where any Company is being wound up by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, all dispositions of the property of the Company and every transfer of shares or alteration in the status of the members of the Company, made between the commencement of the winding-up and the order for winding-up, shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, be void.

Ibid., s. 170.

The books of the Company to be evidence.

198. Where any Company is being wound up all books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the liquidators shall, as between the contributories of the Company, be *primâ facie* evidence of the truth of all matters purporting to be therein recorded.

Act X of 1866, s. 171.

As to disposal of books, accounts and documents of the Company.

199. Where any Company has been wound up under this Act, and is about to dissolved, the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the liquidator may be disposed of in the following way; that is to say, where the Company has been wound up by or subject to the supervision of the Court, in such way as the Court directs, and where the Company has been wound up voluntarily, in such way as the Company by an extraordinary resolution directs.

But after the lapse of five years from the date of such dissolution, no responsibility shall rest on the Company or the liquidators, or any one to whom the custody of such books, accounts and documents has been committed, by reason that the same or any of them cannot be made forthcoming to any party or parties claiming to be interested therein.

Ibid., s. 172.

Inspection of books.

200. Where an order has been made for winding-up a Company by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, the Court may make such order for the inspection by the creditors and contributories of the Company of its books and papers as the Court thinks just, and any books and papers in the possession of the Company may be inspected by creditors or contributories in conformity with the order of the Court, but not further or otherwise.

Ibid., s. 173.

General scheme of liquidation may be sanctioned.

201. The liquidator may, with the sanction of the Court, where the Company is being wound up by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, and with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution of the Company where the Company is being wound up altogether voluntarily, pay any classes of creditors in full, or make such compromise or other arrangement as the liquidator may deem expedient with creditors or persons claiming to be creditors, or persons having or alleging themselves to have any claim, present or future, whereby the Company may be rendered liable.

Ibid., s. 174.

Power to compromise.

202. The liquidator may, with the sanction of the Court where the Company is being wound up by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, and with the sanction of an Extraordinary resolution of the Company where the Company is being wound up altogether voluntarily, compromise all calls and liabilities to calls, debts and liabilities capable of resulting in debts, and all claims, whether present or future, subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company and any contributory or alleged contributory, or other debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the assets of the Company or the winding-up of the Company generally upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with power for the liquidator to take any security for the discharge of such debts or liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such calls, debts or liabilities.

33 & 34 Vic., c. 104, s. 2.

Where compromise proposed, Court may order a meeting of creditors, &c., to decide as to such compromise.

203. Where any compromise or arrangement shall be proposed between a Company which is, at the time of the passing of this Act or afterwards, in the course of being wound up, either voluntarily or by or under the supervision of the Court, and the creditors of such Company, or any class of such creditors, it shall be lawful for the Court, in addition to any other of its powers, on the application in a summary way of any creditor or the liquidator, to order that a meeting of such creditors or class of creditors shall be summoned in such manner as the Court shall direct, and if a majority in number representing three-fourths in value of such creditors or class of creditors present either in person or by proxy at such meeting shall agree to any arrangement or compromise, such arrangement or compromise shall, if sanctioned by an order of the Court, be binding on all such creditors or class of creditors, as the case may be, and also on the liquidator and contributories of the said Company.

Act X of 1866, s. 175.

Power for liquidators to accept shares, &c., as a consideration for sale of property of Company.

204. Where any Company is proposed to be or is in the course of being wound up altogether voluntarily, and the whole or a portion of its business or property is proposed to be transferred or sold to another Company, the liquidators of the first-mentioned Company may, with the sanction of a special resolution of the Company by whom they were appointed, conferring either a general authority on the liquidators, or an authority in respect of any particular arrangement, receive in compensation or part compensation for such transfer or sale, shares, debentures, policies or other like interests in such other Company, for the purpose of distribution amongst the members of the Company being wound up, or may enter into any other arrangement whereby the members of the Company being wound up may, in lieu of receiving cash, shares, debentures, policies or other like interests, or in addition thereto, participate in the profits of or receive any other benefit from the purchasing Company.

Any sale made or arrangement entered into by the liquidator in pursuance of this section shall be binding on the members of the Company being wound up; subject to this proviso that, if any member of the Company being wound up who has not voted in favour of the special resolution passed by the Company of which he is a member at either of the meetings held for passing the same, expresses his dissent from any such special resolution in writing addressed to the liquidators or one of them, and left at the registered office of the Company not later than seven days after the date of the meeting at which such special resolution was passed, such dissentient member may *by writing addressed and left as last aforesaid*, require the liquidator to do one of the following things as the liquidator may prefer (that is to say), either to abstain from carrying such resolution into effect, or to purchase the interest held by such dissentient member at a price to be determined in manner hereinafter mentioned, such purchase-money to be paid before the Company is dissolved, and to be raised by the liquidator in such manner as may be determined by special resolution.

Union Bank of Kingston upon Hull, 49 *L. J. Ch.* 264.

No special resolution shall be deemed invalid for the purposes of this section by reason that it is passed antecedently to or concurrently with any resolution for winding-up the Company, or for appointing liquidators; but if an order be made within a year for winding-up the Company by or subject to the supervision of the Court, such resolution shall not be of any validity unless it is sanctioned by the Court.

Act X of 1866, s. 176.

Mode of determining price.

205. The price to be paid for the purchase of the interest of any dissentient member may be determined by agreement. If the parties dispute about the same, such dispute shall be settled by arbitration under the provisions next hereinafter contained.

Ibid., s. 177.

Appointment of arbitrator when questions are to be determined by arbitration.

206. When any dispute so directed to be settled by arbitration has arisen, then, unless both parties concur in the appointment of a single arbitrator, each party, on the request of the other party, shall by writing under his hand nominate and appoint an arbitrator to whom such dispute shall be referred.

After any such appointment has been made, neither party shall have power to revoke the same without the consent of the other, nor shall the death of either party operate as such revocation.

If for the space of fourteen days after any such dispute has arisen and after a request in writing has been served by the one party on the other party to appoint an arbitrator, such last mentioned party fail to appoint such arbitrator, then upon such failure the party making the request, and having himself appointed an arbitrator, may appoint such arbitrator to act on behalf of both parties, and such arbitrator may proceed to hear and determine the matters in dispute; and in such case the award or determination of such single arbitrator shall be final.

Ibid., s. 178.

Vacancy of arbitrator to be supplied.

207. If before the matters so referred are determined, any arbitrator appointed by either party die, or become incapable or refuse, or for seven days neglect to act as arbitrator, the party by whom such arbitrator was appointed may nominate and appoint in writing some other person to act in his place; and if for the space of seven days after notice in writing from the other party for that purpose he fail to do so, the remaining or other arbitrator may proceed *ex parte*; and every arbitrator so substituted as aforesaid shall have the same powers and authorities as were vested in the former arbitrator at the time of such his death, refusal or disability as aforesaid.

Ibid., s. 179.

Appointment of umpire.

208. Where more arbitrators than one have been appointed, they shall, before entering upon the matters referred to them, nominate and appoint by writing under their hands an umpire to decide on any such matters on which they shall differ.

If such umpire die, or refuse or for seven days neglect to act, they shall forthwith, after such death, refusal or neglect, appoint another umpire in his place; and the decision of every such umpire on the matters so referred to him shall be final.

Ibid., s. 180.

Power of arbitrators to call for books, &c.

209. The said arbitrators or their umpire may call for the production of any documents in the possession or power of either party which they or he may think necessary for determining the question in dis-

pute, and may examine the parties or their witnesses on oath.

Act X of 1866, s. 181.

Costs to be in the discretion of the arbitrators.

210. The costs of and attending every such arbitration to be determined by the arbitrators shall be in the discretion of the arbitrators or their umpire, as the case may be.

Ibid., s. 182.

Submission to arbitration may be filed in Court.

211. On the application of either of the parties, the submission to any such arbitration may be filed in the Court, and an order of reference may be made thereon; and the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, so far as the same are applicable, apply to every such order and to all proceedings thereunder.

Ibid., s. 183.

Certain attachments, distresses and executions to be void.

212. Where any Company is being wound up by the Court, or subject to the supervision of the Court, any attachment, distress or execution put in force, *without the leave of the Court*, against the estate or effects of the Company after the commencement of the winding-up, shall be void.

Exhall Mining Co. 4 *D. J. & S.* 377.

See Thring, p. 377.

Nothing in this section applies to proceedings by the Government.

Act X of 1866, s. 184.

Fraudulent preference.

213. Every conveyance, mortgage, delivery of goods, payment, execution or other act relating to property, which would, if made or done by or against any individual trader, be deemed in the event of his insolvency to have been made or done by way of undue or fraudulent preference of the creditors of such trader, shall, if made or done by or against any Company, be deemed, in the event of such Company being wound up under this Act, to have been made or done by way of undue or fraudulent preference of the creditors of such Company, and shall be invalid accordingly.

For the purposes of this section, the making of an application for winding-up a Company shall, in the case of a Company being wound up by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, and a resolution for winding-up the Company shall, in the case of a voluntary winding-up, be deemed to correspond with the act of insolvency in the case of an individual trader; and any conveyance or assignment made by any Company formed under this Act, of all its estate and effects to trustees for the benefit of all its creditors, shall be void.

Ibid., s. 185.

Power of Court to assess damages against delinquent directors and officers.

214. Where in the course of the winding-up, of any Company under this Act, it appears that any past or present director, manager, official or other liquidator, or any officer of such Company, has misapplied or retained in his own hands or become liable or accountable for any monies of the Company, or been guilty of any misfeasance or breach of trust in relation to the Company, the Court may, on the application of any liquidator, or of any creditor or contributory of the Company, notwithstanding that the offence is one for which the offender is criminally responsible, examine into the conduct of such director, manager or other officer, and compel him to repay any monies so misapplied or retained, or for which such officer has become liable or accountable, together with interest after such rate as the Court thinks just, or to contribute such sums of money to the assets of the Company by way of compensation in respect of such misapplication, retainer, misfeasance or breach of trust, as the Court thinks just.

Explanation I.—The banker of a Company is not as such an officer within the meaning of this section. Imp. Land C of Marseille 10 Eq. 298.

Explanation II.—Proceedings cannot be taken under this section against the representatives of a deceased officer. 49 L. J. C 446.

Act X of 186 s. 186.

Penalty on falsification of books.

215. If any director, officer or contributory of any Company wound up under this Act, destroys, mutilates, alters, falsifies or fraudulently secretes any books, papers, writings or securities, or makes, or is privy to the making of any false or fraudulent entry in any register, book of account or other document belonging to the Company with intent to defraud or deceive any person, every person so offending shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be liable to fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Ibid., s. 187.

Prosecution of delinquent directors in the case of winding-up by Court.

216. Where any order is made for winding-up a Company by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, if it appear in the course of such winding-up that any past or present director, manager, officer or member of such Company has been guilty of any offence in relation to the Company for which he is criminally responsible, the Court may, on the application of any person interested in such winding-up or of its own motion, direct the official liquidators, or the liquidators (as the case may be), to institute a prosecution for such offence, and may order the costs and expenses of such prosecution to be paid out of the assets of the Company.

Ibid., s. 188.

Penalty of false evidence.

217. If any person, upon any examination upon oath authorized under this Act, or in any affidavit, deposition or solemn affirmation in or about the winding-up of any Company under this Act, or otherwise in or about any matter arising under this Act, intentionally gives false evidence, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine.

30 & 31 Vic c. 131, s. 41.

Winding-up may be referred to district Court.

218. Where the High Court makes an order for winding-up a Company under this Act, it may, if it thinks fit, direct all subsequent proceedings to be had in a District Court, and thereupon such District Court shall, for the purpose of winding-up the Company, be deemed to be "the Court" within the meaning of this Act, and shall have, for the purposes of such winding-up, all the jurisdiction and powers of the High Court.

Ibid., s. 42

As to transfer of winding-up from one district Court to another.

219. If during the progress of a winding-up in a District Court it is made to appear to the High Court that the same could be more conveniently prosecuted in any other District Court, it shall be competent for the High Court to transfer the same to such other Court, and thereupon the winding-up shall proceed in such other District Court.

PART V.

REGISTRATION OFFICE.

Act X of 1866, s. 190.

Constitution of registration office.

220. The registration of Companies under this Act shall be conducted as follows (that is to say):—

(*a*) The Local Government may, after the sanction of the Governor General in Council to the creation of any such offices shall have been obtained, from time to time appoint such registrars, assistant registrars, clerks and servants as it may think necessary for the registration of Companies under this Act, and remove them at pleasure:

(*b*) The Local Government may make such regulations as it thinks fit with respect to the duties to be performed by any such registrars, assistant registrars, clerks and servants as aforesaid:

(*c*) The Local Government may from time to time determine the places at which offices for the registration of Companies are to be established, so that there be at all times maintained in each of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay at least one such office, and that no Company shall be registered except at an office within that part of British India in which by the memorandum of association the registered office of the Company is declared to be established:

(*d*) The Local Go ernment may from time to time direct a seal or seals to be prepared for the authentication of any documents required for or connected with the registration of Companies:

(*e*) Every person may inspect the documents kept by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. There shall be paid for such inspection such fees as may be appointed by the Local Government not exceeding one rupee for each inspection. Any person may require a certificate of the incorporation of any Company, or a copy or extract of any other document or any part of any other document, to be certified by the registrar. There shall be paid for such certificate of incorporation, certified copy or extract, such fees as the Local Government may direct, not exceeding three rupees for the certificate of incorporation, and not exceeding two annas for each hundred words of such copy or extract:

(*f*) The existing registrar, assistant registrars, clerks and other officers and servants in the office for the registration of joint stock companies shall, during the pleasure of the Local Government hold the offices and receive the salaries hitherto held and received by them, but they shall in the execution of their duties conform to any regulations that may be issued by the Local Government.

(*g*) There shall be paid to any registrar, assistant registrar, clerk or servant that may hereafter be employed in the registration of joint stock Companies, such salary as the Local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, direct:

(*h*) Whenever any act is herein directed to be done to or by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, such act shall, until the Local Government otherwise directs, be done to or by the existing Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, or in his absence to or by such person as the local Government may for the time being authorize. But in the event of the Local Government altering the constitution of the existing registry office, such act shall be done to or by such officer or officers and at such place or places with reference to the local situation of the registered offices of the Companies to be registered as the Local Government may appoint.

PART VI.

APPLICATION OF ACT TO COMPANIES REGISTERED UNDER THE JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' ACTS.

Act X of 1866, s. 191.

Application of Act to Companies formed under Act XIX of 1857 or VII of 1860.

221. Subject as hereinafter mentioned, this Act with the exception of Table A in the first schedule shall apply to Companies formed and registered under Act No. XIX of 1857 and Act No. VII of 1860 or either of them, in the same manner in the case of a limited Company as if such Company had been formed and registered under this Act as a Company limited by shares; and in the case of a Company other than a limited Company, as if such Company had been formed and registered as an unlimited Company under this Act, with this qualification, that wherever reference is made expressly or impliedly to the date of registration, such date shall be deemed to refer to the date at which such Companies were respectively registered under the said Acts or either of them, and the power of altering regulations by special resolution given by this Act shall, in the case of any Company formed and registered under the said Acts or either of them, extend to altering any provisions contained in the table marked B annexed to Act No. XIX of 1857, and shall also, in the case of an unlimited Company formed and registered as last aforesaid, extend to altering any regulations relating to the amount of capital or its distribution into shares, notwithstanding such regulations are contained in the memorandum of association.

Ibid., s. 192.

Application of Act to Companies registered under Act XIX of 1857 or VII of 1860.

222. This Act shall apply to Companies registered but not formed under the said Acts or either of them, in the same manner as it is hereinafter declared to apply to Companies registered but not formed under this Act, with this qualification, that wherever reference is made expressly or impliedly to the date of registration, such date shall be deemed to refer to the date at which such Companies were respectively registered under the said Acts or either of them.

Ibid., s. 193.

Mode of transferring shares.

223. Any Company registered under the said Acts or either of them may cause its shares to be transferred in manner hitherto in use, or in such other manner as the Company may direct.

PART VII.

COMPANIES AUTHORIZED TO REGISTER UNDER THIS ACT.

Ibid., s. 194.

Companies capable of being registered.

224. With the exceptions made in the next following section and subject to the regulations therein contained, every Company existing at the time of the commencement of this Act, including any Company registered under either of the said Acts, consisting of seven or more members, and any Company hereafter formed in pursuance of any Act of Parliament, or Act of the Governor General in Council other than this Act, or of letters patent, or being otherwise duly constituted by law, and consisting of seven or more members, may at any time hereafter register itself under

this Act as an unlimited Company, or a Company limited by shares, or a Company limited by guarantee, and no such registration shall be invalid by reason that it has taken place with a view to the Company being wound up.

Act X of 1866, s. 195. Regulations as to registration of existing Companies.

225. The following regulations shall be observed with respect to the registration of Companies under this part of this Act (that is to say)—

(a) No Company having the liability of its members limited by Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor General in Council other than this Act, or by letters patent, and not being a joint stock company as hereinafter defined, shall register under this Act in pursuance of this part thereof;

(b) No Company having the liability of its members limited by Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor General in Council other than this Act, or by letters patent, shall register under this Act in pursuance of this part thereof as an unlimited Company, or as a Company limited by guarantee:

(c) No life-assurance Company existing at the time of the commencement of this Act, and no Company that is not a joint stock company as hereinafter defined, shall in pursuance of this part of this Act register under this Act as a Company limited by shares:

(d) No Company shall register under this Act in pursuance of this part thereof unless an assent to its so registering is given by a majority of such of its members as may be present personally, or by proxy in cases where proxies are allowed by the regulations of the Company, at some general meeting summoned for the purpose:

(e) Where a Company not having the liability of its members limited by Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor General in Council, or by letters patent, is about to register as a limited Company, the majority required to assent as aforesaid shall consist of not less than three-fourths of the members present, personally or by proxy, at such last-mentioned general meeting:

(f) Where a Company is about to register as a Company limited by guarantee, the assent to its being so registered shall be accompanied by a resolution declaring that each member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company, in the event of the same being wound up during the time that he is a member or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before the time at which he ceased to be a member, and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding-up the Company, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, such amount as may be required not exceeding a specified amount.

In computing any majority under this section, when a poll is demanded, regard shall be had to the number of votes to which each member is entitled according to the regulations of the Company of which he is a member.

Ibid., s. 196. Definition of joint stock Company.

226. For the purposes of this part of this Act so far as the same relates to the description of Companies empowered to register as Companies limited by shares, a joint stock Company shall be deemed, to be a Company having a permanent paid-up or nominal capital of fixed amount, divided into shares, also of fixed amount, or held and transferable as stock, or divided and held partly in one way and partly in the other, and formed on the principle of having for its members the holders of shares in such capital, or the holders of such stock, and no other persons; and such Company when registered with limited liability under this Act shall be deemed to be a Company limited by shares.

Act X of 1866, s. 197. Requisitions for registration by Companies.

227. Previously to the registration, in pursuance of this part of this Act, of any joint stock Company, there shall be delivered to the registrar the following documents (that is to say),—

(a) A list showing the names, addresses and occupations of all persons who, on a day named in such list and not being more than six clear days before the day of registration, were members of such Company, with the addition of the shares held by such persons respectively, distinguishing, in cases where such shares are numbered, each shared by its number:

(b) A copy of any Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor General in Council, royal charter, letters patent, deed of settlement, contract of copartnery or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company:

(c) If any such joint stock Company is intended to be registered as a limited Company, the above list and copy shall be accompanied by a statement specifying the following particulars (that is to say)—

The nominal capital of the Company and the number of shares into which it is divided:

The number of shares taken and the amount paid on each share:

The name of the Company, with the addition of the word "limited" as the last word thereof:

With the addition, in the case of a Company intended to be registered as a Company limited by guarantee, of the resolution declaring the amount of the guarantee.

Ibid., s. 198. Requisitions for registration by existing Company not being a joint stock Company.

228. Previously to the registration in pursuance of this part of this Act of any Company not being a joint stock Company, there shall be delivered to the Registrar a list showing the names, addresses and occupations of the directors or other managers (if any) of the Company, also a copy of any Act of Parliament, Act of the Governor General in Council, letters patent, deed of settlement, contract of copartnery or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company, with the addition, in the case of a Company intended to be registered as a Company limited by guarantee, of the resolution declaring the amount of guarantee.

Ibid., s. 199. Power for existing Company to register amount of stock instead of shares.

229. Where a joint stock Company authorized to register under this Act has had the whole or any portion of its capital converted into stock, such Company shall, as to the capital so converted, instead of delivering to the Registrar a statement of shares, deliver to the Registrar a statement of the amount of stock belonging to the Company, and the names of the persons who were holders of such stock, on some day to be named in the statement not more than six clear days before the day of registration.

Act X of 1866, s. 200.

Authentication of statements of existing Companies.

230. The lists of members and directors and any other particulars relating to the Company hereby required to be delivered to the Registrar, shall be verified by declaration of the directors of the Company delivering the same or any two of them, or of any two other principal officers of the Company made before a justice of the peace or a district judge.

Ibid., s. 201.

Registrar may require evidence as to nature of Company.

231. The Registrar may require such evidence as he thinks necessary for the purpose of satisfying himself whether an existing Company is or not a joint stock Company as hereinbefore defined.

Ibid., s. 202.

On registration of banking Company with limited liability notice to be given to customers.

232. Every banking Company existing at the date of the passing of this Act which registers itself as a limited Company shall, at least thirty days previous to obtaining a certificate of registration with limited liability, give notice that it is intended so to register the same to every person and partnership firm having a banking account with the Company.

Such notice shall be given either by delivering the same to such person or firm, or leaving the same, or putting the same into the post addressed to him or them, at such address as shall have been last communicated or otherwise become known as his or their address to or by the Company.

In case the Company omits to give any such notice as is hereinbefore required to be given, then, as between the Company and the person or persons only who are for the time being interested in the account in respect of which such notice ought to have been given, and so far as respects such account and all variations thereof down to the time at which such notice shall be given, but not further or otherwise, the certificate of registration with limited liability shall have no operation.

Ibid., s. 203.

Exemption of certain Companies from payment of fees.

233. No fees shall be charged in respect of the registration in pursuance of this part of this Act of any Company in cases where such Company is not registered as a limited Company, or where, previously to its being registered as a limited Company, the liability of the shareholders was limited by some Act of Parliament, or Act of the Governor General in Council, or by letters patent.

Ibid., s. 204.

Company to change name.

234. Any Company authorized by this part of this Act to register with limited liability shall, for the purpose of obtaining registration with limited liability, change its name by adding thereto the word "limited."

Ibid., s. 205.

Certificate of registration of existing Companies.

235. Upon compliance with the requisitions in this part of this Act contained with respect to registration, and on payment of such fees, if any, as are payable under the tables marked B and C in the first schedule hereto, the Registrar shall certify under his hand that the Company so applying for registration is incorporated as a Company under this Act, and, in the case of a limited Company, that it is limited, and thereupon such Company shall be incorporated, and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal.

Act X 1866, s. 206.

Certificate to be evidence of compliance with Act.

236. A certificate of incorporation given at any time to any Company registered in pursuance of this part of this Act shall be conclusive evidence that all the requisitions herein contained in respect of registration under this Act have been complied with, and that the Company is authorized to be registered under this Act as a limited or unlimited Company, as the case may be, and the date of incorporation mentioned in such certificate shall be deemed to be the date at which the Company is incorporated under this Act.

Ibid., s. 207.

Transfer of property to Company.

237. All such property, moveable and immoveable, including all interests and rights in, to, and out of property, moveable and immoveable, and including obligations and things in action, as may belong to or be vested in the Company at the date of its registration under this Act, shall, on registration, pass to and vest in the Company as incorporated under this Act for all the estate and interest of the Company therein.

Ibid., s. 20

Registration under this Act not to affect obligations incurred previously to registration.

238. The registration in pursuance of this part of this Act of any Company shall not affect or prejudice the liability of such Company to have enforced against it, or its right to enforce, any debt or obligation incurred, or any contract entered into, by, to, with or on behalf of such Company previously to such registration.

Ibid., s. 20

Continuation of existing suits.

239. All such suits and other legal proceedings as may at the time of the registration of any Company registered in pursuance of this part of this Act have been commenced by or against such Company, or the public officer or any member thereof, may be continued in the same manner as if such registration had not taken place. Nevertheless, execution shall not issue against the effects of any individual member of such Company upon any decree or order obtained in any suit or proceeding so commenced as aforesaid; but in the event of the property and effects of the Company being insufficient to satisfy such decree or order, an order may be obtained for winding-up the Company.

Ibid., s. 210.

Effect of registration under Act.

240. When a Company is registered under this Act in pursuance of this part thereof, all provisions contained in any Act of Parliament, Act of the Governor General in Council, deed of settlement, contract of copartnery, letters patent or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company, including, in the case of a Company registered as a Company limited by guarantee, the resolution declaring the amount of the guarantee, shall be deemed to be conditions and regulations of the Company, in the same manner and with the same incidents as if they were contained in a registered memorandum of association and articles of association; and all the provisions of this Act shall apply to such Company and the members, contributories and creditors thereof, in the same manner in all respects as if it had been formed under this Act, subject to the provisions following (that is to say),—

(*a*) That Table A in the first schedule to this Act shall not, unless adopted by special resolution, apply to any Company registered under this Act in pursuance of this part thereof:

(*b*) That the provisions of this Act relating to the numbering of shares shall not apply to any joint stock Company whose shares are not numbered:

(*c*) That no Company shall have power to alter any provisions contained in any Act of Parliament, Act of the Legislative Council or Act of the Governor General in Council relating to the Company:

(*d*) That no Company shall have power, without the sanction of the Governor General in Council, to alter any provision contained in any letters patent relating to the Company:

(*e*) In the event of the Company being wound up, every person shall be a contributory, in respect of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted prior to registration, who is liable to pay or contribute to the payment of any debt or liability of the Company contracted prior to registration, or to pay or contribute to the payment of any sum for the adjustment of the rights of the members amongst themselves in respect of any such debt or liability; or to pay or contribute to the payment of the costs, charges and expenses of winding-up the Company, so far as relates to such debts or liabilities as aforesaid. Every such contributory shall be liable to contribute to the assests of the Company, in the course of the winding-up, all sums due from him in respect of any such liability as aforesaid. In the event of the death or insolvency of any such contributory as last aforesaid, or marriage of any such contributory being a female, the provisions hereinbefore contained with respect to the representatives, heirs and devisees of deceased contributories, and with reference to the assignees of insolvent contributories, and to the husbands of married contributories, shall apply:

(*f*) Nothing herein contained shall authorize any Company to alter any such provisions contained in any deed of settlement, contract of copartnery, letters patent or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company, as would, if such Company had originally been formed under this Act, have been contained in the memorandum of association, and are not authorized to be altered by this Act:

But nothing herein contained shall derogate from any power of altering its constitution or regulations which may be vested in any Company registering under this Act in pursuance of this Part thereof by virtue of any Act of Parliament, Act of the Governor General in Council, deed of settlement contract of copartnery, letters patent or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company.

Act X of 1866, s. 211.

Powers of Court to restrain further proceedings.

241. The Court may, at any time after the presentation of a petition for winding-up a Company registered in pursuance of this part of this Act, and before making an order for winding-up the Company, upon the application of any creditor of the Company restrain further proceedings in any suit or legal proceeding against any contributory of the Company as well as against the Company as hereinbefore provided, upon such terms as the Court thinks fit.

Ibid., s. 212.

Order for winding-up Company.

242. Where an order has been made for winding-up a Company registered in pursuance of this part of the Act, in addition to the provisions hereinbefore contained, it is hereby further provided that no suit or other legal proceeding shall be commenced or proceeded with against any contributory of the Company in respect of any debt of the Company, except with the leave of the Court and subject to such terms as the Court may impose.

PART VIII.

APPLICATION OF ACT TO UNREGISTERED COMPANIES.

Act X of 1866, s. 213.

Winding-up unregistered Companies.

243. Subject as hereinafter mentioned, any partnership, association or Company, except railway Companies incorporated by Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor General in Council, consisting of more than seven members and not registered under this Act, and hereinafter included under the term unregistered Company, may be wound up under this Act, and all the provisions of this Act with respect to winding-up shall apply to such Company, with the following exceptions and additions:—

(1) An unregistered Company shall, for the purpose of determining the Court having jurisdiction in the matter of the winding-up, be deemed to be registered in that part of British India where its principal place of business is situate; or if it has a principal place of business situate in more than one part of British India, then in each part of British India where it has a principal place of business. Moreover, the principal place of business of an unregistered Company, or (where it has a principal place of business situate in more than one part of British India) such one of its principal places of business as is situated in that part of British India in which proceedings are being instituted, shall, for all the purposes of the winding-up of such Company, be deemed to be the registered office of the Company:

(2) No unregistered Company shall be wound up under this Act voluntarily, or subject to the supervision of the Court:

(3) The circumstances under which an unregistered Company may be wound up are as follows (that is to say),—

(*a*) Whenever the Company is dissolved or has ceased to carry on business, or is carrying on business only for the purpose of winding-up its affairs:

(*b*) Whenever the Company is unable to pay its debts:

(*c*) Whenever the Court is of opinion that it is just and equitable that the Company should be wound up:

(4) An Unregistered Company shall, for the the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be unable to pay its debts:—

(*a*) Whenever a creditor to whom the Company is indebted, by assignment or otherwise, in a sum exceeding five hundred rupees then due, has served on the Company, by leaving the same at the principal place of business of the Company or by delivering to the secretary or some director or principal officer of the Company, or by otherwise serving the same in such manner as the Court may approve or direct, a demand under his hand requiring the Company to pay the sum so due, and the Company has for the space of three weeks succeeding the service of such demand neglected to pay such sum, or to secure or compound for the same to the satisfaction of the creditor:

(*b*) Whenever any suit or other proceeding has been instituted against any member of the Company for any debt or demand due or claimed to be due from the Company, or from him in his character of member of the Company, and notice in writing of the institution of such suit or other legal proceeding having been served upon the Company by leaving the same at the principal place of business of the Company, or by delivering it to the secretary, or some director, manager or principal officer of the Company, or by otherwise serving the same in such manner as the Court may approve or direct, the Company has not within ten days after service of such notice paid, secured or compounded for such debt or demand, or procured such suit or other legal proceeding to be stayed, or indemnified the defendant to his reasonable satisfaction against such suit or other legal proceeding, and against all costs, damages and expenses to be incurred by him by reason of the same:

(*c*) Whenever execution or other process issued on a decree or order obtained in any Court in favour of any creditor in any proceeding instituted by such creditor against the Company, or any member thereof as such, or against any person authorized to be sued as nominal defendant on behalf of the Company, is returned unsatisfied:

(*d*) Whenever it is otherwise proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the Company is unable to pay its debts.

Act X of 1866, s. 214.

Who to be deemed a contributory in the event of Company being wound up.

244. In the event of an unregistered Company being wound up, every person shall be deemed to be a contributory who is liable to pay or contribute to the payment of any debt or liability of the Company, or to pay or contribute to the payment of any sum for the adjustment of the rights of the members amongst themselves, or to pay or contribute to the payment of the costs, charges and expenses of winding-up the Company.

Every such contributory shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company in the course of the winding-up all sums due from him in respect of any such liability as aforesaid.

In the event of the death or insolvency of any contributory, the provisions hereinbefore contained with respect to the personal representatives, heirs and devisees of a deceased contributory, and to the assignees of an insolvent contributory, shall apply.

Ibid., s. 215.

Power of Court to restrain further proceedings.

245. The Court may, at any time after the making of an application for winding-up an unregistered Company, and before making an order for winding-up the Company, upon the application of any creditor of the Company, restrain further proceedings in any suit or proceeding against any contributory of the Company, or against the Company as hereinbefore provided, upon such terms as the Court thinks fit.

Ibid., s. 216.

Effect of order for winding-up Company.

246. Where an order has been made for winding-up an unregistered Company, in addition to the provisions hereinbefore contained in the case of Companies formed under this Act, it is hereby further provided that no suit shall be commenced or proceeded with against any contributory of the Company in respect of any debt of the Company, except with the leave of the Court and subject to such terms as the Court may impose.

Act X of 1866, s. 217.

Provision in case of unregistered Company.

247. If any unregistered Company has no power to sue and be sued in a common name, or if, for any reason, it appears expedient, the Court may, by the order made for winding-up such Company or by any subsequent order, direct that all such property, moveable and immoveable, including all interests, claims and rights into and out of property, moveable and immoveable, and including things in action, as may belong to or be vested in the Company, or to or in any person or persons on trust for or on behalf of the Company or any part of such property, is to vest in the official liquidator or official liquidators by his or their official name or names, and thereupon the same or such part thereof as may be specified in the order shall vest accordingly, and the official liquidator or official liquidators may, in his or their official name or names, or in such name or names and after giving such indemnity as the Court directs, bring or defend any suits or other legal proceedings relating to any property vested in him or them, or any suits or other legal proceedings necessary to be brought or defended for the purposes of effectually winding-up the Company and recovering the property thereof.

Ibid., s. 218.

Provisions of this part of Act cumulative.

248. The provisions made by this part of the Act with respect to unregistered Companies shall be deemed to be made in addition to and not in restriction of any provisions hereinbefore contained with respect to winding-up Companies by the Court.

The Court or official liquidator may, in addition to any thing contained in this part of the Act, exercise any powers or do any act in the case of unregistered Companies which might be exercised or done by it or him in winding-up Companies formed under this Act; but an unregistered Company shall not, except in the event of its being wound up, be deemed to be a Company under this Act, and then only to the extent provided by this part of this Act.

PART IX.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Ibid., s. 221.

Saving of existing proceedings for winding-up.

249. Where previously to the commencement of this Act an order has been made for winding-up a Company under the Indian Companies Act, 1866, or a resolution has been passed for winding-up a Company voluntarily, such Company shall be wound-up in the same manner and with the same incidents as if this Act were not passed, and for the purposes of such winding-up, the Indian Companies Act, 1866, shall be deemed to remain in full force.

Ibid., s. 222.

Saving of conveyance deeds.

250. Where previously to the commencement of this Act any conveyance, mortgage or other deed has been made in pursuance of the Indian Companies Act, 1866, such deed shall be of the same force as if this Act had not passed, and for the purposes of such deed, the Indian Companies Act, 1866, shall be deemed to remain in full force.

Ibid., s. 223.

Cognizance of offences under this Act.

251. All offences under this Act may be tried by any magistrate of the first class unless the period of imprisonment to which the offender is liable exceeds that which such officer is competent to award under the law for the time

being in force in the place in which he is employed. When the period of imprisonment provided by this Act exceeds the period that may be awarded by such officer, the offender shall be committed for trial before the Court of Session.

Act X of 1866, s. 226.

Punishment of offences under this Act, committed within local limits of High Court.

252. If any offence which by this Act is declared to be punishable by any penalty is committed by any person within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court, such offence shall be punishable upon summary conviction by any magistrate of police of the place at which such Court is held.

English Companies Act, 1867, s. 12.

Power to make orders as to costs.

253. Subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained, the Court may, in any proceedings under this Act, make such order as to costs as it thinks fit.

Act X of 1866, s. 189.

Power of High Court to make rules.

254. The High Court may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act and with the Code of Civil Procedure concerning the mode of proceeding to be had for winding-up a Company in such Court and in the Courts subordinate thereto, *and for giving effect to the provisions hereinbefore contained as to the reduction of the capital and the subdivision of the shares of a Company.*

English Companies Act, 1867, s. 20.

Act X of 1866, s. 230.

Construction of "Registrar of Joint Stock Companies" in Act No. XXI of 1860.

255. In sections one and eighteen of Act No. XXI of 1860 (*for the registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies*), the words "Registrar of Joint Stock Companies" shall be construed to mean Registrar of Joint Stock Companies under this Act or any Act for the time being in force.

Ibid., s. 231.

Act not to apply to Bank of Bengal, Madras or Bombay.

256. Save as provided in sections one hundred and fifty-two and one hundred and fifty-three, nothing in this Act shall be deemed to apply to the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

TABLE A.

REGULATIONS FOR MANAGEMENT OF A COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES.

Shares.

(1) If several persons are registered as joint holders of any share, any one of such persons may give effectual receipts for any dividend payable in respect of such share.

(2) Every member shall, on payment of eight annas or such less sum as the Company in general meeting may prescribe, be entitled to a certificate under the common seal of the Company, specifying the share or shares held by him, and the amount paid up thereon.

(3) If such certificate is worn out or lost, it may be renewed, on payment of eight annas or such less sum as the Company in general meeting may prescribe.

Calls on Shares.

(4) The directors may from time to time make such calls upon the members in respect of all monies unpaid on their shares as they think fit, provided that twenty-one days' notice at least is given of each call; and each member shall be liable to pay the amount of calls so made to the persons and at the times and places appointed by the directors.

(5) A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the directors authorizing such call was passed.

(6) If the call payable in respect of any share is not paid before or on the day appointed for payment thereof, the holder for the time being of such share shall be liable to pay interest for the same at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the day appointed for the payment thereof to the time of the actual payment.

(7) The directors may, if they think fit, receive from any member willing to advance the same all or any part of the monies due upon the shares held by him beyond the sums actually called for; and upon the monies so paid in advance, or so much thereof as from time to time exceeds the amount of the calls then made upon the shares in respect of which such advance has been made, the Company may pay interest at such rate as the member paying such sum in advance and the directors agree upon.

Transfers of Shares.

(8) The instrument of transfer of any share in the Company shall be executed both by the transferor and transferee, and the transferor shall be deemed to remain a holder of such share until the name of the transferee is entered in the register book in respect thereof.

(9) Shares in the Company shall be transferred in the folowing form:—

I, *A B*, of in consideration of the sum of rupees paid to me by *C D* of do hereby transfer to the said *C D* the share (or shares) numbered standing in my name in the books of the Company, to hold unto the said *C D*, his executors, administrators and assigns, subject to the several conditions on which I held the same at the time of the execution hereof; and I, the said *C D*, do hereby agree to take the said share (or shares), subject to the same conditions. As witness our hands, the day of

(10) The Company may decline to register any transfer of shares made by a member who is indebted to them.

(11) The transfer books shall be closed during the fourteen days immediately preceding the ordinary general meeting in each year.

Transmission of Shares.

(12) The executors or administrators of a deceased member shall be the only persons recognized by the Company as having any title to his share.

(13) Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death, bankruptcy or insolvency of any member, or in consequence of the marriage of any female member, may be registered as a member upon such evidence being produced as may from time to time be required by the Company.

(14) Any person who has become entitled to a share in consequence of the death, bankruptcy or insolvency of any member, or in consequence of the marriage of any female member, may, instead of being registered himself, elect to have some

person to be named by him registered as a transferee of such share.

(15) The person so becoming entitled shall testify such election by executing to his nominee an instrument of transfer of such share.

(16) The instrument of transfer shall be presented to the Company, together with such evidence as the directors may require to prove the title of the transferee, and thereupon the Company shall regsiter the transferee as a member.

Forfeiture of Shares.

(17) If any member fails to pay any call on the day appointed for payment thereof, the directors may, at any time thereafter, during such time as the call remains unpaid, serve a notice on him requiring him to pay such call, together with interest and any expenses that may have accrued by reason of such non-payment.

(18) The notice shall name a further day on or before which such call and all interest and expenses that have accrued by reason of such non-payment are to be paid. It shall also name the place where payment is to be made, the place so named being either the registered office of the Company or some other place at which calls of the Company are usually made payable. The notice shall also state that in the event of non-payment at or before the time and at the place appointed, the shares in respect of which such call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

(19) If the requisitions of any such notice as aforesaid are not complied with, any share in respect of which such notice has been given may at any time thereafter before payment of all calls, interest and expenses due in respect thereof has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the directors to that effect.

(20) Any share so forfeited shall be deemed to be the property of the Company, and may be disposed of in such manner as the Company in general meeting thinks fit.

(21) Any member whose shares have been forfeited shall notwithstanding be liable to pay to the Company all calls owing upon such shares at the time of the forfeiture.

(22) A solemn declaration in writing, made before a magistrate, that the call in respect of a share was made and notice thereof given, and that default in payment of the call was made, and that the forfeiture of the share was made by a resolution of the directors to that effect, shall be sufficient evidence of the facts therein stated, as against all persons entitled to such share, and such declaration and the receipt of the Company for the price of such share shall constitute a good title to such share, and a certificate of proprietorship shall be delivered to a purchaser, and thereupon he shall be deemed the holder of such share discharged from all calls due prior to such purchase, and he shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase-money, nor shall his title to such share be affected by any irregularity in the proceedings in reference to such sale.

Conversion of Shares into Stock.

(23) The directors may, with the sanction of the Company previously given in general meeting convert any paid-up shares into stock.

(24) When any shares have been converted into stock, the several holders of such stock may thenceforth transfer their respective interests therein or any part of such interests, in the same manner and subject to the same regulations as and subject to which any shares in the capital of the Company may be transferred, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

(25) The several holders of stock shall be entitled to participate in the dividends and profits of the Company according to the amount of their respective interests in such stock, and such interests shall, in proportion to the amount thereof, confer on the holders there of respectively, the same privileges and advantages for the purpose of voting at meetings of the Company and for other purposes, as would have been conferred by shares of equal amount in the capital of the Company; but so that none of such privileges or advantages, except the participation in the dividends and profits of the Company, shall be conferred by any such aliquot part of consolidated stock as would not, if existing in shares, have conferred such privileges or advantages.

Increase in Capital.

(26) The directors may, with the sanction of a special resolution of the Company previously given in the general meeting, increase its capital by the issue of new shares, such aggregate increase to be of such amount, and to be divided into shares of such respective amounts, as the Company in general meeting directs, or, if no direction is given, as the directors think expedient.

(27) Subject to any direction to the contrary that may be given by the meeting that sanctions the increase of capital, all new shares shall be offered to the members in proportion to the existing shares held by them, and such offer shall be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which the member is entitled and limiting a time within which the offer, if not accepted, will be deemed to be declined; and after the expiration of such time, or on the receipt of an intimation from the member to whom such notice is given that he declines to accept the shares offered, the directors may dispose of the same in such manner as they think most beneficial to the Company.

(28) Any capital raised by the creation of new shares shall be considered as part of the original capital, and shall be subject to the same provisions with reference to the payment of calls, and the forfeiture of shares on non-payment of calls, or otherwise, as if it had been part of the original capital.

General Meetings.

(29) The first general meeting shall be held at such time, not being more than six months after the registration of the Company, and at such place, as the directors may determine.

(30) Subsequent general meetings shall be held at such time and place as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting; and if no other time or place is prescribed, a general meeting shall be held on the first Monday in February in every year, at such place as may be determined by the directors.

(31) The above-mentioned general meetings shall be called ordinary meetings; all other general meetings shall be called extraordinary.

(32) The directors may, whenever they think fit, and they shall upon a requisition made in writing by not less than one-fifth in number of the members of the Company, convene an extraordinary general meeting.

(33) Any requisition made by the members shall express the object of the meeting proposed to be called, and shall be left at the registered office of the Company.

(34) Upon the receipt of such requisition the directors shall forthwith proceed to convene an extraordinary general meeting. If they do not proceed to convene the same within twenty-one days from the date of the requisition, the requisitionists or any other members amounting to the required number, may themselves convene an extraordinary general meeting.

Proceedings at General Meeting.

(35) Seven days' notice at the least, specifying the place, the day and the hour of meeting, and in case of special business the general nature of such business, shall be given to the members in manner hereinafter mentioned, or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting; but the non-receipt of such notice by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings at any general meeting.

(36) All business shall be deemed special that it transacted at an extraordinary meeting, and all that is transacted at an ordinary meeting, with the exception of sanctioning a dividend, and the consideration of the accounts, balance-sheets and the ordinary report of the directors.

(37) No business shall be transacted at any general meeting, except the declaration of a dividend, unless a quorum of members is present at the time when the meeting proceeds to business. Such quorum shall be ascertained as follows, that is to say, if the persons who have taken shares in the Company at the time of the meeting do not exceed ten in number, the quorum shall be five; if they exceed ten, there shall be added to the above quorum one for every five additional members up to fifty, and one for every ten additional members after fifty, with this limitation, that no quorum shall in any case exceed twenty.

(38) If within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened upon the requisition of members, shall be dissolved. In any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week, at the same time and place; and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present, it shall be adjourned *sine die*.

(39) The chairman (if any) of the board of directors shall preside as chairman at every general meeting of the Company.

(40) If there is no such chairman, or if at any meeting he is not present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the members present shall choose some one of their number to be chairman.

(41) The chairman may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn any meeting from time to time and from place to place; but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

(42) At any general meeting, unless a poll is demanded by at least five members, a declaration by the chairman that a resolution has been carried, and an entry to that effect in the book of proceedings of the Company, shall be sufficient evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against such resolution.

(43) If a poll is demanded by five or more members, it shall be taken in such manner as the chairman directs, and the result of such poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the Company in general meeting. In the case of an equality of votes at any general meeting the Chairman shall be entitled to a second or casting vote.

Votes of Members.

(44) Every member shall have one vote for every share up to ten. He shall have an additional vote for every five shares beyond the first ten shares up to one hundred, and an additional vote for every ten shares beyond the first hundred shares.

(45) If any member is a lunatic or idiot, he may vote by his committee or other legal curator and if any member is a minor, he may vote by his guardian or any one of his guardians if more than one.

(46) If one or more persons are jointly entitled to a share or shares, the member whose name stands first in the register of members as one of the holders of such share or shares, and no other, shall be entitled to vote in respect of the same.

(47) No member shall be entitled to vote at any general meeting unless all calls due from him have been paid, and no member shall be entitled to vote in respect of any share that he has acquired by transfer, at any meeting held after the expiration of three months from the registration of the Company, unless he has been possessed of the share in respect of which he claims to vote for at least three months previously to the time of holding the meeting at which he proposes to vote.

(48) Votes may be given either personally or by proxy.

(49) The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing, under the hand of the appointor, or if such appointor is a corporation, under their common seal, and shall be attested by one or more witness or witnesses. No person shall be appointed a proxy who is not a member of the Company.

(50) The instrument appointing a proxy shall be deposited at the registered office of the Company not less than seventy-two hours before the time for holding the meeting at which the person named in such instrument proposes to vote; but no instrument appointing a proxy shall be valid after the expiration of twelve months from the date of its execution.

(51) Any instrument appointing a proxy shall be in the following form:—

Company Limited.

I of

being a member of the Company Limited, and entitled to

vote or votes, hereby appoint

of as my proxy, to vote for me and on my behalf at the (ordinary *or* extraordinary, *as the case may be*) general meeting of the Company to be held on the day of and at any adjournment thereof (*or*, at any meeting of the Company that may be held in the year). As witness my hand, this day of

Signed by the said in the presence of

Directors.

(52) The number of the directors, and the names of the first directors, shall be determined by the subscribers of the memorandum of association.

(53) Until directors are appointed, the subscribers of the memorandum of association shall be deemed to be directors.

(54) The future remuneration of the directors and their remuneration for services performed previously to the first general meeting, shall be determined by the Company in general meeting.

Powers of Directors.

(55) The business of the Company shall be managed by the directors, who may pay all expenses incurred in getting up and registering the Company, and may exercise all such powers of the Company as are not by the foregoing Act, or by these articles, required to be exercised by the Company in general meeting subject nevertheless to any regulations of these articles, to the provisions of the foregoing Act, and to such regulations, being not inconsistent with the aforesaid regulations, or provisions as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting; but no regulation made by the Company in general meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the directors which would have been valid if such regulation had not been made.

(56) The continuing directors may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body.

Disqualification of Directors.

(57) The office of director shall be vacated—

If he holds any other office or place of profit under the Company;

If he becomes bankrupt or insolvent;

If he is concerned in or participates in the profits of any contract with the Company;

But the above rules shall be subject to the following exceptions: That no director shall vacate his office by reason of his being a member of any Company which has entered into contracts with or done any work for the Company of which he is director; nevertheless he shall not vote in respect of such contract or work; and if he does so vote his vote shall not be counted.

Rotation of Directors.

(58) At the first ordinary meeting after the registration of the Company, the whole of the directors shall retire from office; and at the first ordinary meeting in every subsequent year, one-third of the directors for the time being, or, if their number is not a multiple of three, then the number nearest to one-third, shall retire from office.

(59) The one-third or other nearest number to retire during the first and second years ensuing the first ordinary meeting of the Company shall, unless the directors agree among themselves, be determined by ballot. In every subsequent year, the one-third or other nearest number who have been longest in office shall retire.

(60) A retiring director shall be re-eligible.

(61) The Company at the general meeting at which any directors retire in manner aforesaid shall fill up the vacated offices by electing a like number of persons.

(62) If at any meeting at which an election of directors ought to take place the places of the vacating directors are not filled up, the meeting shall stand adjourned till the same day in the next week, at same time and place; and if at such adjourned meeting the places of the vacating directors are not filled up, the vacating directors or such of them as have not had their places filled up, shall continue in office until the ordinary meeting in the next year, and so on from time to time until their places are filled up.

(63) The Company may from time to time, in general meeting, increase or reduce the number of directors, and may also determine in what rotation such increased or reduced number is to go out of office.

(64) Any casual vacancy occurring in the board of directors may be filled up by the directors, but any person so chosen shall retain his office so long only as the vacating director would have retained the same if no vacancy had occurred.

(65) The Company in general meeting may, by a special resolution, remove any director before the expiration of his period of office, and may by an ordinary resolution appoint another person in his stead. The person so appointed shall hold office during such time only as the director in whose place he is appointed would have held the same if he had not been removed.

Proceedings of Directors.

(66) The directors may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit, and determine the quorum necessary for the transaction of business. Questions arising at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. In case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote. A director may at any time summon a meeting of the directors.

(67) The directors may elect a chariman of their meetings, and determine the period for which he is to hold office; but if no such chairman is elected, or if at any meeting the chairman is not present at the time appointed for holding the same, the directors present shall choose some one of their number to be chairman of such meeting.

(68) The directors may delegate any of their powers to committees consisting of such member or members of their body as they think fit. Any committee so formed shall, in the exercise of the powers so delegated, conform to any regulations that may be imposed on it by the directors.

(69) A committee may elect a chairman of its meetings. If no such chairman is elected, or if he is not present at the time appointed for holding the same, the members present shall choose one of their number to be chairman of such meeting.

(70) A committee may meet and adjourn as it thinks proper. Questions arising at any meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present; and in case of an equality of votes the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

(71) All acts done by any meeting of the directors, or of a committee of directors, or by any person acting as a director, shall, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any such directors or persons acting as aforesaid, or that they or any of them were disqualified, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be a director.

Dividends.

(72) The directors may, with the sanction of the Company in general meeting, declare a dividend to be paid to the members in proportion to their shares.

(73) No dividend shall be payable except out of the profits arising from the business of the Company.

(74) The directors may, before recommending any dividend, set aside out of the profits of the Company such sum as they think proper as a reserved fund to meet contingencies, or for equalizing

dividends, or for repairing or maintaining the works connected with the business of the Company or any part thereof; and the directors may invest the sum so set part as a reserved fund upon such securities as they may select.

(75) The directors may deduct from the dividends payable to any member all such sums of money as may be due from him to the Company on account of calls or otherwise.

(76) Notice of any dividend that may have been declared shall be given to each member in manner hereinafter mentioned; and all dividends unclaimed for three years after having been declared may be forfeited by the directors for the benefit of the Company.

(77) No dividend shall bear interest as against the Company.

Accounts.

(78) The directors shall cause true accounts to be kept,

of the stock in trade of the Company;

of the sums of money received and expended by the Company, and the matters in respect of which such receipt and expenditure take place; and

of the credits and liabilities of the Company.

The books of account shall be kept at the registered office of the Company, and subject to any reasonable restrictions as to the time and manner of inspecting the same that may be imposed by the Company in general meeting, shall be open to the inspection of the members during the hours of business.

(79) Once at the least in every year the directors shall lay before the Company in general meeting a statement of the income and expenditure for the past year, made up to a date not more than three months before such meeting.

(80) The statement so made shall show, arranged under the most convenient heads, the amount of gross income, distinguishing the several sources from which it has been derived, and the amount of gross expenditure, distinguishing the expense of the establishment, salaries and other like matters. Every item of expenditure fairly chargeable against the year's income shall be brought into account, so that a just balance of profit and loss may be laid before the meeting; and in cases where any item of expenditure which may in fairness be distributed over several years has been incurred in any one year, the whole amount of such item shall be stated, with the addition of the reasons why only a portion of such expenditure is charged against the income of the year.

(81) A balance-sheet shall be made out in every year and laid before the Company in general meeting, and such balance-sheet shall contain a summary of the property and liabilities of the Company arranged under the heads appearing in the form annexed to this table, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

(82) A printed copy of such balance-sheet shall, seven days previously to such meeting, be served on every member in the manner in which notices are hereinafter directed to be served.

Audit.

(83) Once at the least in every year the accounts of the Company shall be examined, and the correctness of the balance-sheet ascertained by one or more auditor or auditors.

(84) The first auditors shall be appointed by the directors; subsequent auditors shall be appointed by the Company in general meeting.

(85) If one auditor only is appointed, all the provisions herein contained relating to auditors shall apply to him.

(86) The auditors may be members of the Company; but no person is eligible as an auditor who is interested otherwise than as a member in any transaction of the Company; and no director or other officer of the Company is eligible during his continuance in office.

(87) The election of auditors shall be made by the Company at their ordinary meeting in each year.

(88) The remuneration of the first auditors shall be fixed by the directors; that of subsequent auditors shall be fixed by the Company in general meeting.

(89) Any auditor shall be re-eligible on his quitting office.

(90) If any casual vacancy occurs in the office of any auditor appointed by the Company, the directors shall forthwith call an extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of supplying the same.

(91) If no election of auditors is made in manner aforesaid, the local Government may, on the application of not less than five members of the Company, appoint an auditor for the current year, and fix the remuneration to be paid to him by the Company for his services.

(92) Every auditor shall be supplied with a copy of the balance-sheet, and it shall be his duty the examine the same with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto.

(93) Every auditor shall have a list delivered to him of all books kept by the Company, and shall at all reasonable times have access to the books and accounts of the Company. He may, at the expense of the Company, employ accountants or other persons to assist him in investigating such accounts, and he may, in relation to such accounts, examine the directors or any other officer of the Company.

(94) The auditors shall make a report to the members upon the balance-sheet and accounts, and in every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance-sheet, containing the particulars required by these regulations, and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs; and in case they have called for explanations or information from the directors, whether such explanations or information have or has been given by the directors, and whether they or it have or has been satisfactory. Such report shall be read, together with the report of the directors, at the ordinary meeting.

Notices.

(95) A notice may be served by the Company upon any member either personally or by sending it through the post in a letter addressed to such member at his registered place of abode.

(96) All notices directed to be given to the members shall, with respect to any share to which persons are jointly entitled, be given to whichever of such persons is named first in the register of members; and notice so given shall be sufficient notice to all the holders of such share.

(97) Any notice, if served by post, shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of the post; and in proving such service it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter containing the notice was properly addressed and put into the post office.

Balance-sheet (a) of the *Company made up to* 18

Dr.		Capital and Liabilities.	Rs.	As.		Property and Assets.	Rs.	As.	Cr.
I. Capital.	1	The number of shares			III. Property held by the Company.	7 Showing: Immoveable property. Distinguishing— (a) Freehold land ... ... (b) " buildings ... ... (c) Leasehold ... ... 8 Moveable property. Distinguishing— (d) Stock in trade ... ... (e) Plant ... ... The cost to be stated with deductions for deterioration in value as charged to the reserve fund or profit and loss			
	2	The amount paid per share							
	3	If any arrears of calls, the nature of the arrear, and the names of the defaulters							
	4	The particulars of any forfeited shares							
II. Debts and Liabilities of the Company.		Showing:							
	5	The amount of loans on mortgages or debenture bonds			IV. Debts owing to the Company.	Showing: 9 Debts considered good for which the Company hold bills or others securities			
	6	The amount of debt owing by the Company. Distinguishing—				10 Debts considered good for which the Company hold no security			
		(a) Debts for which acceptances have been given				11 Debts considered doubtful and bad			
		(b) Debts to tradesmen for supplies of stock in trade or other articles				Any debt due from a director or other officer of the Company to be separately stated.			
		(c) Debts for law expenses							
		(d) Debts for interest on debentures or other loans							
		(e) Unclaimed dividends							
		(f) Debts not enumerated above							
VI. Reserve Fund.		Showing:			V. Cash and Investments.	Showing: 12 The nature of investment and rate of interest			
		The amount set aside from profits to meet contingencies				13 The amount of cash, where lodged, and if bearing interest			
VII. Profit and Loss.		Showing:							
		The disposable balance for payment of dividends, &c.							
Contingent Liabilities.		Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts							
		Monies for which the Company is contingently liable							

(a). See clauses 51 and 82 of the foregoing Table A.

TABLE B.

TABLE OF FEES to be paid to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies by a Company having a capital divided into shares.

	Rs.	A.	P.
For registration of a Company whose nominal capital does not exceed Rs. 20,000, a fee of ...	40	0	0
For registration of a Company whose nominal capital exceeds Rs. 20,000 the above fee of forty rupees, with the following additional fees regulated according to the amount of nominal capital, (that is to say)—			
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal capital, or part of 10,000 rupees after the first 20,000 rupees up to 50,000 rupees	20	0	0
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal capital, or part of 10,000 rupees after the first 50,000 rupees up to 10,00,000 rupees	5	0	0
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal capital, or part of 10,000 rupees after the first 10,00,000 rupees ...	1	0	0
For registration of any increase of capital made after the first registration of the Company, the same fees per 10,000 rupees or part of 10,000 rupees as would have been payable if such increased capital had formed part of the original capital at the time of registration.			
Provided that no Company shall be liable to pay in respect of nominal capital on registration, or afterwards, any greater amount of fees than 1,000 rupees, taking into account in the case of fees payable on an increase of capital after registration the fees paid on registration.			
For registration of any existing Company, except such Companies as are by this Act exempted from payment of fees in respect of registration under this Act, the same fee as is charged for registering a new Company.			
For registering any document hereby required or authorized to be registered, other than the memorandum of association ...	5	0	0
For making a record of any fact hereby authorized or required to be recorded by the Registrar of Companies, a fee of	5	0	0

TABLE C.

TABLE OF FEES to be paid to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies by a Company not having a capital divided into shares :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For registration of a Company whose number of members, as stated in the articles of association, does not exceed 20	40	0	0
For registration of a Company whose number of members, as stated in the articles of association, exceeds 20, but does not exceed 100	100	0	0
For registration of a Company whose number of members, as stated in the articles of association, exceeds 100, but is not stated to be unlimited, the above fee of Rs. 100 with an additional Rs. 5 for every 50 members or less number than 50 members after the first 100.			
For registration of a Company in which the number of members is stated in the articles of association to be unlimited, a fee of ...	400	0	0
For registration of any increase on the number of members made after the registration of the Company, in respect of every 50 members, or less than 50 members of such increase	5	0	0
Provided that no one Company shall be liable to pay on the whole a greater fee than Rs. 400 in respect of its number of members, taking into account the fee paid on the first registration of the Company.			
For registration of any existing Company, except such Companies as are by this Act exempted from payment of fees in respect of registration under this Act, the same fee as is charged for registering a new Company.			
For registering any document hereby required or authorized to be registered, other than the memorandum of association ...	5	0	0
For making a record of any fact hereby authorized or required to be recorded by the Registrar of Companies, a fee of ...	5	0	0

FORM D.

FORM OF STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN PART III OF THE ACT.

*The Capital of the Company is Rs. divided into shares of each.

The number of shares issued is . Calls to the amount of Rs. per share have been made, under which the sum of Rs. has been received.

The liabilities of the Company on the first day of January (or July) were :—

Debts owing to sundry person by the Company :

Under decree, Rs.

On specialty, Rs.

On notes or bills, Rs.

On simple contracts, Rs.

On estimated liabilities, Rs.

The Assets of the Company on that day were :—

Government securities [stating them], Rs.

Bills of exchange and promissory notes, Rs.

Cash at the bankers, Rs.

Other securities, Rs.

* If the Company has no capital divided into shares, the portion of the statement relating to capital and shares must be omitted.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(SEE SECTION 95.)

FORM A.

Memorandum of association of a Company limited by shares.

1st.—The name of the Company is "The Company, Limited."

2nd.—The registered office of the Company will be situate in

3rd.—The objects for which the Company is established are, " and the doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above object."

4th.—The liability of the members is limited.

5th.—The capital of the Company is Rs. divided into shares of Rs. each.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this memorandum of association, and we respectively agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the Company set opposite our respective names :—

Names, addresses and description of subscribers.	Number of shares taken by each subscriber.
1. *A. B.* of ...	
2. *C. D.* „ ...	
3. *E. F.* „ ...	
4. *G. H.* „ ...	
5. *I. J.* „ ...	
6. *K. L.* „ ...	
7. *M. N.* „ ...	
Total shares taken ...	

Dated the day of

Witness to the above signatures.

O. P. of

FORM B.

Memorandum and articles of association of a Company limited by guarantee, and not having a capital divided into shares.

Memorandum of Association.

1*st.*—The name of the Company is "The Mutual Calcutta Marine Association, Limited."

2*nd.*—The registered office of the Company will be situate in Calcutta.

3*rd.*—The objects for which the Company is established are "the Mutual Insurance of ships belonging to members of the Company, and the doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects."

4*th.*—Every member of the Company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company, in the event of the same being wound up during the time that he is a member or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before the time at which he ceases to be a member, and the costs, charges and expenses of winding-up the same, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, such amount as may be required not exceeding Rs. 100.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this memorandum of association.

Names, Addresses and Descriptions of Subscribers.

1. *A. B.* of
2. *C. D.* „
3. *E. F.* „
4. *G. H.* „
5. *I. J.* „
6. *K. L.* „
7. *M. N.* „

Dated the *day of*

Witness to the above signatures.

O. P. of

Articles of Association to accompany preceding Memorandum of Association.

(1) The Company, for the purpose of registration, is declared to consist of five hundred members.

(2) The directors hereinafter mentioned may, whenever the business of the association requires it, register an increase of members.

Definition of Members.

(3) Every person shall be deemed to have agreed to become a member of the Company who insures any ship or share in a ship in pursuance of the regulations hereinafter contained.

General Meetings.

(4) The first general meeting shall be held at such time not being more than three months after the incorporation of the Company, and at such place as the directors may determine.

(5) Subsequent general meetings shall be held at such time and place as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting; and if no other time or place is prescribed, a general meeting shall be held on the first Monday in February in every year at such place as may be determined by the directors.

(6) The above-mentioned general meetings shall be called ordinary meetings; all other general meetings shall be called extraordinary.

(7) The directors may whenever they think fit, and they shall upon a requisition made in writing by any five or more members, convene an extraordinary general meeting.

(8) Any requisition made by the members shall express the object of the meeting proposed to be called, and shall be left at the registered office of the Company.

(9) Upon the receipt of such requisition, the directors shall forthwith proceed to convene a general meeting. If they do not proceed to convene the same within twenty-one days from the date of the requisition, the requisitionists or any other five members may themselves convene a meeting.

Proceedings at General Meetings.

(10) Seven days' notice at the least, specifying the place, the day and the hour of meeting, and in case of special business, the general nature of such business, shall be given to the members in manner hereinafter mentioned, or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting; but the non-receipt of such notice by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings at any general meeting.

(11) All business shall be deemed special that is transacted at an extraordinary meeting, and all that is transacted at an ordinary meeting, with the exception of the consideration of the accounts, balance-sheets and the ordinary report of the directors.

(12) No business shall be transacted at any meeting except the declaration of a dividend unless a quorum of members is present at the commencement of such business. Such quorum shall be ascertained as follows: that is to say, if the members of the Company at the time of the meeting do not exceed ten in number, the quorum shall be five; if they exceed ten, there shall be added to the above quorum one for every five additional members up to fifty, and one for every ten additional members after fifty, with this limitation, that no quorum shall in any case exceed thirty.

(13) If within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting, a quorum of members is not present, the meeting if convened upon the requisition of the members shall be dissolved. In any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the following week, at the same time and place: and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum of members is not present, it shall be adjourned *sine die.*

(14) The chairman (if any) of the directors shall preside as chairman, at every general meeting of the Company.

(15) If there is no such chairman, or if at any meeting he is not present at the time of holding the same, the members present shall choose some one of their number to be chairman of such meeting.

(16) The chairman may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn any meeting from time to time and from place to place; but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

(17) At any general meeting, unless a poll is demanded by at least five members, a declaration by the chairman that a resolution has been carried, and an entry to that effect in the book of proceedings of the Company, shall be sufficient evidence of the fact, without proof of the

number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour or against such resolution.

(18) If a poll is demanded in manner aforesaid, the same shall be taken in such manner as the chairman directs; and the result of such poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the Company in general meeting.

Votes of Members.

(19) Every member shall have one vote and no more.

(20) If any member is a lunatic or idiot, he may vote by his committee or other legal curator; if any member is a minor, he may vote by his guardian or any one of his guardians if more than one.

(21) No member shall be entitled to vote at any meeting unless all monies due from him to the Company have been paid.

(22) Votes may be given either personally or by proxies. A proxy shall be appointed in writing under the hand of the appointor, or if such appointor is a corporation, under its common seal.

(23) No person shall be appointed a proxy who is not a member, and the instrument appointing him shall be deposited at the registered office of the Company not less then forty-eight hours before the time of holding the meeting at which he proposes to vote.

(24) Any instrument appointing a proxy shall be in the following form :—

COMPANY, LIMITED.

I of being a member of the Company, Limited, hereby appoint of as my proxy, to vote for me and on my behalf at the [ordinary *or* extraordinary, *as the case may be*] general meeting of the Company to be held on the day of , and at any adjournment thereof to be held on the day of next [*or* at any meeting of the Company that may be held in the year].

As witness my hand, this day of

Signed by the said

in the presence of

Directors.

(25) The number of the directors and the names of the first directors shall be determined by the subscribers of the memorandum of association.

(26) Until directors are appointed, the subscribers of the memorandum of association shall be deemed to be directors.

Powers of Directors.

(27) The business of the Company shall be managed by the directors, who may exercise all such powers of the Company as are not hereby required to be exercised by the Company in general meeting; but no regulation made by the Company in general meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the directors which would have been valid if such regulation had not been made.

Election of Directors.

(28) The directors shall be elected annually by the Company in general meeting.

Business of Company.

(Here insert rules as to mode in which business of insurance is to be conducted).

Accounts.

(29) The accounts of the Company shall be edited by a committee of five members, to be called the audit committee.

(30) The first audit committee shall be nominated by the directors out of the body of members.

(31) Subsequent audit committees shall be nominated by the members at the ordinary general meeting in each year.

(32) The audit committee shall be supplied with a copy of the balance-sheet, and it shall be their duty to examine the same with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto.

(33) The audit committee shall have a list delivered to them of all books kept by the Company, and they shall at all reasonable times have access to the books and accounts of the Company.

They may, at the expense of the Company, employ accountants or other persons to assist them in investigating such accounts, and they may in relation to such accounts examine the directors or any other officer of the Company.

(34) The audit committee shall make a report to the members upon the balance-sheet and accounts, and in every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance-sheet containing the particulars required by these regulations of the Company, and properly drawn up, so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs, and in case they have called for explanations or information from the directors, whether such explanation or information have been given by the directors, and whether they have been satisfactory; and such report shall be read together with the report of the directors at the ordinary meeting.

Notices.

(35) A notice may be served by the Company upon any member, either personally or by sending it through the post in a letter addressed to such member at his registered place of abode.

(36) Any notice, if served by post, shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of the post; and in proving such service, it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter containing the notice was properly addressed and put into the post office.

Winding-up.

(37) The Company shall be wound up voluntarily whenever an extraordinary resolution, as defined by The Indian Companies Act, 1866, is passed, requiring the Company to be wound up voluntarily.

Names, Addresses and Descriptions of Subscribers.

1.	*A. B.* of	...	Merchant.
2.	*C. D.* of	...	"
3.	*E. F.* of	...	"
4.	*G. H.* of	...	"
5.	*I. J.* of	...	"
6.	*K. L.* of	...	"
7.	*M. N.* of	...	"

Dated the day of 18

Witness to the above signatures.

O. P. of

FORM C.

Memorandum and articles of association of a Company limited by guarantee, and having a capital divided into shares.

Memorandum of Association.

1st.—The name of the Company is "The Hotel Company, Limited."

2nd—The registered office of the Company will be situate in

3rd—The objects for which the Company is established are "the facilitating travelling in by providing hotels and conveyances by sea and by land for the accommodation of travellers, and the doing all such other as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above object."

4th.—Every member of the Company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company, in the event of the same being wound up during the time that he is a member or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before the time at which he ceases to be a member, and the costs, charges and expenses of winding up the same, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves such amount as may be required not exceeding Rs. 200.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this memorandum of association.

Names, Addresses and Descriptions of Subscribers.

1. *A. B.* of
2. *C. D.* of
3. *E. F.* of
4. *G. H.* of
5. *I. J.* of
6. *K. L.* of
7. *M. N.* of

Dated the *day of* 18

Witness to the above signatures.

O. P. of

Articles of Association to accompany preceding Memorandum of Association.

1. The capital of the Company shall consist of five lákhs of rupees divided into five thousand shares of one hundred rupees each.

2. The directors may, with the sanction of the Company in general meeting, reduce the amount of shares,

3. The directors may, with the sanction of the Company in general meeting, cancel any shares belonging to the Company.

4. All the articles of Table A shall be deemed to be incorporated with these articles, and to apply to the Company.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the Company set opposite our respective names.

Names, address and descriptions of subscribers.	Number of shares taken by each subscriber.
1. *A. B.* of	
2. *C. D.* of	
3. *E. F.* of	
4. *G. H.* of	
5. *I. J.* of	
6. *K. L.* of	
7. *M. N.* of	
Total shares taken	

Dated the *day of* 18

Witness to the above signatures.

O. P. of

Memorandum and articles of association of an unlimited Company having a capital divided into shares.

Memorandum of Association.

1st.—The name of the Company is "The Patent Company."

2nd.—The registered office of the Company will be situate in

3rd.—The objects for which the Company is established are "the working of a patent method of , of which method *O. P.* of is the sole patentee."

We, the several persons whose names are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this memorandum of association.

Names, Addresses and Descriptions of Subscribers.

1. *A. B.* of
2. *C. D.* of
3. *E. F.* of
4. *G. H.* of
5. *I. J.* of
6. *K. L.* of
7. *M. N.* of

Dated the *day of* 18

Witness to be above signatures.

Q. R. of

Articles of Association to accompany the preceding Memorandum of Association. Capital of the Company.

The capital of the Company is twenty thousand rupees divided into twenty shares of one thousand rupees each.

Application of Table A.

All the articles of Table A shall be deemed to be incorporated with these articles, and to apply to the Company.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the Company set opposite our respective names.

Names, addresses and descriptions of subscribers.	Number of shares taken by subscribers.
1. *A. B.* of	
2. *C. D.* of	
3. *E. F.* of	
4. *G. H.* of	
5. *I. J.* of	
6. *K. L.* of	
7. *M. N.* of	
Total shares taken	

Dated the *day of* *18*

Witness to the above signatures.

Q. R. of

FORM E.

As required by the second part of the Act.

Summary of capital and shares of the , Company made up to the day of , nominal capital Rs. , divided into shares of Rs. each.

Number of shares taken up to the day of

There has been called up on each share Rs.

Total amount of calls received Rs.

Total amount of calls unpaid Rs.

List of persons holding shares in the Company on the day of and of persons who have held shares therein at any time during the year immediately preceding the said day of showing their names and addresses and an account of the shares so held.

Folio in register ledger containing particulars.	Names, addresses and occupations.				Account of Shares.					Remarks.
	Surname.	Christian Name.	Address.	Occupation.	Shares held by existing members on the day of	Additional shares held by existing members during preceding year.		Shares held by persons no longer members.		
						Number.	Date of transfer.	Number.	Date of transfer.	

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS Bill is occasioned by the discovery of a defect in section 49 of the Indian Companies Act (No. X of 1866), which does not provide clearly that the annual balance-sheet to be filed with the Registrar shall be the one which has been laid before, and finally adopted and passed by, a general meeting of the Company concerned, or that it shall be filed within a prescribed time as provided by Act No. XIX of 1857.

On consideration, it was determined by the Government of India that this defect should be removed, and that the opportunity should be taken to make certain other amendments in the Indian Companies Act.

These amendments fall under two heads, first, the substantial additions suggested by the English legislation regarding Companies since the year 1866, and, secondly, the verbal alterations suggested by the reported decisions of the English and Indian Courts.

Since 1866, the English Companies Act, from which our Act No. X of 1866 is for the most part copied, has been amended by 30 & 31 Vic., c. 131, 33 & 34 Vic., c. 104, and 40 & 41 Vic., c. 26.

These Statutes provide—

(i) that a limited Company may, if it declares its intention to do so, either by the memorandum of association or by special resolution, have directors with unlimited liability, such liability to be enforceable only when the Company is being wound up and the corporate assets (including the contributions of ordinary members) are insufficient to pay its debts or the costs of the winding-up;

(ii) that a Company may, by leave of the Court, reduce the aggregate amount of its nominal capital, or diminish the amount of the shares, but saving the rights of creditors who are ignorant of the proceedings;

(iii) that the capital of a Company limited by shares may be reduced by cancelling unissued shares;

(iv) that shares may be subdivided;

(v) that associations not engaged in mercantile pursuits may become incorporated under the Companies Act without annexing to their names the inappropriate term "limited";

(vi) that a Company may have some shares fully paid up and others not, and that dividends may be paid in proportion to the amount paid up on each share;

(vii) that a transfer of shares shall be registered at the request of the transferor, subject to the same conditions as if the request were made by the transferee;

(viii) that in the case of limited shares fully paid up share-warrants may be issued to bearer, and the shares will thereupon be transferred by delivery of the warrant, and that coupons may be annexed entitling the bearer to receive dividends;

(ix) that every prospectus of a Company and every notice inviting persons to subscribe for shares in a joint stock Company shall specify the dates of and parties to any contract which has been previously made by the Company or its promoters or directors, and may reasonably influence a person in determining him to take or not to take shares in the Company (*Sullivan* v. *Mitcalfe*, 49 L.J.Q.B. 815);

(x) that a general meeting must be held within four months after registration;

(xi) that a contributory shall not be qualified to present a winding-up petition unless the members are reduced to less than seven, or unless he has held his shares for at least six of the previous eighteen months, or unless the shares have devolved on him through the death of a former holder. This will prevent the practice of speculators buying shares in failing Companies with a view to wind them up and share in the plunder;

(xii) that when the High Court has made an order for winding-up a Company, it may refer all subsequent proceedings to a district Court (to use the Indian term corresponding to the English "County Court") and transfer a winding-up from one district Court to another;

(xiii) that when a compromise is proposed between a Company that is being wound up and its creditors, the Court may order a meeting of such creditors; and that if a majority representing three-fourths in value agree to the compromise, it shall, when sanctioned by the Court, be binding.

The amendment made by 30 & 31 Vic., c. 131, section 37 (as to the manner in which contracts might be made on behalf of Companies), was anticipated by the Indian legislature in section 42 of Act No. X of 1866, and will be found in section 67 of the present Bill.

It seems to the Government of India that the thirteen amendments above specified should be made for two reasons, first, because they are good in themselves, and, secondly, because it is desirable that the laws relating to such a subject as mercantile Companies should be as nearly as possible the same in India as in England. Any differences in such laws lead to mistakes in the Indian Courts, and must, to some extent, discourage English investors from putting their money into Indian Companies. The provisions as to the unlimited liability of directors (sections 7, 62) have been stigmatised in England as certain to drive from the direction men of wealth and position and to substitute in their places needy adventurers. But it need hardly be said that the experience of fourteen years has belied this prophecy. It may be added that, under the provisions in question, a director will not be liable *as such* for more than a year after he has ceased to hold office, and that he will not be liable *as such* in respect of any debt of the Company contracted after he has ceased to be a director. The other provisions suggested by recent English legislation do not seem to require further notice. They will be found in sections 15 to 35 (both inclusive), 47, 49, 75, 76, 88, 132, 150, 203, 218, 219, 253, 254.

The reported decisions of the Indian Courts regarding the law applicable to trading Companies appear to be only thirty-two in number, and of these but few turn upon the wording of Act No. X of 1866. But there is a large number of English decisions bearing on the wording of the corresponding sections of the English Statute of 1862, and the Bill embodies the result of an examination of these decisions. Most of the verbal amendments of the present law are indicated by italics, and the cases which suggested them are noted in the margins of the Bill.

SIMLA;
The 28th August, 1881.

WHITLEY STOKES.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill, and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 22nd of the Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor General:—

A Bill to declare the extent of the testamentary power of Hindús and Buddhists, and to regulate their Wills.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to declare the extent of the testamentary power of Hindús and Buddhists, and to provide rules for the execution, attestation, revocation, revival, interpretation and probate of their wills; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Local extent. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Hindú Wills Act, 1882": it applies to the whole of British India; and it shall come into force on the first day of March, 1882.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from that day the Hindú Wills Act, 1870, and the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, section 154, shall be repealed. But all references to the former Act shall be read as if made to this Act.

II.—EXTENT OF TESTAMENTARY POWER.

When and how far Hindús and Buddhists may bequeathe property.

3. Every Hindú and Buddhist may bequeathe property in the cases and to the extent in and to which he may transfer the same:

Provided that when the testator is a member of an undivided family and his right to bequeathe conflicts, at the time of his death, with any right of the surviving members of such family, the latter right shall prevail.

III.—RULES REGULATING WILLS.

Portions of Act X of 1865 extended to wills of Hindús and Buddhists.

4. The following portions of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, namely,—

sections 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 55 and 57 to 77 (both inclusive),

sections 82, 83, 85 and 88 to 103 (both inclusive),

sections 106 to 177 (both inclusive), and

section 187,

shall, notwithstanding anything contained in section 331 of the same Act, apply—

(*a*) to all wills and codicils made by any Hindú or Buddhist on or after the first day of March, 1882, within British India; and

(*b*) to all such wills and codicils made outside British India, so far as relates to immoveable property situate in British India.

Provisos.

5. Nothing contained in section four shall—

(*a*) render any will or codicil revocable by the testator's marriage;

(*b*) authorise any testator to bequeathe property which he could not have transferred;

(*c*) deprive any persons of any right of maintenance of which, but for section four of this Act, the testator could not deprive them by will;

(*d*) affect any law of adoption or intestate succession; or

(*e*) authorise any Hindú or Buddhist to create in property any interest which he could not have created before the first day of March, 1882.

IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to exempt from operation of section 4.

6. With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, any local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the local Gazette, either retrospectively from the said first day of March, 1882, or prospectively, exempt from the operation of the whole or any part of section four of this Act the members of any race, sect or tribe, throughout the whole or any specified portion of the territories administered by such local Government; and may, from time to time, revoke any such exemption, but not so that the revocation shall have any retrospective effect.

Saving of rights of Administrator General.

7. Nothing herein contained shall affect the rights, duties and privileges of the Administrators General of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, respectively.

Interpretation-clause.

8. In this Act the term "Hindús" shall include also Jainas, Síkhs and all other persons (not being Muhammadans or Buddhists) to whom the Indian Succession Act, 1865, does not apply.

And in this Act and in the said sections of the said Succession Act all words defined in the same Act shall, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, be deemed to have the same meaning as that Act has attached to such words respectively.

And in applying sections 62, 63, 92, 96, 98 to 103 (both inclusive) of the said Succession Act to wills and codicils made under this Act, the words "son," "sons," "child" and "children" shall be deemed to include an adopted child; and the word "grand-children" shall be deemed to include the children, whether adopted or natural born, of a child whether adopted or natural born; and the expression "daughter-in-law" shall be deemed to include the wife of an adopted son.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Hindú Wills Act, 1870, has now been in force for eleven years in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the Chief Commissionership of Assam and the towns of Madras and Bombay. It has worked satisfactorily in preventing forgery, fraud and perjury. There is also reason to believe that it has enhanced the value of property by making the title thereto more readily ascertainable and by facilitating its transfer. The primary object of the present Bill is to extend to the rest of British India such of the provisions of the Act as have not been repealed by the Probate and Administration Act, 1881.

The opportunity has been taken to declare, in accordance with recent decisions, that a Hindú's right to bequeathe is co-extensive with his power to alienate, except where in an undivided family the right to bequeathe conflicts with the law of survivorship. See 8 Mad. H. C. 6, 13; 3 Bomb. A. C. 6, 66; Mayne's *Hindú Law and Usage*, § 349.

In British Burma the Recorder of Rangoon and the Judicial Commissioner, sitting as Judges of the Special Court, have decided that a Buddhist has no power to make a will. But both Judges are strongly in favour of conferring the power by legislative enactment. The local Government remarks that "the Burmese of the larger towns are in the habit of making wills. They are very ready to adopt the practices of advanced civilisation where they recognise their advantages, and they are quick to discover the merits of any particular custom. In the course of the rapid progress which their country is making, they have easily perceived the benefits of a power of regulating the devolution of property by will, and a genuine want for this power has in consequence grown up." The Bill therefore expressly declares that every Buddhist may bequeathe property in the cases and to the extent in and to which he may transfer the same.

As there possibly are in some parts of the empire Hindús and Buddhists to whom it may be inexpedient to apply the rules for the execution, attestation, revocation, revival and interpretation of wills, power has been given to each local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to exempt from all or any of those rules the members of any race, sect or tribe throughout the whole or any specified portion of the territories administered by such Government.

SIMLA;
The 14th September, 1881.

WHITLEY STOKES.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 39. { CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1881.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXXIV OF 1881.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Receipts for week ending 28th August 1880.		Receipts for week ending 27th August 1881.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1880 to 28th August 1880.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 27th August 1881.		Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-82.
		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.										
3rd Sept. 1881	East Indian ...	5,81,725	386	7,26,543	483	1,57,67,222	488	1,64,69,250	514	7,02,028	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	1,24,383	724	1,47,796	861	15,63,580	424	17,81,271	481	2,17,691	...
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	68,452	125	78,258	143	18,89,682	161	19,08,036	164	18,354	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,51,713	224	1,18,800	176	47,89,112	331	33,67,911	234	...	14,21,201
27th Aug. 1881	Madras ...	1,09,592	128	1,07,060	125	24,75,349	135	25,10,081	137	34,732	...
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	64,207	99	65,393	100	15,57,324	114	15,72,354	113	15,030	...
Ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	3,10,477	219	4,42,628	308	1,02,14,144	334	1,26,89,543	412	24,75,399	...
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	75,992	171	69,394	156	35,90,265	377	40,56,881	429	4,66,616	...
	TOTAL ...	14,86,541	237	17,55,872	279	4,18,46,678	311	4,43,55,327	331	25,08,649	...
	State.										
3rd Sept. 1881	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	6,375	228	1,652	59	60,103	100	61,777	104	1,674	
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,068	39	1,092	40	27,856	48	25,154	44	...	2,702
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	24,311	106	36,500	159	5,71,002	116	6,35,219	130	64,217	...
Ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	8,157	107	7,850	103	2,16,988	141	2,35,998	139	19,010	...
Ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	4,941	87	5,915	104	1,64,524	135	1,71,087	188	6,563	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	4,033	139	2,917	101	52,472	84	55,841	91	3,369	...
...	Dhond and Manmad(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd Sept. 1881	Wardha Coal ...	1,474	33	7,126	158	67,384	70	2,01,272	210	1,33,888	...
Ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	1,350	25	3,255	61	(*c*)57,371	52	1,15,069	90*	57,698	...
27th Aug. 1881	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	16,613	103	14,550	90	4,92,062	143	5,61,636	164	69,574	...
3rd Sept. 1881	Sindia ...	3,229	46	3,668	47	75,478	50	1,19,787	75	44,309	...
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	64,147	118	62,328	86	16,19,648	139	24,92,864	161	8,73,216	...
...	Western Rajputana (Southern Sec.)(*b*) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd Sept. 1881	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch ...	28,246	111	28,663	99	5,59,679	112	7,65,580	124	2,05,901	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	68,639	400	50,673	140	12,18,462	334	13,25,740	172	1,07,278	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	1,16,447	181	68,855	107	(*d*)29,73,330	226	18,40,226	135	...	11,33,104
...	Khamgaon(*a*) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Amraoti(*a*) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27th Aug. 1881	Nizam's ...	12,642	104	11,073	92	2,98,952	115	3,38,299	131	39,347	...
3rd Sept. 1881	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	...	...	5,428	63	...	...	1,04,946	57	1,04,946	...
Ditto ...	Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	...	...	4,137	35	...	...	3,07,497	89	3,07,497	...
27th Aug. 1881	Mysore ...	...	...	2,316	40	...	...	53,282	43	53,282	...
3rd Sept. 1881	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur.	...	...	484	40	...	...	17,105	67	17,105	...
	TOTAL ...	3,61,672	150	3,18,482	100	84,55,311	160	94,28,379	137	9,73,068	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	18,48,213	213	20,74,354	219	5,03,01,989	269	5,37,83,706	264	34,81,717	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	...	...	2,50,41,979	134	2,65,17,994	130	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	...	...	2,52,60,010	135	2,72,65,712	134	20,05,702	...

(*a*) Included in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway figures.
(*b*) Included in the Rajputana Railway figures.
(*c*) Total receipts from 6th April to 28th August 1880.
(*d*) Includes receipts of the Kandahar Line from 2nd May 1880.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras	Ganjam	13 0	13 0	8 13	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	14 10	19 8	19 8	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	14 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 3	13 6	11 3	12 6	14 11	12 6	...	25 14	25 14	31 11	25 13	32 11
	Godavery	12 10	12 10	9 0	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	11 14	16 0	17 0	16 0	26 14	23 0	23 0	...	...	...
	Kistna	13 11	13 11	8 13	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	14 13	16 13	16 13	15 13	27 10	28 10	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	12 3	12 3	8 13	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	13 10	15 0	15 0	16 0	26 14	28 13	23 0	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	14 0	14 0	10 5	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	11 8	13 5	13 5	13 5	30 0	30 0	22 2	32 10	32 10	24 10
	Bellary	16 5	15 13	9 10	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 5	12 6	12 6	14 0	37 2	35 0	29 0	30 2	31 0	22 10
	Kurnool	11 6	11 6	7 0	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 6	11 6	11 6	12 2	30 2	32 14	32 3	28 11	28 11	22 13
	Madras	9 8	9 8	8 2	...	...	...	13 11	13 5	10 14	14 14	14 8	12 2	21 10	20 3	20 3	22 6	22 6	20 8
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 0	15 8	15 2	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	11 0	11 0	8 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 8	15 0	15 0	14 2	29 2	27 5	25 8	28 2	28 2	23 14
	South Arcot	9 6	9 6	7 0	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	13 8	14 6	14 14	14 0	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	21 3
	Tanjore	10 5	10 11	7 5	...	...	...	14 8	14 2	14 8	...	...	...	25 6	25 6	19 2	29 0	27 10	23 3
	Trichinopoly	11 3	11 3	7 14	...	...	...	13 11	13 5	13 5	14 8	14 2	13 13	23 13	25 3	22 6	25 6	25 6	21 10
	Madura	10 14	10 8	6 3	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 10	13 8	13 8	13 2	28 6	30 13	24 5	29 6	26 8	21 5
	Tinnevelly	9 8	8 14	7 13	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	13 8	11 10	12 6	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	13 2	13 2	9 13	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	12 2	13 10	13 10	12 11	26 2	27 13	21 11	28 10	27 0	23 13
	Nilgiris	9 14	9 14	7 2	...	...	...	9 10	10 6	9 3	10 6	11 3	9 10	20 13	20 0	16 3	19 10	19 10	16 2
	Salem	11 14	13 10	7 6	...	...	...	13 2	14 0	10 11	14 2	16 0	11 10	27 5	27 5	22 5	26 3	26 3	21 11
	South Canara	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	9 6	9 6	8 10	...	...	...	14 10	13 13	11 5	15 6	15 3	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Bombay	11 1	11 9	9 7	16 14	16 14	16 14	8 2	7 4	7 11	13 10	13 10	10 2	21 6	21 12	15 12	18 8	19 8	13 0
	Ahmedabad	14 0	16 0	14 12	22 0	23 8	22 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	22 0	24 0	21 0	19 8	22 0	19 0
	Kaira	14 9	14 9	12 13	32 0	32 0	26 10	9 6	9 6	8 0	14 9	14 9	11 7	20 0	20 0	17 12	20 0	20 0	17 12
	Surat	13 1	13 10	12 0	12 4	12 4	7 10	6 13	6 13	7 12	8 5	8 5	9 0	18 13	18 13	18 12	17 13	17 13	15 12
	Broach	16 0	16 0	12 12¾	...	...	...	8 14¼	8 14¼	8 0	12 4½	12 4½	10 0	20 0	18 13	16 0	18 13	18 13	16 0
	Tanna (Salsette)	11 11	11 11	7 12	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	6 6	11 4	11 4	7 8	18 10	18 10	12 0	18 0	18 0	11 4
	Colába (Alibág)	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	6 0	13 8	13 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	11 0
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	15 7	18 8½	12 6	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	6 5	10 15	10 15	9 10	34 0	34 0	14 7	25 3	26 9	13 8
	Násik	14 6	16 0	11 8	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	5 15	11 13	11 14	8 15	26 8	24 4	16 13	21 2	21 0	13 6
	Ahmednagar	14 11	15 14	11 6	...	...	...	8 8½	8 8½	7 2	10 8½	10 8½	9 1	37 9	35 8	14 15	28 0	28 0	13 0
	Poona	13 13	13 13	9 3	...	...	...	8 9	9 3	7 6	11 0	11 0	8 9	28 4	26 2	15 4	18 6	18 6	11 8
	Sholápur	14 15	18 1	11 12	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	9 7	12 4	12 4	10 1	35 6	35 6	19 0	32 10	30 11	17 14
	Kuládgi (Bagalkot)	17 12	16 12	10 0	14 0	15 12	15 0	7 14	7 12	7 8	10 14	10 8	10 0	27 0	25 0	25 5½	26 12	25 0	25 8
	Satara	14 5	14 11	9 0	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	7 0	11 7	11 7	7 14	28 0	26 10	11 15	24 9	23 15	11 5
	Belgaum	16 0	18 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	29 0	28 3	17 8	27 0	30 0	19 8
	Dharwar (Hubli)	21 0	21 0	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 12	15 0	15 0	13 0	36 0	36 0	23 0	28 0	35 0	19 0
	Ratnágiri	8 9	10 9	7 15	...	...	...	10 0	9 15	7 2	14 2	12 11	9 14	20 13	20 13	...	15 15	15 15	10 7
	Kanara (Karwar)	12 0	12 11	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 4	15 5	14 11	10 0	21 0	21 11	12 0	...	...	12 0
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	13 5	13 5	8 14	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	10 0	15 0	15 0	13 5	40 0	40 0	29 1	24 0	24 0	20 0
	Aden	8 0	8 0	6 9	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	5 1	7 0	7 0	5 9	9 5	9 5	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0
	Asirgarh	15 14	16 4	12 9	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	20 2	30 0	30 0	17 1
	Baroda	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Disa	14 4	15 8	16 4	...	...	...	6 6	6 8	6 0	8 6	8 8	8 4	17 0	24 0	25 4	18 8	20 8	23 4
	Nimach	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nasirabad	16 9½	16 8	14 15½	24 10	23 2½	22 11	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	27 0	27 0	22 5	19 0	19 0	17 5
	Rájkot	16 4	17 8	15 8	...	...	...	5 12	5 8	5 8	10 0	10 4	11 0	26 4	27 0	19 8	22 8	22 8	15 4
	Upper Sindh Frontier	11 8	12 0	10 5	17 8	17 8	14 1¼	9 0	9 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	20 4	20 4	13 6	...	...	13 10
	Karachi	10 10	11 8	9 13	16 0	16 0	14 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	9 8	18 0	19 0	13 0	20 0	18 0	12 0
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	15 0	15 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	11 4	11 4	7 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	12 0
	Shikarpur	11 10½	11 8	9 6	19 0	19 1	14 8	10 5	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	10 10	19 5	18 0	12 5	20 0	21 4	14 4½
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	15 15	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 4	9 15	...	...	...	16 3	16 1	16 14
	Western Districts.																		
Bengal	Burdwan	12 8a	13 0	14 8	30 0	30 4	30 0	23 8	24 12	17 12	27 0	30 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	14 8b	14 0	14 14	17 0	17 0	17 0	25 0	23 12	18 12	35 0	40 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	12 0c	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	18 0	30 0	29 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	14 8d	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	27 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	14 0e	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	15 4	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	12 8	21 0	20 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 16 seers, barley 35 to 40 seers, best rice 19-4 to 21 seers, common rice 22 to 28-8 seers, gram 25-8 to 26-12 seers, firewood 100 to 120 seers, and salt 10 to 11 seers.

b In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 22 seers, barley 22 to 36 seers, best rice 19 to 32 seers, common rice 25 to 44 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 38 seers, gram 9 to 24 seers, firewood 200 to 500 seers, and salt 8-4 to 12 seers.

c In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 27 seers, best rice 17 to 31-8 seers, common rice 24 to 35 seers, gram 16 to 35 seers, firewood 80 to 200 seers, and salt 8-12 to 10-8 seers.

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1881.

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Oneenu, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
32 3	32 3	29 5	33 5	33 5	46 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 0	11 6	11 5	Ganjam	Madras.	
25 5	26 5	30 5	32 13	28 2	37 6	87 8	87 8	86 6	10 8	10 8	10 8	Vizagapatam		
36 6	36 6	29 2	33 10	33 10	33 10	194 6	194 6	243 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Godavery		
37 3	38 3	32 5	29 10	29 10	30 13	145 13	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14	12 13	Kistna		
30 14	30 14	27 5	22 2	24 3	21 0	93 5	93 5	93 5	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore		
33 0	33 0	28 8	32 11	34 6	25 13	194 6	194 6	194 6	13 8	13 14	13 14	Cuddapah		
33 0	32 0	30 2	30 3	32 8	29 2	97 3	97 3	97 3	12 13	13 2	13 2	Bellary		
...	...	28 6	28 8	28 8	25 2	179 13	202 11	179 13	12 2	12 2	12 2	Kurnool		
26 11	26 11	22 10	27 11	26 8	25 0	81 6	81 6	87 8	13 14	13 14	13 14	Madras		
24 11	24 11	21 14	26 8	26 8	25 0	77 13	77 13	97 3	13 14	13 14	13 14	Chingleput		
30 13	29 14	27 6	30 8	29 10	29 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 5	12 5	12 11	North Arcot		
25 6	25 6	23 13	27 0	27 0	25 10	201 11	199 5	201 11	14 13	14 13	15 5	South Arcot		
30 3	30 3	24 3	28 0	26 5	21 0	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 14	12 14	12 6	Tanjore		
27 8	28 13	22 5	28 8	30 0	22 5	97 3	97 3	121 8	12 10	12 10	12 2	Trichinopoly		
27 14	29 8	24 13	30 11	30 5	17 13	97 3	97 3	145 13	14 0	14 0	13 10	Madura		
...	...	...	22 0	27 8	21 10	81 10	81 10	81 10	14 5	14 5	14 13	Tinnevelly		
31 3	27 2	23 0	36 2	36 2	23 11	131 3	131 3	131 3	11 11	11 11	12 3	Coimbatore		
18 11	15 13	15 2	21 10	20 11	17 6	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	9 3	Nilgiris		
28 3	30 13	21 0	32 8	39 6	23 3	151 10	151 10	151 10	13 5	13 5	11 14	Salem		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	South Canara		
31 14	21 14	18 3	31 2	31 2	21 13	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 14	9 14	Malabar		
18 2	12 6	9 11	19 7	18 2	15 0	71 10	61 6	54 9	12 10	12 9	11 0	Bombay	Bombay.	
...	...	...	20 8	22 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 0	13 0	Ahmedabad		
...	...	...	21 5	21 5	15 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 13	Kaira		
...	...	...	17 4	17 13	15 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	11 7	11 7	12 0	Surat		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 8¾	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12¾	12 12¾	12 12¾	Broach		
15 4	15 4	11 4	15 10	17 3	11 13	71 1	71 1	71 1	10 2	10 2	9 13	Tanna (Salsette)		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 8	110 0	110 0	85 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	Colába (Alibág)		
...	...	...	25 2½	26 15	16 3	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
27 8	25 8	15 8	24 0	23 12	16 5	115 0	115 0	128 0	11 10	12 12	12 1	Násik		
...	...	...	24 1	24 14	15 0	91 4	98 4	106 4	10 11	10 11	11 4	Ahmednagar		
...	...	...	20 11	18 6	12 10	76 0	76 0	76 0	11 2	11 2	10 8	Poona		
...	...	...	25 9	25 9	18 11	91 0	91 0	91 6	11 12	11 12	11 4	Sholápur		
...	...	...	18 8	17 12	15 10½	112 0	112 0	150 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
...	...	...	15 9	16 14	13 0	116 8	116 8	110 15	10 0	10 0	9 8	Satara		
34 0	34 12	19 8	16 0	17 0	14 0	65 0	65 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Belgaum		
38 0	38 0	26 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Dharwar (Hubli)		
18 13	18 13	12 5	16 13	16 13	12 10	120 0	165 0	120 0	9 1	9 1	10 6	Ratnágiri		
22 0	22 0	15 0	13 1	13 0	10 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	8 0	8 8	10 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
40 0	40 0	26 10	32 0	32 0	24 9	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)		
...	...	...	9 5	9 5	5 9	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Asirgarh		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Baroda		
...	...	...	20 4	20 8	24 12	137 8	137 8	137 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	Disa		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Nimach		
...	...	...	22 0	21 10	22 13½	61 9	75 0	75 0	12 8	12 8	12 13½	Nasirabad		
...	...	...	24 8	27 0	17 8	67 8	72 8	70 0	45 0	45 0	40 0	Rájkot		
...	...	...	17 4	18 0	13 0¼	160 0	160 0	400 0	10 0	7 3¼	10 0	Upper Sindh Frontier		
9 8	9 8	7 8	20 0	20 0	12 0	103 0	103 0	105 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Karachi		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)		
...	...	...	18 0	18 1	13 2	260 0	260 0	250 0	11 0	11 3	8 0	Shikarpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 10	9 10	10 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
												Western Districts.	Bengal.	
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	18 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Burdwan		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	280 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bancoorah		
...	...	...	23 8	23 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Beerbhoom		
...	...	...	19 0	20 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
...	...	...	22 8	21 8	19 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 4	10 8	Howrah		

d In Ghatal Sub-Division prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 18 seers, barley (in Chunderkona) 25 seers, best rice 20 to 25 seers, common rice 26 to 32-8 seers, bulrush millet (in Chunderkona) 25 seers, gram 19 to 22 seers, firewood 120 to 160 seers, and salt 10-12 to 12 seers.

e In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 19 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 21 to 28 seers, gram 16 to 24 seers, firewood 100 to 160 seers, and salt 9 to 10-8 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts.*																		
	Calcutta	13 11	13 14	16 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	13 5	26 10	26 10	22 0	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs	..f	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 4	19 0	19 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	16 0g	16 0	16 0	32 0	40 0	...	16 0	17 4	14 8	18 13	20 0	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	15 0h	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	14 8	29 0	29 0	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	18 0i	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	14 10	25 0	26 0	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	15 4j	15 8	14 0	22 8	26 8	26 0	19 4	21 8	17 0	27 8	29 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	18 0k	22 0	19 11	48 12	49 0	32 12	16 0 to 18 0	19 12 to 21 8	19 11	24 0 to 25 8	25 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	15 0l	16 5	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 14	20 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	24 0	24 0	19 2	...	...	...	20 4	19 12	21 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	22 0m	23 0	22 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	26 4	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	8 0n	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	13 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpaiguri	10 0o	10 0	8 11	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	12 8	21 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	14 4p	14 8	15 3	40 0	40 0	30 0	20 0	25 0	22 0	32 0	35 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	21 0p1	21 0	20 0	32 8	32 0	40 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	25 8	26 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	... q	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	16 0	28 8	30 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	13 0r	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	19 0	26 8	27 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 8	22 0	34 0	34 8	35 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	11 4s	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	17 0	22 8	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	... t	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	22 0	29 0	29 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	17 3	17 3	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	11 0	12 0	8 8	...	...	...	25 0	28 0	15 0	32 0	38 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	20 0	19 0	21 0	40 0	37 8	30 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	18 8u	19 0	21 0	36 0	37 0	32 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	16 0v to 17 8	16 8 to 18 8	17 8 to 18 8	36 0	35 0	30 0 to 32 0	20 0 to 21 0	18 8 to 20 8	17 0	21 0 to 23 0	22 0 to 22 8	18 0 to 19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Durbhunga	17 8w	17 0	20 0	40 0	33 0	32 8	15 0	14 8	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	20 0x	20 0	22 8	40 0	40 0	35 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	18 0	17 0	17 8	41 0	41 0	35 0	10 8	10 8	9 4	23 0	22 8	17 8	42 0	40 0	29 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun	20 0y	22 0	22 0	50 0	49 0	36 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	15 12z	17 13	18 14	42 0	39 14	42 0	14 11	15 12	13 6	18 14	19 15	17 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur	12 14z1	15 2	18 5	31 9	44 7	37 14	17 11	17 11	17 11	20 3	20 3	18 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	18 0z2	26 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	14 0z3	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	16 0	26 0	27 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	17 8z4	17 1	11 13	...	...	...	20 0	19 11	10 0	22 8	22 5	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	23 4	21 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazaribagh	17 0z5	16 8	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	18 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	17 0z6	17 0	12 0	...	...	24 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	22 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	24 0	24 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	2 0z7	12 0	13 4	40 0	40 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	...	40 0	40 0	...	...	...

f In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-10 to 14 seers, barley 26-8 to 32 seers, best rice 9-6 to 10 seers, common rice 17 to 26-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Kidderpore) 20 seers, gram 22-12 to 24-4 seers, firewood 90 to 98 seers, and salt 9-6 to 10-5 seers.

g In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 23 seers, barley 27 to 40 seers, best rice 9 to 20 seers, common rice 22-8 to 27 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Kooshtea) 18 seers, gram 18 to 32 seers, firewood 80 to 200 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

h In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 11 seers, best rice 9 to 24 seers, common rice 25 to 30 seers, gram 8 to 16 seers, firewood 100 to 160 seers, and salt 8 to 8-8 seers.

i In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley (in Lalbagh) 26 seers, best rice 14 to 21 seers, common rice 21 to 27-8 seers, gram 23 to 32 seers, firewood 110 to 140 seers, and salt 9 to 9-8 seers.

j In Raigunge the prices are—Wheat 13-8 seers, best rice 23-8 seers, common rice 32-12 seers, gram 16 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 9 seers.

k In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 24 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 24-12 seers, gram 20-6 seers, firewood 150 seers, and salt 9 seers.

l In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 22-8 seers, barley (in Bagdogra) 25 seers, best rice 15-12 to 18 seers, common rice 21-4 to 25 seers, lesser millets (in Kurigram) 40 seers, gram 14-8 to 15 seers, firewood 80 to 120 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.

m In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 27 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 28 seers, gram 20 seers, and salt 9 seers.

n In Kurseong the prices are—Best rice 6 seers, common rice 13 seers, lesser millets 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn 13 seers, gram 8 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 5 seers.

o In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 8-8 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 26-8 seers, gram 8 to 13-5 seers, firewood 64 to 80 seers, and salt 6-7 to 8 seers.

p In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Jaffergunge) 22 seers, barley (in Jaffergunge) 45 seers, best rice 16 to 29 seers, common rice 27 to 32 seers, gram 20 seers, firewood 80 to 120 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

p1 In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Goalundo) 21 seers, barley (in Goalundo) 30 seers, best rice 12 to 23 seers, common rice 26 to 31 seers, gram 13 to 22 seers, firewood 120 to 200 seers, and salt 8 to 9-8 seers.

q In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 20 to 27 seers, common rice 24 to 30 seers, gram 10 to 18 seers, firewood 60 to 200 seers, and salt 8 seers.

r In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13-4 seers, best rice 10 to 30 seers, common rice 18 to 32-8 seers, gram 10 to 20 seers, and salt 8 to 9-12 seers.

s In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 21 to 22 seers, common rice 24 to 30 seers, firewood (in Cox's Bazar) 214 seers, and salt 6 to 8 seers.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1881 – *continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
												Central Districts.		
...	...	...	24 8	24 8	20 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Calcutta	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	...	21 8	22 12	17 10	98 0	80 0	90 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
...	...	...	26 10¾	29 0	21 5¼	100 0	...	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 11	Nuddea		
...	...	...	22 0	22 8	16 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
...	...	...	32 0	34 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 9 0	Moorshedabad		
...	...	...	20 0	18 0	14 8	180 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Dinagepore		
...	...	...	28 0	31 0	21 0	250 0	240 0	200 0	9 3	9 3	9 12	Rajshahye		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	7 14	Rungpore		
...	...	...	24 0	22 8	17 4	67 8	67 8	67 8	9 3	9 0	9 0	Bogra		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 6	9 8	9 8	Pubna		
9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	Darjeeling		
...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 0	65 0	65 0	65 0	9 4	9 0	8 0	Jalpáiguri		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	21 4	20 0	17 10	120 0	120 0	106 8	9 14	9 14	9 8	Dacca		
...	...	...	14 0	12 0	13 4	...	...	...	9 0	9 12	10 0	Furreedpore		
...	...	...	20 0	17 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge		
...	...	...	19 0	17 8	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 4	9 4	Mymensingh		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	Tipperah		
...	...	...	15 0	16 0	11 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 4	7 0	10 0	Chittagong		
...	...	...	15 0	14 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly		
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 15	6 6	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	34 8	32 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 10	9 10	8 12	Patna		
...	...	...	29 0	31 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Gya		
...	...	...	32 0 to 33 0	32 8 to 33 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Shahabad		
40 0	40 0	27 8	30 0	31 0	22 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	9 0	9 12	8 0	Durbhunga		
...	...	...	37 0	33 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	Mozufferpore		
32 0	32 0	27 0	31 0	31 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Sarun		
...	...	...	38 0	35 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chumparun		
...	...	...	33 9	33 9	27 4	105 0	105 0	105 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	Monghyr		
...	...	...	34 1	32 12	22 11	126 4	132 9	132 9	9 7	9 6	9 15	Bhágalpur		
...	...	...	20 0	25 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah		
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	18 0	120 0	160 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Maldah		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
												Orissa.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Cuttack		
...	...	...	16 4	18 6	13 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 3	9 3	11 13	Pooree		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Balasore		
												Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.		
50 0	48 0	40 0	24 0	23 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazáribágh		
44 0	48 0	34 0	17 0	18 0	13 0	120 0	140 0	160 0	5 8	6 8	7 0	Lohardugga		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom		
64 0	64 0	64 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	120 0	140 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Manbhoom		

t In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 22 to 35 seers, common rice 28 to 40 seers, and salt 7 to 8 seers.

u In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 21 seers, barley 32 to 45 seers, best rice 12-8 to 19 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, lesser millets (in Nowada) 45 seers, gram 28 to 43-8 seers, firewood 80 to 180 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.

v In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16-8 to 18-8 seers, barley 28 to 35 seers, best rice 11 to 15 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, bulrush millet (in Buxar) 35 seers, great millet (in Buxar) 36 seers, *khesari* 32 to 37-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Buxar) 36 seers, gram 28 to 32 seers, firewood 90 to 240 seers, and salt 8 to 9-4 seers.

w In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, barley 41 to 60 seers, best rice 13 to 18 seers, common rice 21 to 25 seers, murwa 37-8 to 50 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 to 60 seers, gram 30 seers, firewood 200 seers, and salt 8 to 8-8 seers.

x In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 31 seers, barley 30 to 60 seers, best rice 11-8 to 29-8 seers, common rice 18 to 33 seers, lesser millets 40 to 60 seers, maize or Indian-corn 35 to 75 seers, gram 25 to 50 seers, firewood 100 to 160 seers, and salt 7-8 to 10 seers.

y In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 30 seers, barley 40 to 60 seers, best rice 12 to 19 seers, common rice 18 to 26-4 seers, lesser millets 56 to 60 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 to 70 seers, gram 24 to 50 seers, firewood (in Bettiah) 160 seers, and salt 6-12 to 10 seers.

z In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 19 seers, barley 40 to 45 seers, best rice 11 to 19 seers, common rice 20 to 22 seers, jowar 40 to 45 seers, lesser millets 45 to 47 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 45 seers, gram 30 to 40 seers, firewood 120 to 160 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.

z1 In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, barley 32 to 60 seers, best rice 20 to 23 seers, common rice 22 to 30 seers, lesser millets 50 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Banka) 40 seers, gram 25 to 28 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 8 seers.

z2 In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 25 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 16 to 21 seers, common rice 26 to 32 seers, gram 16 to 24 seers, firewood 64 to 120 seers, and salt 8 seers.

z3 In Godda prices are—Wheat 15 seers, barley 32 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 27 seers, gram 2-8 seers, firewood 120 seers, and salt 8 seers.

z4 In Khurda, prices are—Best rice 23-10 seers, common rice 31-8 seers, gram 21 seers, firewood 190 seers, and salt 10 seers.

z5 In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 18 seers, barley 30 to 40 seers, best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 25 seers, lesser millets 40 to 60 seers, maize or Indian-corn 36 seers, gram 22 to 26 seers, firewood 160 to 320 seers, and salt 8 to 8-8 seers.

z6 In Daltonganje prices are—Wheat 24 seers, barley 34 seers, best rice 15 seers, common rice 16·25 seers, mohwa 51 seers, gram 33 seers, and salt 7·50 seers.

z7 In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, barley (in Govindpore) 26 seers, best rice 18 to 34 seers, common rice 22 to 40 seers, bulrush millet 18 to 20 seers, lesser millets (in Govindpore) 60 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 to 70 seers, gram 12 to 22 seers, firewood 140 to 800 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOU

QUANTITIES PER RUP

Provinces	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicat* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	13 0	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	35 0	31 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	11 2	11 6	11 6	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 12	20 0	20 0	26 10	22 12	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá	26 0	32 0	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	13 5	20 0	22 13	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	10 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	11 0	20 0	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	11 0	14 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	14 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	9 0	9 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	18 8	17 8	13 8	29 0	28 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	10 8	12 0	18 0	15 0	20 0	...	16 0	19 0
	Saháranpur	21 9	21 9	15 1	30 12	30 1½	24 3½	8 1	8 1	7 0	11 14	11 14	10 12	27 0	27 0	24 12	21 9	21 9	19 0
	Muzaffarnagar	19 8	20 4	16 8	25 5	33 0	27 8	6 9	6 9	6 9	12 10	12 10	14 5	25 5	25 5	22 0	22 0	22 0	21 0
	Meerut	20 12	21 0	17 4	30 0	32 0	24 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	22 0
	Bulandshahr	20 6	20 6	18 0	32 0	30 0	25 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 10	10 4	10 12	23 0	21 0	23 0	19 0	20 0	21 0
	Aligarh	18 4	18 8	16 4	25 8	26 8	22 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 8	22 0	19 8	19 8	21 0
	Kumaun	16 8	16 0	12 8	19 0	18 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 4	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál	20 0	20 0	17 8	22 0	22 0	21 0	6 8	7 8	8 0	13 4	11 7	12 0	*	*	*	...	...	...
	Bijnor	21 6	20 4	16 9	31 7	28 11	25 0	10 11	10 2	11 4	13 8	10 9	13 8	15 12	15 12	15 12	16 5	16 5	19 1
	Moradabad	20 10	21 14	17 3	30 0	30 10	23 12	7 13	7 13	6 14	13 2	14 6	15 0	23 12	23 12	...	23 12	23 12	...
	Budaun	20 13½	21 0	17 11	30 0	28 12½	23 8½	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 1½	14 1½	14 6	12 0	12 0	...	12 0	12 0	...
	Bareilly	19 6	20 0	17 3	27 8	26 4	26 4	7 8	7 8	5 0	14 6	14 6	14 6	25 0	20 0	20 10	20 0	18 12	20 10
	Sháhjahánpur	21 4	20 0	19 4	29 4	28 8	28 0	8 8	7 8	6 0	14 4	14 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Taráí Pergunnahs	22 8	22 8	20 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	12 8	12 8	15 0	25 0	25 0	...	25 0	25 0	...
	Muttra	18 8	19 0	16 0	24 8	24 0	20 8	8 8	8 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	22 0	16 0	19 8	20 0	20 0	19 0
	Agra	17 4	17 12	15 4	23 0	22 8	20 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	22 0	22 0	19 12	20 0	20 0	19 1
	Farukhabad	18 14	19 10	16 8½	28 6½	27 9	22 13	6 2	6 2	5 13	14 5	14 5	15 11	...	19 6½	20 12½	...	21 2	21 7
	Mainpuri	17 4	17 8	16 8	23 4	24 0	23 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	22 0	...	...	...
	Etáwah	16 12	17 8	13 8	23 8	23 8	18 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 8	14 8	16 0	20 0	20 0	19 8	18 8	18 8	19 8
	Etah	19 0	20 8	16 8	25 0	27 8	22 8	8 0	8 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalaun	20 8	20 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	24 0
	Jhánsi	23 8	25 2	17 14	30 0	30 0	33 9	7 8	7 8	8 8	13 0	13 0	15 8	25 8	25 7	33 3	23 0	21 5	...
	Lalitpur	27 0	27 8	18 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	38 0	38 0	40 0	26 0	26 0	30 0
	Cawnpore	18 8	19 8	18 8	33 0	30 0	26 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	15 8	15 0	15 0	29 0	24 0	26 0	25 0	24 0	26 0
	Fatehpur	18 0	17 12	17 0	24 0	24 0	25 8	11 12	10 10	9 8	14 8	13 14	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda	18 0	17 8	16 4	20 0	20 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	14 0	13 8	15 8	22 0	22 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	30 0
	Allahabad	18 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	23 8	30 4	11 0	11 0	9 0	16 0	16 4	18 8	26 0	26 0	30 8	24 8	24 8	27 8
	Hamírpur	16 10	16 5	16 4	25 5	22 8	20 4	10 6	9 14	7 1	15 1	13 8	12 0	...	...	27 6	22 6	20 4	26 7
	Jaunpur	21 3	20 7	20 7	34 9	33 14	32 7	7 12	7 12	7 12	16 15	16 15	15 8	...	...	...	16 15	16 15	16 15
	Gorakhpur	19 12¾	19 12¾	22 8	46 12¾	50 6½	50 6½	14 6½	15 5	14 6½	21 9½	21 9½	18 14	...	...	28 12¼	28 12¼	28 12¼	...
	Basti	20 4	21 4	22 0	40 0	40 0	38 12	13 0	13 0	17 12	16 0	16 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	22 2	20 10	19 3	36 14	35 6	29 8	10 5	8 14	7 6	18 7	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mirzapur	18 0	17 8	16 8	26 0	25 0	28 0	9 8	10 0	8 8	19 0	17 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	29 0	26 0	24 0	27 0
	Benares	17 10	18 7	18 15	27 6	26 14	29 5	12 12	12 12	11 15	21 2	21 2	17 5½	24 15	24 15	28 3	29 4	29 4	24 0
	Gházipur	18 10	18 10	20 10	31 8	31 8	32 3	10 5	10 5	10 15	17 6	17 6	16 1	25 12	25 12	29 9	26 6	26 6	27 1
	Balia	19 6	19 6	20 0	35 0	35 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	21 4	21 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pilibhít	22 8	21 4	22 1	34 0	34 4	33 12	15 0	13 8	9 4	16 4	15 0	15 6	...	...	15 0	...	...	15 0
Oudh.	Lucknow	18 4	19 0	17 12½	27 4	26 4½	27 15	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 12	25 0	24 10½	24 8	23 12	23 12	24 13
	Unáo	18 4½	19 8	17 3	24 0	24 0	26 1	8 5	7 0	7 0	15 9	13 0	15 9	33 8	28 0	26 13	22 0	22 0	22 0
	Bára Banki	18 8	20 0	17 4	30 0	27 0	26 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	34 0	29 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Sitapur	22 13	22 13	21 2	30 1½	30 8	33 6	8 8	8 8	8 8	16 0	15 10½	15 10	16 0	16 0	...	22 0	22 0	20 8
	Bardui	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kheri	25 0	24 0	23 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	18 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fyzabad	19 0	18 12	18 12	31 0	28 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	14 8	14 8	15 12	38 12	32 12	...	...	...	...
	Bhamich	19 0	19 0	21 0	38 0	38 0	42 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	16 0	16 0	10 0
	Gonda	22 6	22 14	23 0	35 0	35 8	43 8	15 0	15 0	15 10	18 0	18 8	17 6	49 0	42 0	31 0	20 0	24 0	22 0
	Raj Bareli	19 6	18 12	18 8	21 8	21 4	25 4	13 8	13 0	17 0	14 8	13 12	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	20 0
	Sultánpur	22 0	22 0	20 12	32 0	29 0	32 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	19 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh	21 6	20 14	21 9	31 8	30 14	35 4	14 14	14 0	19 5	16 10	15 8	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab.	Delhi	18 12	19 8	16 4	26 0	26 0	21 4	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 8	22 0	23 0	21 4	19 0	19 0	20 4
	Gurgáon	21 0	20 8	16 8	29 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	20 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	19 8
	Karnál	21 0	20 0	14 12	32 0	32 0	21 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	18 0
	Hissar	20 0	18 8	13 0	27 0	24 8	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	30 0	27 0	24 0	26 0	24 0	19 0
	Rohtak	21 8	19 8	15 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	10 0	30 0	25 0	20 0	25 0	20 0	19 0
	Sirsa	19 0	18 0	12 12	35 0	30 0	29 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	28 0	24 0	25 0	28 0	25 0	21 8
	Umballa	20 12	20 0	15 8	28 0	25 0	22 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	20 0
	Ludhiána	21 8	20 0	16 8	37 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	28 0	25 0	22 0	21 8	20 0	20 0
	Simla	15 0	13 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur	21 0	20 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	25 8	26 0	21 8	18 0	18 0	16 0
	Hoshiárpur	21 8	20 8	16 8	30 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	12 0	18 0
	Kangra	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Mandua: present 25-0, past 25-0

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1881—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	17 0	15 0	15 4	108 0	108 0	108 0	9 4	8 12	9 4	Sylhet	Assam.	
...	...	...	17 5	16 7	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 14	8 10	9 2	Cachar		
...	...	...	16 0	14 12	8 14	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá		
...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills		
...	...	...	13 0	12 4	10 0	200 0	200 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp		
...	...	...	7 10	7 10	6 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	7 8	6 8	Darrang		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Nowgong		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Sibságar		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	Lakhimpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 5	Khási & Jaintiá Hills		
...	...	...	2 0	2 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	2 8	2 8	...	Nága Hills		
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dehra Dún	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	22 9½	22 9½	16 10½	150 8	150 8	107 0	9 11	9 11	10 3	Saháranpur		
...	...	...	23 2	22 0	16 12	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar		
...	...	...	21 12	22 8	18 8	115 0	115 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Meerut		
...	...	...	23 2	22 8	20 12	110 0	140 0	130 0	...	...	11 0	Bulandshahr		
...	...	...	20 0	21 0	19 8	140 0	140 0	180 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	Aligarh		
...	...	...	13 4	12 8	12 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Kumaun		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	280 0	280 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Garhwál		
...	...	...	25 0	21 15	18 4	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
...	...	...	20 0	21 4	18 4	125 0	125 0	150 0	...	...	...	Moradabad		
...	...	...	22 3	23 6	19 15	168 0	168 0	192 0	10 5½	10 8	9 14	Budaun		
...	...	...	21 4	20 0	20 0	125 0	125 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Bareilly		
...	...	...	21 4	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Sháhjáhánpur		
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 8	120 0	120 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Tarái Pergunnahs		
...	...	...	18 8	19 0	17 8	130 0	130 0	100 0	...	...	12 0	Muttra		
...	...	...	20 4	20 8	16 4	80 0	90 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Agra		
...	...	...	21 8½	21 9½	19 10	156 12	156 12	151 12	...	...	...	Farukhabad		
...	...	...	19 0	19 8	17 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	...	...	...	Mainpuri		
...	...	...	22 0	21 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	8 8	Etáwah		
...	...	...	19 8	21 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	11 8	Etah		
...	...	...	22 8	22 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
...	...	...	27 8½	27 5½	23 15½	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	Jhánsi		
...	...	...	39 0	38 8	26 0	160 0	120 0	160 0	...	...	7 12	Lalitpur		
...	...	...	24 0	23 0	20 8	150 0	150 0	125 0	11 8	11 12	12 0	Cawnpore		
...	...	...	22 12	22 4	20 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	Fatehpur		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	25 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	...	...	...	Bánda		
...	...	...	23 4	23 14	21 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 4	8 8	8 0	Allahabad		
...	...	...	20 4	20 0	21 7	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
...	...	...	28 4	26 13	28 4	141 4	141 4	169 8	8 15	8 15	7 12	Jaunpur		
...	...	...	37 12¾	37 12¾	28 12¾	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 13	8 6½	8 6½	Gorakhpur		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	27 8	140 0	140 0	150 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Basti		
...	...	...	29 8	28 0	23 10	147 8	147 8	155 0	9 3	8 2	8 0	Azamgarh		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mirzapur		
...	...	...	23 5	22 12	21 11	120 0	120 0	110 0	...	...	9 0	Benares		
...	...	...	28 5	28 5	25 12	154 8	154 8	154 8	9 6	9 6	8 6	Gházipur		
...	...	...	31 4	31 4	26 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	...	...	...	Balia		
...	...	...	22 4	22 4	22 14	150 0	150 0	88 0	10 8	15 0	9 12	Pilibhít		
32 11*	31 14	27 12	20 12	20 12	22 12	130 0	130 0	110 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	Lucknow	Oudh.	*Description of Lesser Millets.*
..	26 0	25 0	20 0	20 8	20 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Unáo		* Jowar (large).
32 0†	32 0	28 0	24 0	23 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bára Banki		† Kodon.
24 0‡	23 5	21 0	25 0	24 2½	27 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 12	Sitapur		‡ Makai, moth, kodon, and sawan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Hardui		
60 0§	45 0	55 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Kheri		§ Sawan.
...	...	...	25 12	24 12	22 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	Fyzabad		
40 0†	40 0	36 0	26 0	24 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	150 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Bharaich		‖ Sawan, kodon, marua and laharra.
43 0‖	48 0	39 0	28 0	29 12	29 2	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Gonda		
29 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	Rai Bareli		¶ Birra, peas.
34 0¶	32 0	36 0	24 0	23 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 12	Sultánpur		** Peas, arhar and mash.
27 5**	25 1	33 1	21 5	17 8	22 5	200 0	220 0	193 5	8 13	8 12	8 4	Partábgarh		
...	...	...	21 8	21 8	17 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	Delhi	Punjab.	
...	...	...	23 0	22 8	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Gurgáon		
...	...	...	27 8	26 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Karnál		
...	...	...	33 0	28 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	Hissar [a]		[a] Jowar and gram falling.
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	Rohtak [b]		[b] Bajra and jowar falling.
...	...	...	32 0	30 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	Sirsa [c]		[c] Barley, bajra and jowar falling.
...	...	...	24 0	22 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4	10 12	Umballa [d]		[d] Barley falling.
...	...	...	26 8	26 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Ludhiana [e]		[e] Barley and jowar falling.
...	...	...	16 0	13 8	12 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Simla		
...	...	...	24 0	22 0	17 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4	11 0	Jullundur		
...	...	...	22 8	21 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Hoshiárpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Kángra		

nd corresponding 24 seers.

C

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOU

QUANTITIES PER RUP

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Sp.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Mysore.	Bangalore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar																		
	Túmkúr																		
	Mysore																		
	Hassan																		
	Shimoga																		
	Kadur																		
	Chitaldroog																		
Coorg.	Coorg	7 7	7 15	6 2	8 11	8 11	7 6	10 3	10 2	10 14	14 13	14 6	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	16 0	15 12	13 0	24 0	23 0	19 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	25 0	25 4	20 0	22 0	20 0	17
	Kishengurh	17 8	17 8	16 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	26 8	26 8	20 0	21 0	21 0	18
	Kerrowlee	17 0	16 4	15 0	21 8	21 0	25 0	11 8	11 0	13 0	13 8	12 8	13 8	20 8	20 0	25 0	19 0	18 8	25
	Ulwur	17 13	17 9	15 7	23 8	22 11	20 5	8 0	8 0	8 10	11 6	11 6	10 11	23 8	23 8	21 9	19 2	19 0	20 1
	Bhurtpore (City)	17 0	16 8	18 0	22 0	20 8	27 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 0	7 0	7 8	19 8	21 0	25 0	19 0	17 8	24
	Ajmere	18 0	16 8	14 0	27 0	25 0	20 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	18
	Deoli Cantonment	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura	17 13	18 2	15 4	30 0	29 0	23 8	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	6 0	23 8	23 0	16 12	24 0	23 0	16
	Sirohee	18 0	18 0	18 8	20 0	27 0	27 0	6 8	6 8	5 12	8 0	8 0	6 12	18 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	20
	Abu	15 8	15 6	13 8	23 8	22 12	19 8	5 8	5 8	4 14	7 12	7 10	6 0	...	...	...	17 8	18 4	17 1
	Aundra	17 4	17 4	15 0	27 0	27 0	22 8	6 0	6 0	5 4	8 8	8 8	5 12	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	20
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	24 0	23 0	21 0	38 0	36 0	35 0	...	...	...	11 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	16 0½	16 6½	12 8	21 1½	21 14	21 14	7 13	7 13	7 0½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	25 0	28 12	23 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 4	16 4	17 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh (")	15 10	18 2	14 6	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	12 8	12 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	15 15	15 2	14 11	24 11	18 12	22 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	21 0	18 12	18 12	20 0	17 8	17
	Bikaneer	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Boondee	24 0	24 0	17 0	31 0	32 0	26 8	8 0	7 8	7 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	30 0	32 0	25 8	...	...	...
	Kotah	26 4	26 4	18 0	32 0	35 0	30 0	8 0	7 12	6 10	10 0	10 0	7 12	44 0	44 0	32 0	17 8	17 0	...
	Tonk	18 15	18 5	15 12	23 11	23 2	24 1	7 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	26 1	26 6	26 0	22 0	22 0	21
	Jhallawar	21 14½	22 7½	15 3	27 14	27 14	21 13	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	8 13½	28 5	30 1½	22 2	18 3½	18 3½	14 1
	Shahpoora	19 4	18 12	16 4	25 4	23 4	21 8	10 1	9 4	8 0	13 8	13 2	11 0	22 11	20 4	20 4	18 0	15 12	19
	Dholpur	16 8	17 0	14 11	20 4	20 8	22 13	7 14	7 14	7 14	11 13	11 13	11 4	20 3	19 1	22 10	17 14	18 9	22 7
Central India.	Indore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gwalior																		
	Goona																		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)																		

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1881—*concluded.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Corsaloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Bangalore Kolar Túmkúr Mysore Hassan Shimoga Kadur Chitaldroog	Mysore.	
24 6	22 5	32 8	24 15	24 7	24 9	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 3	Coorg	Coorg	
...	...	...	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	11 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	26 8	26 8	24 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 12	Kishengurh		
...	...	...	18 8	17 0	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	Kerrowlee		
...	...	...	18 11	18 6	18 15	...	...	...	11 15	12 5	11 14	Ulwur		
...	...	...	19 8	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bhurtpore (City)		
...	...	...	23 0	21 0	21 0	60 0	60 0	70 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Ajmere		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Deoli Cantonment		
...	...	...	22 14	22 4	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	Erinpura		
...	...	...	21 0	20 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	200 0	11 7	11 7	11 7	Sirohee		
...	...	...	16 8	16 8	13 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Abu		
...	...	...	18 12	18 12	15 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Anadra		
...	...	...	33 0	33 0	35 0	*8 pies	*8 pies	*6 pies	9 0	8 0	9 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		* Per bundle.
...	...	...	20 11¼	21 14	17 3	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 0¼	7 0¼	8 15¾	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
...	...	...	37 8	60 0	42 8	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	8 12	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
...	...	...	21 15	27 8	20 0	...	...	...	8 7	8 12	8 12	Partabgarh (")		
...	...	...	16 4	15 0	16 4	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	14 11	Marwar (Jodhpore)		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bikaneer		
...	...	...	30 0	32 8	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	7 4	9 8	Boondee		
...	...	...	32 8	32 8	23 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 4	8 9	10 0	Kotah		
...	...	...	22 6	22 8	21 6	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 9	Tonk		
...	...	...	24 5¼	28 4	18 12	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	8 5	Jhallawar		
...	...	...	23 4	22 0	23 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 6	10 12	Shahpoora		
...	...	...	18 15	19 0	18 14	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	10 6	Dholpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Indore Gwalior Goona Baghelkhand (Sutna)	Central India.	

T. C. HOPE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1881, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1074 AND 1075 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 10th SEPTEMBER 1881.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Mysore.	Bangalore	11 11	11 10	8 7	13 6	12 15	9 1	9 8	9 1	10 7	10 3	10 11	11 8	22 6	25 3	21 9	...	...	...	25 11	24 3	26 12	30 12	32 14	29 0	84 0	84 0	78 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
	Kolar	...	...	...	11 1	10 2	7 6	10 12	10 12	11 9	13 6	13 0	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	32 6	28 14	29 2	28 14	36 8	36 12	34 3	172 6	172 6	172 6	11 1	11 1	11 1	
	Tûmkûr	12 8	13 0	6 0	12 8	13 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	31 0	32 0	36 0	35 0	34 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	
	Mysore	10 0	10 0	7 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 4	11 0	10 0	9 12	11 12	...	...	33 0	...	...	...	20 0	17 6	30 6	27 0	22 2	30 0	84 0	84 0	78 0	7 10	7 11	7 8	
	Hassan	11 0	11 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	600 0	600 0	700 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	
	Shimoga	14 11	14 11	7 6	16 13	16 13	9 7	10 12	11 13	12 10	14 11	15 8	14 11	42 0	41 8	29 6	...	...	...	42 4	45 10	34 10	39 6	40 15	23 2	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 14	8 10	8 6	
	Kadur	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	32 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	64 0	64 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	
	Chitaldroog	16 0	16 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	48 0	48 0	32 0	49 5	49 5	39 0	38 0	38 0	29 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	

T. C. HOPE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, PUNJAB, OF 1881-82 UP TO 31st JULY 1881.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during July 1881. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation Return Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zilla.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief crops (approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·9	3·23	3073·6	712·15	...	...	Gurdáspur ...	14,952	10·42	19·26	Cotton ...	22,009	The volume entering the Bari Doab Canal was 1781·45 cubic feet per second, of which 1612·68 cubic feet per second were utilized and the balance passed out of escapes. Compared with the same period of the previous year, there is a decrease of 9,606 acres due to the heavier rainfall during the month.
Salampur Rajbuha	...	1·56		732·29	...	...	Amritsar ...	25,722	9·70	23·50	Rice ...	14,018	
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	1·70		168·24	...	...	Lahore ...	45,010	7·73	12·20	Sugarcane ...	11,241	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·35	1·40			...	...					Others ...	38,416	
Total Bari Doab Canal	...	...	3073·6	1612·68	...	...	.....	85,684	...	...	.....	85,684	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3073·6	1847·40	...	...	.....	95,290	...	...	.....	95,290	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	4·58	2,546	106	...	244,714 kurries, bullies, sleepers, logs, &c., and 149 mds. of firewood.	Umballa ...	1,623	13·25	8·17	Cotton ...	59,377	The volume entering the Western Jumna Canal was 2,750 cubic feet, of which the following was passed through the escapes:— Escape in Delhi Division ... 18·00; Delhi Canal Tail ... 79·00; Escape in Karnál Division 378·00; 475·00
Delhi do.	5·70	4·92		558			Karnál ...	24,789	10·23	7·03	Rice ...	25,316	
Hánsi do.	9·00	8·93		1,282			Delhi ...	22,495	8·00	11·50	Sugarcane ...	35,954	
Do. Bulla Head	8·80	8·40		329			Rohtak ...	25,261	6·30	8·45	Others ...	14,779	
							Hissár ...	36,120	4·70	6·70	.....	...	
							Jhínd ...	24,479	8·30	9·20	.....	...	
							Bíkaner ...	85	...	...	.....	...	
							Kalsia ...	574	...	...	.....	...	
Total Western Jumna Canal	...	...	2,546	2,275	...	244,714	.....	135,426	...	...	.....	135,426	The increase in area of high classed crops is noticeable: as compared with last year, there is an increase of:— 20,206 acres of cotton. 6,250 do. rice. 10,000 do. sugarcane.
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	1,171	...	267,228	.....	94,021	...	...	.....	94,021	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	18,900	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.		
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	57,000	3·95	7·75			
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	243,332	2·09	1·00			
Mozaffargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Gházi Khan ...	123,162	1·96	2·15			
							Mozaffargarh ...	120,210	0·60	0·80			
Total Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	562,604	...	...	.....	562,604	The increase of 163,425 acres on the Inundation Canals is due to a better supply in the rivers.
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	399,179	...	...	.....	399,179	
Najafgarh Jhíl	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	...	...	...	Cotton ...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgáon ...	...	...	...	Rice ...	...	
											Sugarcane ...	...	
											Others ...	...	
Total Najafgarh Jhíl	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1,189	...	...	.....	1,189	
Perennial Canals Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	221,110	...	...	.....	221,110	There is an increase on the Perennial Canals of 31,799 acres, as compared with the corresponding month of last year.
Do., corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	189,311	...	...	.....	189,311	

J. W. OTTLEY, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

D

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1881, UP TO 31st JULY 1881.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during July 1881. Depth in canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
Upper Ganges. Northern	10·00	...	740	560	37,622	29,891
Upper Ganges. Anúpshahr	6·80	...	700	510	46,889	37,901
Upper Ganges. Meerut	8·30	...	969	570	52,102	48,966
Upper Ganges. Bulandshahr	7·35	...	972	420	62,110	50,868
Upper Ganges. Aligarh	5·50	...	994	516	75,934	60,070
Lower Ganges. Narora	...	...	...	154	11,671	6,495
Lower Ganges. Mainpuri	...	...	...	176	28,535	12,183
Lower Ganges. Cawnpore	6·20	...	958	507	52,534	40,269
Lower Ganges. Etáwah	4·80	...	771	320	73,203	59,764
Lower Ganges. Bhognipur	...	...	...	176	19,969	...
Total Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	...	...	6,104	3,909	460,569	346,407
Eastern Jumna Canal	...	...	1,250	1,190	76,220	54,818
Agra Canal	...	...	2,000	118	43,704	18,105
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	328	24,211	18,936
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	3,269	5,534
Dún	...	...	...	163	4,437	1,251
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	13	30
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	38	69
Total	...	...	...	...	612,461	445,150

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate). Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Cotton.	Other food-grain.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rainfall. Total from 1st April to 31st July 1881.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur	14,939	1,725	6,952	16,881	127	125	1,349	42,098	17·4	16·2
Muzaffarnagar	38,940	3,576	15,494	5,344	186	367	1,192	65,099	11·5	14·1
Meerut	62,506	12,528	6,722	8,254	666	698	1,784	93,159	10·23	12·4
Bulandshahr	8,961	50,909	161	10,363	1,136	412	2,232	74,174	12·3	12·2
Aligarh	715	46,130	234	3,786	1,369	804	2,420	55,458	13·0	10·6
Muttra	676	8,037	1	8,308	1,029	335	1,391	19,777	14·6	12·0
Agra	755	9,675	19	1,432	346	157	686	13,070	20·2	12·5
Etah	2,341	26,410	257	832	1,216	79	1,255	32,390	17·7	11·5
Mainpuri	5,234	36,269	177	406	1,912	146	1,266	45,410	22·2	14·5
Fatehgarh	2,220	19,579	26	9	258	15	241	22,348	13·25	15·1
Etáwah	5,985	44,139	264	60	837	42	797	52,124	13·2	11·9
Cawnpore	5,262	46,111	670	...	448	300	687	53,478	19·4	11·5
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24	14·0	13·5
Gurgaon	791	1,231	...	8,415	241	3	1,203	11,884	10·0	13·9
Dehra Dún	861	...	3,250	...	...	...	326	4,437	38·4	35·9
Bijnor	3,138	...	131	...	...	...	...	3,269	18·5	17·4
Tarái	573	...	2,353	...	...	...	12	2,938	24·5	20·6
Pilibhít	1,124	...	1,625	...	...	...	25	2,774	15·3	22·8
Bareilly	6,819	...	11,586	...	...	...	94	18,499	22·8	20·0
Jhánsi	9	...	3	...	...	...	1	13	18·7	12·8
Hamírpur	1	...	11	...	...	...	26	38	15·1	15·2
Total	161,851	306,319	49,936	64,090	9,771	3,483	17,011	612,461	...	...
Total for the same period last year	147,522	201,140	45,696	24,364	9,362	1,770	15,296	445,150	...	...
Increase	14,329	105,179	4,240	39,726	409	1,713	1,715	167,311	...	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Remarks.

Executive Engineer, Mainpuri, reports that the rainfall was light and unequally distributed until 27th July, up to which date there was more or less demand for indigo, sugarcane, and vegetables. A demand for inferior grains sprang up in the beginning of the month, but the rain of the 8th and 9th put an end to it. Rain has been heavy and general since the 27th.

Executive Engineer, Agra Canal, reports no demand after 8th July 1881.

Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canals, reports that there was very fair demand for water throughout the month, and that several good floods came down the river sufficient to breach most of the earthen dams, some of which were restored to meet the demand for rice. The surplus water not utilized is due mostly to the Dhora river floods.

ALLAHABAD,
The 1st September 1881.

W. P. VONDER HORST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P. and Oudh,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1881.

SUPPLEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1881.

Name of Traffic.	Up.		Down.		Total up and down.	
	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.
Grains.						
Wheat	...	...	5,005	...	5,005	...
Gram	...	...	250	...	250	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	200	...	200	...
Dal—						
Urd	...	...	450	...	450	...
Mung	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urhar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Musrie	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	2,645	...	2,645	...
Barley	...	...				
Total	...	...	8,550	...	8,550	...
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oilseeds	...	...	1,324	...	1,324	...
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials (stone)	13,175	...	...	...	13,175	...
Miscellaneous goods	879	...	200	...	1,079	...
Firewood	...	...	775	...	775	...
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber—						
Poles and unsquared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karries and squared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Logs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	14,054	...	2,299	...	16,353	...
Grand Total	14,054	...	10,849	...	24,903	...
Total during corresponding period of last year	11,988	...	2,837	...	14,825	...
Increase	2,066	...	8,012	...	10,078	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...

Remarks.

Abstract of Traffic.	1880.	1881.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	529	915
Ton mileage	61,175	100,563
Value of goods	14,844	28,026
Number of passengers	...	...

Allahabad,
The 1st September 1881.

W. P. VONDER HORST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh,
P.W.D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1881.

Nature of Traffic.	Upper Ganges Canal. Principal items of local traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. No.	Lower Ganges Canal. Principal items of local traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. No.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canal. Principal items of through traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. No.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canal. Principal items of local and through traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. No.	Remarks.
Grains.																									
Wheat	4,193	...	4,157	...	8,350	...	...	...	250	...	250	...	...	...	1,321	...	1,321	...	4,193	...	5,728	...	9,921	...	
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,626	...	...	...	1,626	...	43	...	...	...	43	...	1,669	...	...	...	1,669	...	
Rice	81	...	...	...	81	...	162	...	...	...	162	...	32	...	...	...	32	...	275	...	...	...	275	...	
Paddy or dhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	32	...	32	...	386	...	...	...	386	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	386	...	32	...	418	...	
Dal ... Urd	...	...	...	...	...	...	298	...	...	...	298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	298	...	...	...	298	...	
Dal ... Mung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	37	...	
Dal ... Arbar	130	...	...	...	130	...	524	...	...	...	524	...	72	...	...	...	72	...	726	...	...	...	726	...	
Dal ... Musrie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	65	...	65	...	...	...	65	...	
Jowar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	48	...	
Total	4,404	...	4,189	...	8,593	...	3,044	...	287	...	3,331	...	212	...	1,321	...	1,533	...	7,660	...	5,797	...	13,457	...	
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	492	...	492	...	...	...	27	...	27	...	...	...	519	...	519	...	
Oilseeds	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	5,448	...	5,448	...	...	...	208	...	208	...	...	...	5,668	...	5,668	...	
Salts	250	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	199	...	199	...	...	...	2,831	...	2,831	...	250	...	3,030	...	3,280	...	
Metals	127	...	...	...	127	...	...	...	315	...	315	...	403	...	586	...	989	...	530	...	901	...	1,431	...	
Building materials	29,715	...	17,555	...	47,270	...	559	...	1,925	...	2,484	...	...	...	1,800	...	1,800	...	30,274	...	21,280	...	51,554	...	
Miscellaneous goods	428	...	250	...	678	...	7,184	...	2,848	...	10,032	...	1,186	...	3,039	...	4,225	...	8,798	...	6,137	...	14,935	...	
Firewood	1,900	...	8,150	...	10,050	...	...	...	10,300	...	10,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,900	...	18,450	...	20,350	...	
Bamboos	5	100	4,363	87,260	4,368	87,360	...	...	175	3,500	175	3,500	19	380	...	...	19	380	24	480	3,538	90,760	4,562	91,240	
Timber. Poles and unsquared timber.	99	99	5,724	5,724	5,823	5,823	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	190	151	151	341	341	289	289	5,875	5,875	6,164	6,164	
Timber. Karis and unsquared timber.	...	...	...	...	...	...	427	427	...	...	427	427	150	150	...	...	150	150	577	577	...	...	577	577	
Timber. Logs	240	12	...	...	240	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	12	...	...	240	12	
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	100	200	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	200	100	200	
Grand Total	37,168	211	40,343	93,184	77,511	93,395	11,214	427	21,989	3,500	33,203	3,927	2,160	720	9,963	151	12,123	871	50,542	1,358	71,295	96,835	122,837	98,193	
Total during corresponding period of last year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,911	7,848	123,761	154,819	151,672	162,667	
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,641	...	...	...	...	...	
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,490	52,466	57,984	28,835	64,474	

Abstract of Traffic.	Upper Ganges Canal (local). 1880.	Upper Ganges Canal (local). 1881.	Lower Ganges Canal (local). 1880.	Lower Ganges Canal (local). 1881.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canal. 1880.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canal. 1881.	Total Upper and Lower Ganges Canal. 1880.	Total Upper and Lower Ganges Canal. 1881.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	...	2,871	...	1,231	...	449	5,618	4,550
Ton mileage	...	95,328	...	121,109	...	172,088	518,866	388,525
Value of goods	...	39,640	...	57,751	...	34,168	1,67,322	1,31,559
Number of passengers	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...

ALLAHABAD,
The 1st September 1881.

W. P. VONDER HORST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. & Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR 1881-82.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of July 1881.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of Water in the Canals. Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second through-out the month.	Estimated discharge utilised.	Kharif. Five-year leases. Leased in July 1881.	Leased up to end of July 1881.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Three-year leases. Leased in July 1881.	Leased up to end of July 1881.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Annual leases. Leased in July 1881.	Leased up to end of July 1881.	Rabi. Three-year leases. Leased in July 1881.	Leased up to end of July 1881.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Annual leases. Leased in July 1881.	Leased up to end of July 1881.	Sugarcane. Leased in July 1881.	Leased up to end of July 1881.	Grand Total. Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Total.	Grand total of the corresponding month of last year.	Rainfall. Inches during the month.	Inches during 1881-82.	Average of the ten previous years of the same period.	Remarks.
			c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,269	530·40	...	...	...	40,081	...	224	6,096	...	...	...	...	...	15	3,940	17	93	46,177	3,940	93	50,210	43,837	14·27	31·31	13·04	
		Patamoondee	1,042	154·70	...	...	...	11,356	...	1	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	525	...	...	11,521	525	...	12,046	12,371				
		High Level, Section I	675	587·72	...	...	...	13,587	13	13	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	2	13,920	83	2	14,005	13,840				
		Taldanda	1,300	384·00	...	...	...	10,076	...	2	278	...	...	...	...	...	96	327	21	38	10,554	327	38	10,719	10,414				
		Matchgong	650	225·00	...	...	...	25,269	...	209	3,069	...	...	...	...	...	235	474	41	78	28,338	474	78	28,890	25,622				
	Balasore	High Level, Section II	727·16	339·87	...	...	...	204	...	...	1,171	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	35	1,375	2	35	1,412	598				
	Total of the month		...	...	...	...	...	100,573	13	449	11,112	...	...	...	...	...	346	5,351	79	246	111,695	5,351	246	117,292	106,682	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	328	981	102,180	...	267	378	...	...	...	...	...	227	3,982	...	142	102,558	3,982	142	106,682		...	...	...	
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	875	202	...	-1,194	-1,194	90,420	—1	—1	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,495	...	...	90,495	88,554	18·14	42·51	27·30	
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	300	9	...	1,431	1,431	13,337	—193	—193	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,367	...	...	13,367	10,209	19·43	47·21	25·76	
	Total of the month		...	...	...	237	237	103,757	—194	—194	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103,862	...	...	103,862	98,763	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	...	127	98,687	...	17	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98,763	...	...	98,763	...	...	...	...	
Sone	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	1,067	1,067	...	319	445	...	...	...	3,147	3,147	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,209	3,592	...	1,209	4,801	3,158	12·93	19·33	18·51	
		Buxar				447	1,940	1,940	...	...	...	8,087	8,134	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,059	10,074	...	4,059	14,133	9,388				
		Arrah	1,060	619	619	8,839	14,626	19,652	...	...	6,986	10,926	11,623	...	...	...	...	...	92	7,524	38,261	...	7,522	45,783	31,344	10·89	19·74	18·40	
	Patna and Gya	Eastern Main	1,466	292	292	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	134	...	15	149	546	9·78	20·71	18·36	
		Patna				1,348	1,348	1,348	...	...	379	3,140	3,574	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,036	5,301	...	1,036	6,337	8,592				
	Total of the month		...	...	...	10,634	18,253	23,385	...	...	7,365	25,429	26,612	...	...	...	...	...	93	13,841	57,362	...	13,841	71,203	53,008	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—2,140	9,280	24,604	27,708	...	...	3,792	...	...	576	12,228	36,988	3,792	12,228	53,008	...	...	...	...	
	Grand total of the month		...	...	...	10,871	18,470	227,715	—181	255	18,582	25,429	26,612	...	...	...	346	5,351	172	14,087	272,909	5,351	14,087	292,347	238,453	...	...	...	
	Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	328	1,108	200,867	...	—1,856	9,734	24,604	27,708	...	...	3,792	227	3,982	576	12,370	238,309	7,774	12,370	258,453	...	...	...	...	

* 1,915 acres were erroneously shown in the last month's statement as the lease expired on 31st May 1881.

a.—Exclusive of 11 acres leased prior to 1st April last.
b.—Exclusive of 1 acre under Matchgong Canal leased prior to 1st April last.

CALCUTTA,
The 31st August 1881.

G. F. E. S. NEILL, *Major, M.S.C.,*
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 20th SEPTEMBER 1881.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Prospects continue favourable in Madras, and there has been plentiful rain in Mysore, where, except in a few taluks, the crops are now in a satisfactory condition. In the Decean and Southern Mahratta Country the crops are in parts again withering for want of rain; but in the Nizam's territories the *kharif* continues to do well. The rice crops in Bengal have been much benefited by the rain which fell during the week. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh more rain would be beneficial to the late *kharif* sowings; but the crops are generally in good condition, and harvesting has begun. Except in the frontier districts, there has been general rain in the Punjab; prospects are good, and cholera is disappearing. Excessive rain has done some injury in parts of Burma and Assam, otherwise the harvest promises well. The reports from the Central Provinces, Central India States, and Rajputana continue favourable.

Generally it may be said that, except in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, where the want of rain is again much felt, the agricultural outlook continues satisfactory; sickness too is abating.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Sept. 21st)		
Bellary ...	·94 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops: wet generally good, dry moderate; wet and dry grains, cotton, and sugarcane being sown; fever in parts.
Kurnool ...	1·13 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops generally good; *karra* and cotton being sown; agricultural operations progressing; cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	1·27 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops, wet and dry grains, cotton and sugarcane, thriving; harvest in one taluk, outturn poor; cattle-disease continues bad.
Kistna ...	2·97 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops fair; paddy being transplanted; cotton and castor oil seeds being sown; water over anicut 3·5 feet.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	1·96 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn average; agricultural operations progressing; fever abating; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore ...	·57 (average of twelve stations).	Standing crops suffering in parts from want of rain; harvest dry grains, outturn about average; fever and small-pox in parts.
Tanjore ...	·87 (average of nine stations).	Standing crops generally good; agricultural operations progressing; harvest paddy in one taluk, outturn average.
Madura ...	·66 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops fair; harvest wet and dry grains, yield poor.
Malabar ...	2·93 (average of thirteen stations).	Rain insufficient in parts; harvest nearly over, outturn unsatisfactory.
Travancore ...	1·43	Young paddy growing for transplantation; fever exists. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Sept. 21st)		
Kurrachee ...	·83 in Kurrachee on 15th; total from 1st January to date—Tatta 13·77; Jerruck 11·35; Sakro 14·36; Ghorabari 13·78.	Fever increasing, prevalent in eight talukas; rats doing some damage in five talukas in Jerruck and Shahbandar divisions; crops in Mirpur Botoro damaged by blight; wheat, red rice, and *bajra* in Kurrachee 20, 36 and 36, in Sehwan 24, 38 and 44, in Tatta 23, 44 and 48, and in Mirpur Botoro 19, 54 and 56 lbs. respectively per rupee.
Hyderabad ...	Rain in ten talukas; average fall 2·36.	Heavy rain of 14th slightly damaged crops in seven talukas; rats reported in taluka Guni; small-pox in one, cattle-disease in three, and fever in nine talukas; locusts appeared in Kandiaro, but no damage reported; wheat 22, *bajri* 49, *jowari* 43, red rice 32, and white rice 18 lbs. per rupee; river 14 feet 1 inch on 20th August, against 14 feet 3 inches on same date last year.
Ahmedabad ...	5·81	Total rainfall to date 33·62; *bajra* in ear; young plants thriving; fever to some extent; cattle-disease still in Parantij; cholera—14 cases, 7 deaths; wheat 27 and *bajra* 35 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	Timely fall of rain during week ·92.	Total rainfall 52·36; crops thriving; 2 deaths from cholera in Baroda city, 5 in Karvi, and 1 at Kalol; fever here and there, but not to a great extent; *bajri* 32 and common rice 20¾ lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	·82	Total rainfall 30·18; crops promising; cholera, 1 death in Chikli; *jowari* 45 and *nagli* 48 lbs. per rupee.
Násik ...	No rain in Baglan or Malegaon; heavy rain in Peint and Igatpuri; few showers elsewhere.	Crops suffering in Baglan and Malegaon, more rain urgently wanted; cholera decreasing; wheat 28½, *bajra* 41½, and *jowari* 56 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Colaba (Bombay) ...	·56	Total rainfall 67·71, being 1·82 above average; average abnormal temperature 1° warm; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal; abnormal wind southerly, strong on 15th and 19th.
Poona ...	Maximum in Junnar, ·85; minimum in Indapur, ·04.	Average prices—*bajri* 45, *jowari* 65 lbs., in Poona *bajri* 39, *jowari* 57 lbs. per rupee; crops generally doing well, but more rain wanted; few cholera deaths throughout district.
Ahmednagar ...	Maximum in Jamkhed, 2·79; minimum in Nagar, ·07; none elsewhere.	*Kharif* crops fail in Karjat, Jamkhed, Akola, and parts of Sangamner, benefited by rain in six talukas, withering in Kopergaon and parts of Sangamner; *kharif* in Kopergaon eradicated for most part and land prepared for *rabi*; sowing of *jowari* in progress, except in Kopergaon, Sangamner, and Akola; more rain wanted, but urgently in Kopergaon; cholera in taluka Nagar, 8 cases, 3 deaths, in district 362 cases, 171 deaths; *jowari*—maximum 120 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 63 in Sangamner; *bajri* in Jamkhed 78 lbs., in Kopergaon 48 lbs. per rupee.
Sholapur ...	.....	Cholera disappearing; *rabi* sowings commenced throughout the district; *jowari* 80 lbs. 1 tola and *bajri* 67 lbs. 36 tolas.
Dharwar ...	Slight rain in all talukas except Navalgund, Nargund, Mindurji, and Bankapur; maximum in Kalgatghi, ·50; minimum in Hubli, ·05.	Rain generally not sufficient to prevent crops from withering; cotton and other late crops being sown in a few villages; further rise in price of *jowari*—65 lbs. against 72 last week.
Kanara ...	Karwar 6·30; Kumpta 4·54; Sirsi 1·18; Halyal ·33.	Total rainfall 77·38; rice and other plants healthy; rice crops in ear on coast; fever in three and cattle-disease in four talukas; common rice in Karwar 16, district average 15⅔ seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	1·34	Total rainfall 32·89; 2 more cases of cholera; general health fair; crops excellent; *bajri* 38 and *jowari* 51 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain urgently wanted in parts of Násik, Ahmednagar, and Southern Mahratta Country,—it is also wanted in Khandesh, Poona, and Satara; cholera much diminished everywhere; fever and cattle-disease continue in parts; prices rising in Southern Mahratta Country generally, steady elsewhere.
Bengal—**(Sept. 21st)**		
Chittagong ...	4·86	Weather seasonable; transplanting of late rice almost finished; cattle-disease and small-pox again reported; public health good.
Dacca ...	8·73	Late rice promising; outturn of jute good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	3·67	Prospects of late rice favourable; reaping of early rice and jute continues; early rice expected to yield an average outturn; health normal.
Moorshedabad ...	2·04	Prospects of crops continue favourable; late rice field being weeded; plants look promising in some villages lying to south-west of Kandi sub-division; want of rain said to have caused extensive tracts of land to lie uncultivated; fever prevails at Rangamati and adjoining villages and also in thana Mirzapore.
Rajshahye ...	2·72	Some heavy rain at Sadr station, and rain general throughout district; condition of crops good; transplanted rice much improved; jute and early rice being cut; price of rice stationary; fever abating.
Burdwan ...	4·87	Prospects of crops generally good; fever reported from most stations.
Rungpore ...	8·85	Prospects of crops good; health good.
Bhágalpur ...	1·83	Prospects good; autumn crops being cut, outturn generally fair in south, estimated at 14 annas.
Purneah ...	4·58	Prospects of late rice much improved by floods and rain, though more rain wanted; autumn harvest ending, 8 annas outturn expected; Mahananda and Kosi in flood, Ganges subsiding; health of people bad; much fever.
Patna ...	2·77	Transplanting of late rice all over; reaping of autumn crops almost finished; public health good.
Durbhunga ...	4·14	A second high flood; prospects of late rice fair; autumn harvest good; health fair.
Hazaribagh ...	·31	Weather seasonable; harvesting of autumn crops nearly completed; rice crop promising well; general health good.
Cuttack ...	1·38	Prospects of crops excellent, except in inundated tracts; rain wanted; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Rain in all districts during week; prospects generally much improved; transplanting now generally finished and young rice thriving; sugarcane promising; early rice has yielded a fair average outturn, except in parts of Rajshahye and Cooch Behar and Bhagalpur divisions; other autumn crops being harvested, generally with prospects of good outturn; usual autumnal fever prevalent in many districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Sept. 21st)	Benares ·30; Chandauli *Nil.*	Rice flourishing in Benares, but more rain required in parts of Chandauli; health good; prices stationary; bazars well supplied.
Allahabad („ „)	No rain	Rain is now required in many tracts; small millets harvested, yield full average; early rice being cut; all crops fine; usual autumnal fever prevalent, but no other disease; main staples stationary; *kharif* grains filling; wheat 19½, barley 28 3/16, gram 23 5/16, coarse cleaned rice 16½, unhusked rice 39 9/16, *bajra* 25 3/41, and peas 28½ seers per rupee.
Gorakhpur („ 20th)	Rain at the close of week.	Early rice being harvested; other crops thriving; sporadic cases of cattle-disease; fever somewhat prevalent; prices slightly falling.
Jhánsi („ „)	·30	Except *juar*, crops promise well; wheat 23, gram 26, *juar* 26; cattle-disease on the increase; fever prevalent.
Agra („ 21st)	·40 in one pargana	More rain required for later sown *kharif*; early sown *kharif* very good; *rabi* ploughings progressing; fever prevalent; prices—wheat 18½, gram 21, barley 23½, *bajra* 20, *makka* 28 seers per rupee.
Bareilly („ „)	Slight rain, averaging ·20 on 17th and 18th.	Weather again clear, with westerly winds; rain wanted for rice crops; slight fever somewhat prevalent, otherwise health good; prices—wheat 19¾, barley 27½, *bajra* 20½, common rice 15½, gram 20 seers per rupee.
Meerut („ „)	Hapur ·20; Ghaziabad ·20; Bagpat 1·0; more needed.	Light clouds, cool nights, wind west; general health good, excepting at Mehwana, where of 104 cholera cases 37 were fatal; crops good; *rabi* ploughings progressing; wheat exports continue; cheapest wheat 21¼, barley 30, *juar* 26, gram 22, *arhar* 29 seers per rupee.
Kumaun („ „)	.....	Weather cloudy, with little rain during week; fever prevalent in places; cattle-disease continues; crops being reaped; prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	Sadr ·40; Maliabad 1·2; Mohanlalganj ·30.	Mornings and evenings cool; rain would do good to late *kharif* and be beneficial for the *rabi* ploughings; *kharif* prospects good; health fair; barley 28 seers per rupee.
Partabgarh („ 20th)	.....	Break continues; prospects excellent; *rabi* preparations in full progress; prices steady; autumnal fever on the increase.
Sitapur („ 21st)	Biswan 1·3; no rain in other tahsils.	Wind west; rain needed for autumn crops and *rabi*; wheat 23, barley 29, gram 24, *kodon* 60, *sawan* 80 seers per rupee.
Fyzabad („ „)	·70 to 1·5 at different tahsils.	Harvest in rapid progress; *rabi* ploughings continue; sky now clear, with west winds; rice a seer cheaper, prices otherwise unchanged.
Aligarh („ „)	Koel ·30; Hattras ·40; Khair ·70; Iglas ·20.	Weather unsettled; crops flourishing; autumnal fever prevalent; wheat 23, barley 26, *bejhar* 25, and gram 21 seers per rupee.
Saharanpur („ „)	Saharanpur ·60; Roorkee ·36.	Reaping going on in places; ordinary fever; wheat 21 3/5, gram 22½, barley 33⅓, rice 10¾, *juar* 28, *bajra* 24, *urd* 24, *makki* 29½, *bejhar* or *jojai* 29½ seers per rupee.
Rae Bareli („ 20th)	No rain, except ·40 at Digbijaiganj and ·05 at Rae Bareli.	Rain much wanted for late sown *dhan* and *kodon*, prospects otherwise good; prices of *kharif* grains falling; wheat 19½, barley 25, *dhan* and *makra* 35, *kodon* 40, *sawan* 43 seers per rupee.
Farukhabad („ 21st)	Slight rain	Crops fair; slight fever prevalent; prices stationary; wheat 18 26/32, barley 27 8/32, and *bajra* 27 8/32 seers per rupee.
Cawnpore („ „)	Average rainfall ·40 in six parganas.	Prospects continue fair; fever prevails; prices almost stationary; wheat 19, barley 29, *bajra* 25, and *juar* 29 seers per rupee.
Moradabad („ „)	Moradabad ·10; Bilari ·10; Sambhal ·50; Amroha ·40; Thakurdwara 1·2.	A little more rain would be beneficial; harvest prospects good; health reports satisfactory, save for the usual fever of the season; prices of wheat and barley have slightly risen, in consequence of large export; prices of other grains steady.
		General Remarks.—Except local storms in a few places, showers only fell during the week; more rain would be beneficial for late *kharif* and the *rabi* ploughings; harvesting and ploughing commenced; except *juar* in Jhánsi, crops generally in good condition; prices risen slightly in Bareilly and Moradabad, elsewhere stationary or falling; autumnal fever generally prevalent, and cholera continues in Meerut; cattle-disease continues in Kumaun and is increasing in Jhánsi.
Punjab—(Sept. 20th)		
Delhi ...	1·0	Agricultural prospects good; health fair; prices steady.
Hissar ...	Some rain at Sadr	Weather cloudy; crops excellent; agricultural prospects bright; fever about; prices fluctuating.
Umballa ...	2·2	*Kharif* crops promising, yield expected to be about average.
Jullundur ...	·47	Crops promising; cholera disappearing at Jullundur, but somewhat increased in district; prices stationary.
Amritsar ...	.....	No report received; has been called for.
Lahore ...	No rain	Cholera almost disappeared; fever prevalent; slight fall in prices.
Ferozepore ...	·4 in Sadr and Mukhtsar tahsil.	Agricultural prospects good; fever prevalent; slight rise in prices of food-grains.
Siálkot ...	1·0	Cholera in city and other parts of district, but abating.
Ráwalpindi ...	1·0	Agricultural prospects fair, except in Attock tahsil; a few cases of cholera in town of Rawalpindi; prices fluctuating.
Peshawar ...	No rain	Agricultural prospects good; prices falling.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Mooltan ...	No rain	Agricultural prospects and health good; slight rise in prices of wheat and barley.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	No rain	Agricultural prospects and health good; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—The rainfall has been general, except in the districts of Lahore, Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan, and Peshawar; agricultural prospects are good, except in the Attock tahsil, where rain is wanted; cholera disappearing, but fever prevalent in Hissar, Lahore, and Ferozepore; prices fluctuating.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Sept. 21st)	·10	Prospects of *jowar* and cotton improving; preparation of land for *rabi* sowings continues; cholera continues; prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	·13	Weather clear and cool; cotton in blossom; prospects of *kharif* good; *rabi* lands under preparation; rain wanted; wheat 20 and rice 12 seers per rupee.
Saugor ...	·23	Weather close; cotton excellent, other crops good; *rabi* land under preparation; prices easy.
Seoni ...	1·66	Prospects of *kharif* excellent; fever increasing; cholera declining; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	·86	Ploughing of *rabi* land continues; slight cholera; wheat 18, rice 7, and *jowar* 28 seers per rupee.
Raipur (Sept. 17th)	1·90	Prospects of rice good; cotton *kodo* poor; land being prepared for *rabi*; fever and cattle-disease continue; rice 42 and wheat 34 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur („ 15th)	2·87	Prospects of rice good; fever and cattle-disease continue; rice 45 seers per rupee.
Nimar ...	4·75	Prospects very good; no epidemic; *jowar* 45 and wheat 16 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather close and cloudy; prospects of *kharif* crops good; ploughing of *rabi* land in progress; cholera abating; fever and cattle-disease continue in some districts; prices easy.
British Burma— (Sept. 17th)		
Akyab ...	5·99	Public health good; slight cattle-disease; crop prospects good; total rainfall 177·53.
Rangoon ...	4·35	Public health good; crops progressing favourably; total rainfall 90·55.
Bassein ...	5·33	Public health good; slight cattle-disease here and there; agricultural prospects good; total rainfall 93·61.
Prome ...	0·90	Public health generally good; crop prospects good; total rainfall 34·86.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	5·29	Slight cholera, otherwise public health good; slight cattle-disease in three townships; harvest prospects generally favourable; cultivators still endeavouring to restore crops damaged by inundation; total rainfall 178·25.
Toungoo ...	2·19	Public health good; slight cattle-disease in one township; agricultural prospects good; total rainfall 74·40.
		General Remarks.—Health of the province satisfactory; slight cholera in one or two localities; a little cattle-disease; some crops destroyed in Hanthawaddy and Shwaygyeen districts by flood, otherwise harvest prospects good everywhere; reasonable rainfall still continues.
Assam—		
Gauhâti (Sept. 20th)	1·41	Harvesting of *aus* and transplanting of *sali* finished, outturn of *aus* favourable; cholera abating in mauza Rani.
Sylhet ...	14·63	Rainfall good; general prospects generally good; public health good.
Cachar ...	7·99	Weather cloudy, with rain; reaping of *aus* crop has not finished, transplanting of *sali* crops has not finished in all parts of the district; common rice 22 seers per rupee; health good.
Dibrugarh ...	10·99	Rainfall excessive, but prospects of *sali dhan* still good; cattle-disease still continues; district healthy; river very high.
Mysore and Coorg— (Sept. 21st)		
Bangalore ...	2·75	There was also a general fall of heavy rain throughout the district; crops in a flourishing condition; prospects continue satisfactory.
Mysore ...	1·91	Prospects improved; sowing still in progress; prices stationary; rain throughout the province, more or less plentiful; standing crops in good condition and prospects generally improved, except in the eastern taluks of Shimoga, where the rainfall has been very deficient.
Mercara ...	3·28	Transplanting of paddy complete, except in Kiggatnad; *ragi* harvest progressing in Nanjragpatna, crop average in Yelusavirasheme; *ragi* coming into ear; coffee and cardamums thriving.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Sept. 21st)		
Amraoti ...	*Nil*	Crops in good condition; prospects favourable; wheat 18 and *jowari* 36 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	*Nil*	*Kharif* and cotton crops doing well; *rabi* lands under preparation.
Hyderabad ...	1·61	Total to date 16 inches 20 cents; *kharif* and *aus* crops prospering; preparations for *rabi* sowings progressing; cholera still prevalent; prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 10, white *jowari* 23, and *tur* 25 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Sept. 21st)		
Indore ...	0·9	Prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	0·85	Weather seasonable; prospects good; fever prevalent.
Sutna ...	0·24	Eleven cases of cholera, 5 deaths; disease now diminishing.
Rultam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	0·56	Health good; crops thriving.
Goona ...	0·76	Health and crops good.
Bhopal ...	2·20	Weather cloudy and warm; crops damaged by continuous rain; health good.
Agar ...	.....	No report received.
Nowgong ...	.....	No report received.
Manpur ...	4·80	Fever prevalent; cattle-disease abating.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Sept. 21st)	7·26	Total rainfall 95·30; clear, with occasional clouds and slight showers.
Sirohi („ 18th)	2·40	Total rainfall 18·55; tanks, wells, and health good; crops very good; seasonable.
Marwar („ 16th)	1·85	Total rainfall 22·52; tanks and wells full; fever and dysentery still prevail; crops excellent; rainy week, cloudy still; prices falling; break much needed, otherwise crops will suffer.
Meywar („ „)	2·35	Total rainfall 20·15; tanks, wells, and health good; crops fairly good; rained all week.
Harowti („ 17th)	Deoli 1·22, total 33·18; Kotal ·62, total 26·73; Tonk ·59, total 24·33; Shahpura 1·63, total 25·16.	Cloudy; prospects much improved; prices steady; fever in parts.
Jhallawar („ 14th)	·58	Preparations for *rabi* sowings progressing; health fair.
Ajmere („ 21st)	2·15	Rain fell most opportunely; prospects excellent; health good; cholera stopped.
Jeypore ...	.....	No report received.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwar (Sept. 21st)	.....	Slight rain in parts; great deal of fever; weather cooler.
Nepal—		
Katmandu ...	.....	No report received.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE 1881.

No. 1, as to age and sex.

	Natal.				Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.		
Under 2 years	7	11	18	50·63 women to every 100 men.	7	11	18	
From 2 to 10 years	20	19	39		20	19	39	
„ 10 to 20 „	124	57	181		124	57	181	
„ 20 to 30 „	260	136	396		260	136	396	
„ 30 to 40 „	11	7	18		11	7	18	
„ 40 to 50 „	...	...	...		...	...	...	
Above 50 years	...	...	...		...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	422	230	652		422	230	652	

No. 2, as to places whence emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Natal.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		
Orissa	1	...	1	1	...	1	
Western Bengal	...	1	1	...	1	1	
Central Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Behar	64	32	96	64	32	96	
North-Western Provinces ...	233	148	381	233	148	381	
Oudh	95	39	134	95	39	134	
Central India	10	8	18	10	8	18	
Punjab	13	2	15	13	2	15	
Nepal	4	...	4	4	...	4	
Mix Madras and Bombay, &c. ...	2	...	2	2	...	2	
Grand Total ...	422	230	652	422	230	652	

No. 3, as to caste and religion.

	Natal.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		
Brahmins, high caste ...	89	40	129	89	40	129	
Agriculturists Hindoos ...	127	50	177	127	50	177	
Artizans do. ...	11	4	15	11	4	15	
Low caste do. ...	129	76	205	129	76	205	
Musalmans ...	66	60	126	66	60	126	
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	422	230	652	422	230	652	

Memorandum.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindoos	356	170	526
2. Musalmans	66	60	126
3. Christians	...	...	...
Total ...	422	230	652

E. C. BUCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Wednesday, the 21st September, 1881.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bart., G.C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Major-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. Grant, C.S.I.

STOWAWAYS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to prohibit the landing of certain Stowaways, and to provide for the recovery of expenses incurred by Government in respect of such persons. He said that stowaways (*sit venia verbo!*) were, on a rough average, found on board two out of every ten vessels arriving at the port of Calcutta. At Rangoon the average number landed annually was only twelve; but the Chief Commissioner said that there was every likelihood of this number increasing with the advance of the direct trade between the United Kingdom and Rangoon. They were frequently landed at Aden, but he (MR. STOKES) could not give the Council the figure; and at Bombay the Customs Preventive Department reported that they were numerous enough to render prohibitory measures desirable. For some unknown reason, stowaways did not approve of Madras, and cases of landing them in that Presidency were of rare occurrence. As the law stood, masters of ships in British Indian ports might land stowaways, and were in no way responsible for them after they had landed. If stowaways so landed were Europeans and became vagrants (as they occasionally did), they had to be dealt with under the European Vagrancy Act, 1874, and provided with subsistence-allowance while in charge of the police, with food while in a workhouse, and (where no employment was obtained for them) with a passage to some place out of British India—to England, or Australia, or wherever else their homes might be. As the necessity for relieving such persons really arose from the carelessness of masters of ships, who failed to detect their presence on board before leaving port, it seemed unfair that the expenses so incurred should be borne by the Indian tax-payer. A similar difficulty had occurred elsewhere. Thus, at home it had been held that stowaways were not seamen within the meaning of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and therefore, when landed in the United Kingdom, they became a charge on parochial funds. In Mauritius, and, he believed, also in Victoria, the colonial legislatures had been forced to deal with the subject.

The present Bill had therefore been prepared. It prohibited the landing in British Indian ports of stowaways of European extraction, except with the previous sanction of the shipping master or some other officer appointed by the local Government; and it required the owner or agent of the ship

on board of which the stowaway was found to give a bond to the effect that all expenses incurred in the event of the stowaway becoming a vagrant within one year should be borne by the obligor. It also imposed a penalty on any master causing or permitting a stowaway to land, and it provided that where any stowaway was caused or permitted to land without the shipping master's sanction and became a vagrant within one year of so landing, the owner or agent of the ship from which the stowaway had landed should pay all the expenses incurred by the State in consequence of his becoming a vagrant.

The present piece of "over-legislation" had been originated by the Financial Department; and all the maritime local Governments, except, of course, Madras, were in favour of it.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BENGAL CIVIL COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to the Civil Courts in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Assam. He said that section 4 of the Bengal Civil Courts Act, 1871, declared that the number of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs to be appointed in each district should be fixed, and might from time to time be altered, by the local Government. And section 6 of the same Act declared that, when the Governor General in Council had sanctioned an increase in the number of Munsifs, the High Court should nominate such person as it thought fit to be a Munsif, and the local Government should appoint him accordingly. The number of Munsifs was accordingly fixed, under section 4, in the Lower Provinces and Assam. Subsequently, in exercise of the power vested in local Governments by the terms of the provincial service arrangements in regard to the creation of additional appointments on salaries not exceeding Rs. 250 a month, the Government of Bengal and the Chief Commissioner of Assam, without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, appointed Munsifs in excess of the number so fixed. Doubts had been raised as to the validity of such appointments. It appeared to the Government of India that the law did not authorize the local Government to appoint Munsifs, whether temporarily or permanently, in excess of the fixed number, unless an increase to that number had previously been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council. It was, however, in the opinion of the Government of India, desirable to empower the local Government, without the sanction, but subject to the control, of the Governor General in Council, to increase the number of Munsifs, provided that this power was confined to those grades of Munsifs the pay of which did not exceed Rs. 250 a month.

The present Bill had accordingly been prepared. The opportunity had been taken to validate the appointments of Munsifs already made by the Bengal Government and the Chief Commissioner of Assam, and to make it clear that the local Government could not increase the number of District Judges or Subordinate Judges without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council. The law regarding the Bengal Civil Courts was contained in two Acts, VI of 1871 and XIX of 1877, section 1, and the Bill would repeal these enactments and re-enact them with the amendments which he had specified and with such changes in the wording of the law as the experience of the last ten years showed to be desirable.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 5th October, 1881.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India,

Legislative Department.

SIMLA;

The 21st September, 1881.

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